

STATUTES

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PASSED AT THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS,

1885-1886,

AND

RECENT TREATIES AND EXECUTIVE PROCLAMATIONS.

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PUBLIC LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

PASSED AT THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS,

1885—1886.

LIST

OF

THE PUBLIC ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS

OF CONGRESS

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PUBLIC ACTS OF THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

Passed at the first session, which was begun and held at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the seventh day of December, 1885, and was adjourned without day on Thursday, the fifth day of August, 1886.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President; JOHN SHERMAN was elected President of the Senate *pro tempore* on the seventh day of December, 1885, and continued so to act until the end of the session; JOHN G. CARLISLE was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives on the seventh day of December, 1885.

CHAP. 3.—An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a duplicate certificate of deposit to the People's National Bank of Lawrenceburgh, Indiana.

Jan. 19, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue and cause to be issued to the People's National Bank of Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, a duplicate certificate of deposit numbered E thirty-five thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight, for the sum of ten thousand dollars, issued by the assistant treasurer of the United States at Cincinnati to the People's National Bank of Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, upon such evidence of loss, and upon execution of such bonds of indemnity to the United States, and under such regulations in regard to issue and payment as he shall prescribe.

Duplicate certificate of deposit to People's National Bank, Lawrenceburgh, Ind.

Approved, January 19, 1886

CHAP. 4.—An act to provide for the performance of the duties of the office of President in case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice-President.

Jan. 19, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President of the United States, the Secretary of State, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Secretary of the Treasury, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Secretary of War, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Attorney-General, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Postmaster-General, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Secretary of the Navy, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Secretary of the Interior, shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice-President is removed or a President shall be elected: *Provided,* That whenever the powers and duties of the office of President of the United States shall devolve upon any of the persons named herein, if Congress be not then in session, or if it would not meet in accordance with law within twenty days thereafter, it shall be the duty of the person upon whom said powers and duties shall devolve to issue a proclamation convening

President and Vice-President.
Provision for Acting President should vacancy occur in both offices.

Proviso.

Congress in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice of the time of meeting.

Eligibility.

SEC. 2. That the preceding section shall only be held to describe and apply to such officers as shall have been appointed by the advice and consent of the Senate to the offices therein named, and such as are eligible to the office of President under the Constitution, and not under impeachment by the House of Representatives of the United States at the time the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon them respectively.

R. S. secs. 146, 147, 148, 149, and 150, pp. 23, 24, repealed.

SEC. 3. That sections one hundred and forty-six, one hundred and forty-seven, one hundred and forty-eight, one hundred and forty-nine, and one hundred and fifty of the Revised Statutes are hereby repealed.

Approved, January 19, 1886.

Jan. 19, 1886.

CHAP. 5.—An act to legalize the election of the Territorial legislative assembly of Wyoming.

Territory of Wyoming, election of legislature legalized.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the election of the members of the ninth legislative assembly of the Territory of Wyoming, at the general election held on the fourth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, subject to the filling of any vacancies that may have arisen or may arise, and legal contests, is hereby declared valid; and that the legislative assembly so elected is fully authorized to transact such business as belongs to the legislative assembly of said Territory, and that all their acts shall be held to be as legal as if the Territory had been regularly apportioned into council and representative districts; and the Governor, Secretary of the Territory, and President of the Council, shall act as a board of apportionment in said Territory, for apportioning the members of the next legislative assembly thereof, and shall meet at the capitol of said Territory, on the first Monday in September, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and shall, or a majority of them, re-apportion the members of the Council and House of Representatives thereof, upon the basis of the voting population, as shown by the number of votes cast for Delegate in Congress in November eighteen hundred and eighty-four, allotting members of each House of the legislative assembly, to the different sections of the Territory, pro rata, as nearly as practicable according to such population, and to that end may apportion when necessary, in joint council districts.

Board of apportionment.

Allotment of members.

Vol. 21, ch. 119, p. 154, continued in force.

That sections two, three and four of an act providing for the re-apportionment of the members of the legislatures in the Territories of Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming, approved June third, eighteen hundred and eighty, be, and the same are hereby continued in force, so far as applicable to said Territory, and shall be in force as a part of this act, except as herein modified and provided.

Approved, January 19, 1886.

Feb. 2, 1886.

CHAP. 6.—An act making an appropriation for the purchase of the old Produce Exchange building, and the site bounded by Whitehall, Pearl, Moore, and Water streets, New York City, for Army purposes.

Produce Exchange building, New York City. Appropriation to purchase, for Army purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and hereby is, appropriated for the purchase of the old Produce Exchange building and site, bounded by Whitehall, Pearl, Moore, and Water streets, New York City, for Army purposes, and two hundred thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary for the alteration and remodeling of the building, so as to make it suitable in all

respects for Government use, said appropriation to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That before the expenditure of any of the appropriation hereby made, good and valid title shall be secured to the United States for the land and the improvements thereon contemplated by this act, and the consent of the legislature of the State of New York obtained to the purchase thereof.

Approved, February 2, 1886.

Proviso.
Title.

CHAP. 7.—An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to use certain unexpended balances for the relief of the Northern Cheyennes in Montana.

Feb. 9, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior, be and is hereby, authorized to use, out of the unexpended balance of the fifty thousand dollars, appropriated in the act making appropriations for the Indian service, for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, approved, March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, to supply food and other necessities of life, in cases of distress, among the Indians not having treaty-funds, the sum of twelve thousand dollars, or so much thereof, as may be necessary, to relieve the distress, now existing among the Northern Cheyennes, on the Rosebud and Tongue Rivers, in Montana, and furnish them with such food, and other necessary articles, as may be required, and in expending said amount, he is authorized, if necessary, to purchase supplies in open market, to an extent not to exceed five thousand dollars.

Northern Cheyenne Indians.
Unexpended balance may be used to relieve distress.
Vol. 23, p 379.

Supplies may be purchased in open market.

Approved, February 9, 1866.

CHAP. 8.—An act to change the name of The National Bank of Winona.

Feb. 15, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the name of The National Bank of Winona, located in the city of Winona and State of Minnesota, be changed to The First National Bank of Winona whenever the board of directors of said bank shall accept the new name by resolution of the board, confirmed by a vote or the written consent of stockholders holding two-thirds of the stock of the bank, and cause a copy of such action, duly authenticated, to be filed with the Comptroller of the Currency: *Provided*, That such acceptance shall be made within six months after the passage of this act, and that all expenses incident to the proposed change, including engraving, shall be borne by said bank.

National Bank of Winona, Minn.
New name.

Proviso.

SEC. 2. That all the debts, demands, liabilities, rights, privileges, and powers of The National Bank of Winona shall devolve upon and inure to the said The First National Bank of Winona whenever such change is effected; and that the said The First National Bank of Winona shall continue to be in all respects the identical association it was before the change of name under the provisions of this act; and that nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as in any manner to release The National Bank of Winona from any liability or affect any action or proceeding in law in which said bank may be or become a party interested.

Debts, etc., to follow change.

Liabilities, etc., not released.

Approved, February 15, 1886.

CHAP. 9.—An act to authorize the Merchants' National Bank of Little Rock, Arkansas, to change its name to the First National Bank of Little Rock.

Feb. 15, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the name of the Merchants' National Bank of Little Rock, located at Little Rock, Arkansas, shall be changed to the First National Bank of Little Rock whenever the board of directors of said bank having been previously authorized

Merchants' National Bank, Little Rock, Ark.
New name.

by a vote of shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of such bank shall accept the new name by resolutions of the board, and cause a copy of such resolutions, duly authenticated, to be filed with the Comptroller of the Currency: *Provided*, That such acceptance be made within six months after the passage of this act.

Proviso.

Debts, etc., to SEC. 2. That all debts, demand, liabilities, rights, privileges, and powers of the Merchants' National Bank of Little Rock shall devolve upon and inure to the First National Bank of Little Rock whenever such change of name is effected.

Approved, February 15, 1886.

Mar. 13, 1886.

CHAP. 19.—An act to provide for an American register for the steamship Caroline Miller, of Baltimore, Maryland.

American register to foreign steamship Caroline Miller.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of Navigation is hereby authorized and directed to cause the foreign-built steamship Caroline Miller, owned at the port of Baltimore, State of Maryland, by F. C. Miller, an American citizen, and rebuilt by him at Baltimore, to be registered as a vessel of the United States.

Inspection.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to authorize and direct the inspection of said steam-vessel, steam-boiler, steam-pipes, and the appurtenances of said boiler, and cause to be granted the proper and usual certificate issued to steam-vessels of the merchant marine, without reference to the fact that said steam-boiler, steam-pipes, and appurtenances were not constructed pursuant to the laws of the United States, and were not constructed of iron stamped pursuant to said laws; and the tests to be applied on the inspection of said boiler, steam-pipes, and appurtenances will be the same, in all respects as to strength and safety, as are required in the inspection of boilers constructed in the United States for marine purposes, save that the fact that said boiler, steam-pipes, and appurtenances not being constructed pursuant to the requirements of the laws of the United States, and are of unstamped iron, shall not be an obstacle to the granting of the usual certificate if said boiler, steam-pipes, and appurtenances are found to be of sufficient strength and safety.

Approved March 13, 1886.

Mar. 16, 1886.

CHAP. 20.—An act to provide for a building for the use of the Federal courts, post-office, and internal-revenue and other civil offices, and a United States jail, in the city of Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Fort Smith, Ark.
Public building.

Site.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be constructed at Fort Smith, in the State of Arkansas, on block five hundred and fourteen, as the same is described on the map of the reserve addition to the city of Fort Smith, Arkansas, as surveyed by George H. Lyman, and approved by the Interior Department November eighth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-four, and which block was heretofore reserved, selected, and set apart for that purpose, a suitable building, with fire-proof vaults extending to each story, for the accommodation of the United States courts, post-office, and internal-revenue and other Government offices; and for this purpose there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall cause proper plans and estimates to be made so that no expenditure shall be

Appropriation.

Plans.

made or authorized for the full completion of said building beyond the amount herein appropriated: *Provided*, That the building shall be so situated as to leave an open space around the same of not less than forty feet in width.

Proviso.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to remodel and construct out of and from the building now owned and used by the United States as a United States court-house and jail, located within the walls of the abandoned military reservation at Fort Smith, Arkansas, a suitable jail for the care and confinement of United States prisoners; and for this purpose there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall cause plans and estimates to be made so that no expenditure shall be made or authorized for the completion of said building beyond the amount herein appropriated.

Jail for United States prisoners.

Appropriation.
Plans.

Approved, March 16, 1886.

CHAP. 21.—An act to provide for an American register for the steamship Ozama, of New York City.

Mar. 18, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of Navigation is hereby authorized and directed to cause the foreign-built steamship Ozama, owned at port of New York by William P. Clyde, an American citizen, and rebuilt by him at Wilmington, Delaware, to be registered as a vessel of the United States.

American register to foreign-built steamship Ozama.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to authorize and direct the inspection of said steam-vessel, steam-boiler, steam-pipes, and the appurtenances of said boiler, and cause to be granted the proper and usual certificate issued to steam-vessels of the merchant marine, without reference to the fact that said steam-boiler, steam-pipes, and appurtenances were not constructed pursuant to the laws of the United States, and were not constructed of iron stamped pursuant to said laws; and the tests to be applied on the inspection of said boiler, steam-pipes and appurtenances will be the same in all respects as to strength and safety as are required in the inspection of boilers constructed in the United States for marine purposes, save that the fact that said boiler, steam-pipes and appurtenances not being constructed pursuant to the requirements of the laws of the United States and are of unstamped iron, shall not be an obstacle to the granting of the usual certificate of said boiler, steam-pipes, and appurtenances are found to be of sufficient strength and safety.

Inspection.

Approved, March 18, 1886.

CHAP. 22.—An act to increase the pensions of widows and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors

Mar. 19, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act the rate of pension for widows, minor children, and dependent relatives now on the pension-roll, or hereafter to be placed on the pension-roll, and entitled to receive a less rate than hereinafter provided, shall be twelve dollars per month; and nothing herein shall be construed to affect the existing allowance of two dollars per month for each child under the age of sixteen years: *Provided*, That this act shall apply only to widows who were married to the deceased soldier or sailor prior to its passage and to those who may hereafter marry prior to or

Increase of pensions to widows and dependent relatives.

Proviso.

Claim agents not
to be recognized.

during the service of the soldier or sailor. And all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That no claim agent or attorney shall be recognized in the adjudication of claims under this act, nor shall any such person be entitled to receive any compensation whatever for services or pretended services in making applications thereunder.

Approved, March 19, 1886.

Mar. 26, 1886.

CHAP. 27.—An act to provide for certain of the most urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and for other purposes.

Urgent deficiency appropriation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and prior years, namely:

Treasury Department.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Special agents.

For compensation of special agents to examine the books, accounts, and money on hand at the several sub-treasuries and depositories, including national banks acting as depositories under the act of August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, being deficiencies as follows: For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, five hundred and eighty-nine dollars and sixty-five cents; for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, four thousand dollars.

Repairs.

For the annual repairs of the Treasury building, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, six thousand dollars.

Propagation of food-fishes.

PROPAGATION OF FOOD-FISHES.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the propagation of food-fishes for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, twelve thousand dollars.

War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Artificial limbs, etc.

For artificial limbs and appliances, or commutation therefor, and transportation, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Funeral expenses; General Grant.

To reimburse the appropriations for the Quartermasters Department of the Army for expenses attending the funeral of General Grant paid by authority of Executive order directing General Hancock to give General Grant an imposing funeral, twelve thousand and thirty-seven dollars and ninety-three cents.

Stenographer, telegrams, mileage.

To pay the three items of expense referred by General Hancock to the Secretary of War, namely: for hire of stenographer, one hundred and ninety-five dollars; telegrams received and sent, four hundred and fifty-two dollars and eighty-three cents; mileage expenses, three hundred and fifty-three dollars and sixty-eight cents; in all, one thousand and one dollars and fifty-one cents, or so much thereof as the Secretary of War may find to be due and unpaid.

Undertaker.

To pay the bill of Stephen Merritt, undertaker, for embalming, burial casket and ornamentation thereof, canopy, catafalque and other necessary articles and services furnished by him at reasonable prices and which remain unpaid, six thousand three hundred and three dollars and seventy-five cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and found upon examination by the Secretary of War to be just and proper charges.

To enable the Secretary of War to repair the sub-marine cable, Block Island Bay, five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary in the judgment of the Secretary of War.

Sub-marine cable, Block Island Bay, repair of.
Post, p. 246.

NAVY DEPARTMENT—BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

For material for the gun-carriages for the Chicago, ten thousand dollars.

Navy Department.

For powder for the Boston, twelve thousand dollars.

Gun - carriages, the Chicago.

For labor in the Washington Navy-Yard for continuing work on the armament of the new steel cruisers, sixty thousand dollars.

Powder, the Boston.

For freight and material for armament of the new steel cruisers, forty-eight thousand nine hundred and thirteen dollars.

Labor, armament of new steel cruisers.

For payment of foreign and domestic bills, for which vouchers have been issued and approved by the Bureau of Ordnance, for the armament of the new steel cruisers, thirty-seven thousand two hundred and ninety-four dollars and eighty-four cents, or so much thereof as may be found necessary.

Freight.
Armament.

To enable the Navy Department to pay existing obligations, under contracts made by the Bureau of Ordnance, for armament of the new steel cruisers, eighty-three thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars and sixteen cents.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Department of Justice.

For fees of jurors, United States courts, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, fifty thousand dollars.

Jurors' fees.

For fees of witnesses, United States courts, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.

Witnesses' fees.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Post-Office Department.

That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to transfer from the appropriation for gas for the Post-Office Department, fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, to the appropriation for gas for buildings for the Money-Order and Sixth Auditor's Offices, fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

Gas for money-order and Sixth Auditor's Offices.

That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, out of the appropriation for rent, light, and fuel for the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, rent for the building on Capitol Hill used as a branch of the Washington city post-office, at a rate not to exceed thirty dollars per month, for the current fiscal year, or for such part thereof as the said building may be occupied for the purpose aforesaid.

Capitol Hill branch city post-office, rent, etc.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Interior Department.

For repairs to water-tank on the main building of the Freedman's Hospital and Asylum, Washington, District of Columbia, two hundred and sixty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Freedman's Hospital, repairs to water-tank.

SENATE.

Senate.

For miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, five thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous items.

WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

District of Columbia.

The sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the Secretary of War to preserve from flooding or other injury during the suspension of operations thereon the tunnel now being

Watersupply, to protect tunnel for increased.

Vol. 22, p. 168.

Vol. 23, p. 132.

constructed under authority of an act to increase the water supply of Washington City and for other purposes, approved July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, the said sum to be subject to all the provisions and restrictions of said act and of the act approved July fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, making appropriations for the expenses of the Government of the District of Columbia, as to its apportionment and settlement between the United States and the District of Columbia and the refunding thereof.

Approved, March 26, 1886.

Mar. 29, 1886.

Vol. 13, p. 99.

CHAP. 28.—An act additional to an act entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," passed June third, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Receiver of national bank to certify to Comptroller of the Currency the equity of bank in property to be sold.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the receiver of any national bank duly appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency, and who shall have duly qualified and entered upon the discharge of his trust, shall find it in his opinion necessary, in order to fully protect and benefit his said trust, to the extent of any and all equities that such trust may have in any property, real or personal, by reason of any bond, mortgage, assignment, or other proper legal claim attaching thereto, and which said property is to be sold under any execution, decree of foreclosure, or proper order of any court of jurisdiction, he may certify the facts in the case, together with his opinion as to the value of the property to be sold, and the value of the equity his said trust may have in the same, to the Comptroller of the Currency, together with a request for the right and authority to use and employ so much of the money of said trust as may be necessary to purchase such property at such sale.

Approval of Secretary of Treasury, etc., to be filed with Treasurer.

SEC. 2. That such request, if approved by the Comptroller of the Currency, shall be, together with the certificate of facts in the case, and his recommendation as to the amount of money which, in his judgment, should be so used and employed, submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and if the same shall likewise be approved by him, the request shall be by the Comptroller of the Currency allowed, and notice thereof, with copies of the request, certificate of facts, and indorsement of approvals, shall be filed with the Treasurer of the United States.

Purchase.

SEC. 3. That whenever any such request shall be allowed as hereinbefore provided, the said Comptroller of the Currency shall be, and is, empowered to draw upon and from such funds of any such trust as may be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for the benefit of the bank in interest, to the amount as may be recommended and allowed and for the purpose for which such allowance was made: *Provided, however,* That all payments to be made for or on account of the purchase of any such property and under any such allowance shall be made by the Comptroller of the Currency direct, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, for such purpose only and in such manner as he may determine and order.

Proviso.

Approval of payments.

Approved, March 29, 1886.

Mar. 29, 1886.

CHAP. 29.—An act to authorize the increase of the capital stock of the First National Bank of Shakopee Minnesota

First National Bank of Shakopee, Minn.; capital stock increased.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Comptroller of the Currency be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to allow the First National Bank of Shakopee, Minnesota, to increase its capital stock, in accordance with existing laws, to any sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Approved, March 29, 1886.

CHAP. 30.—An act to enable the Public Printer to continue in effect the provisions of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution authorizing the Public Printer to remove certain material from the Government Printing Office" approved February sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three.

Mar. 29, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to enable the Public Printer to continue in effect the provisions of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution authorizing the Public Printer to remove certain material from the Government Printing Office," approved February sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, the sum of fourteen thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Government Printing Office.
Removal of material from.
Vol. 22, p. 637.
Appropriation.

Approved, March 29, 1886.

CHAP. 40.—An act to authorize the publication of a new edition of the Postal Laws and Regulations.

Mar. 30, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for printing and publishing a new edition of the Laws and Regulations of the Post Office Department, consisting of seventy-five thousand copies, there is appropriated seventeen thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars; such edition to be prepared under the direction of the Postmaster General, and printed at the Government Printing Office. No extra compensation shall be allowed to any officer or clerk of the Department for services in preparing or superintending the publication of such edition. The Postmaster-General may authorize the sale of copies of such edition, not needed for the use of the Department, to individuals, at the cost thereof, with ten per centum added; the proceeds of such sales to be deposited in the Treasury as part of the postal revenues.

Laws and regulations, Post-office Department, new edition.

No extra compensation.

Sale of copies.

Approved, March 30, 1886.

CHAP. 41.—An act to amend section three hundred and four of the Revised Statutes of the United States, authorizing the temporary appointment of an Acting Assistant Treasurer.

Mar. 31, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section three hundred and four of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

R. S., sec. 304, p. 51, amended.

"SEC. 304. The Treasurer may, in his discretion, and with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, authorize the Assistant Treasurer to act in the place and discharge any or all the duties of the Treasurer of the United States; and in the event of the absence or illness of either the Treasurer or the Assistant Treasurer, or both, the Secretary of the Treasury may, on the recommendation of the Treasurer appoint for a term not exceeding thirty days at one time, from among the clerks in the Treasury, any one of said clerks to be Acting Assistant Treasurer during such absence or illness: *Provided, however,* That no such appointment shall be made until the official bond given by the principal of the office shall be made in terms to cover and apply to the acts and defaults of every such person so appointed from time to time. Such acting officer shall, moreover, for the time being, be subject to all the liabilities and penalties prescribed by law for the official misconduct in like cases of the Assistant Treasurer, for whom he acts."

Assistant Treasurer.

Acting Assistant Treasurer to perform duties of Treasurer.

Proviso.

Approved, March 31, 1886.

April 15, 1886.

CHAP. 47.—An act providing for the erection of a public building at San Antonio, Texas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase a site for and cause to be erected thereon, a suitable building, with fire-proof vaults therein, for the accommodation of the United States courts, post-office, and other Government offices, at the city of San Antonio, Texas. The plans, specifications, and full estimates for said building shall be previously made and approved according to law, and shall not exceed, for the site and building complete, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided,* That the site shall leave the building unexposed to danger from fire in adjacent buildings by an open space of not less than forty feet, including streets and alleys; and no money appropriated for this purpose shall be available until a valid title to the site for said building shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of Texas shall have ceded to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owners thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of civil process therein; nor shall any site be purchased until estimates for the erection of a building which will furnish sufficient accommodation for the transaction of the public business, and which shall not exceed in cost the balance of the sum herein limited after the site shall have been purchased and paid for, shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; and no purchase of site nor plans for said building shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury involving an expenditure exceeding the said sum so herein limited for site and building.

Approved, April 15, 1886.

April 15, 1886.

CHAP. 48.—An act authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi River at or near Alton, Illinois, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Central Missouri Railway Company, a corporation duly and legally incorporated under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Missouri, its assigns or successors, to construct and maintain a bridge, and approaches thereto, over the Mississippi River at or near Alton, in the State of Illinois. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railway trains, and, at the option of the persons by whom it may be built, may be used for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals, and for foot-passengers, for such reasonable rates of toll as may be approved from time to time by the Secretary of War.

Declared a lawful structure and post-route.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under this act and subject to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, or passengers or freight passing over said bridge, than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroad or public highways leading to the said bridge; and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-roads in the United States.

Spans.

SEC. 3. That if said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, the spans thereof shall not be less than three hundred feet in length in the clear, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river. The lowest part of the superstructure of said bridge shall be at least fifty feet above high-water mark, as understood at the

point of location, and the bridge shall be at right angles to and its piers parallel with the current of the river: *Provided*, That if the same shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, the draw or pivot pier shall be at or near that shore nearest the channel of the river where, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, the passage through the draw at that point can be consistently maintained; if not so constructed, then the draw-pier to be in the main channel, and the opening or passage-way to be so protected that water-craft can be worked through it by lines when not safe to pass otherwise; and the spans shall not be less than two hundred feet in length in the clear, with two side spans of three hundred feet each, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with and the bridge itself at right angles to the current of the river, and the spans shall not be less than ten feet above high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the lowest part of the superstructure of said bridge: *Provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passing of boats; and said company or corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset till sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe. No bridge shall be erected or maintained under the authority of this act which shall at any time substantially or materially obstruct the free navigation of said river; and if any bridge erected under such authority shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, obstruct such navigation, he is hereby authorized to cause such change or alteration of said bridge to be made as will effectually obviate such obstruction; and all such alterations shall be made and all such obstructions be removed at the expense of the owner or owners of said bridge; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river caused or alleged to be caused by said bridge, the case may be brought in the district court of the United States of the State of Missouri in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge may be located: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to repeal or modify any of the provisions of law now existing in reference to the protection of the navigation of rivers, or to exempt this bridge from the operation of the same.

Proviso.

Draws.

Proviso.

Lights, etc.

Free navigation to be maintained.

Litigation.

SEC. 4. That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains over the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner or owners of said bridge and the several railroad companies, or any one of them, desiring such use, shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, all matters at issue between them shall be decided by the Secretary of War, upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties.

All railroad companies to have use of bridge; compensation; Secretary of War to decide disagreements.

SEC. 5. That any bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said company or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Plans, etc., for security of navigation, etc., to be submitted to Secretary of War.

Assignment of
rights of Hannibal
and Southwestern
Railway Company
ratified.

Vol. 22, p. 38.

Right to amend,
etc., reserved.

SEC. 6. That all the rights, privileges, and immunities granted and included in an act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Missouri River at or near Arrow Rock, Missouri," approved April first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, having been transferred and assigned by the Hannibal and Southwestern Railway Company to its successor, the Central Missouri Railway Company said transfer and assignment is hereby ratified and confirmed to said Central Missouri Railway Company.

SEC. 7. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, April 15, 1886.

April 15, 1886.

CHAP. 49.—An act to authorize the Mississippi Water-Power and Boom Company, of Brainard, Minnesota, to construct a dam across the Mississippi River.

Dam across Mis-
sissippi River may
be built by Missis-
sippi Water Power
and Boom Compa-
ny, of Brainard,
Minn.

Canal and bridge.

Provisos.

Lock.

Government may
take possession.

Navigation.

Litigation.

Right to amend,
etc., reserved.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of the Government is hereby given to the Mississippi Water-Power and Boom Company of Brainard, Minnesota, to construct across the Mississippi River, at some point not more than two miles from the limits of said city of Brainard, to be approved by the Secretary of War, a dam, canal and the appurtenances thereof, for water-power and other purposes, and in connection therewith a wagon and foot bridge for public travel: *Provided*, That the Government of United States may at any time construct in connection therewith a suitable lock for navigation purposes: *Provided also*, That the Government of the United States may at any time take possession of said dam and control the same for purposes of navigation, by paying said company the actual cost of the same, but shall not do so to the destruction of the water-power created by said dam: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of War may at any time require and enforce, at the expense of the owners, such modification and changes in the construction of said dam as he may deem advisable in the interests of navigation; and that said dam shall, if necessary, be so built that boats and rafts may pass through the same, without the imposition of any toll or charge: *And provided further*, That all suits relative to any obstruction of navigation arising from said dam may be tried in the United States circuit and district courts for Minnesota.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved without any claim of any kind arising in favor of any party in consequence of such amendment or repeal.

Approved, April 15, 1886.

April 15, 1886.

CHAP. 50.—An act authorizing the construction of a building for the accommodation of the Congressional Library.

Congressional
Library.
Fire-proof build-
ing.
Site.
Plan.

Commission to
take charge of.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a fire-proof building, for the accommodation of the Library of Congress, shall be erected east of the Capitol, and either between B street north and East Capitol street and First street east and Second street east, or between B street south and East Capitol street and First street east and Second street east, and as the commission hereinafter provided shall determine; and the construction of said building, substantially according to the plan submitted to the Joint Select Committee on Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress, by John L. Smithmeyer, in the Italian renaissance style of architecture, with such modifications as may be found necessary or advantageous, without materially increasing the cost of the building, shall be in charge of a commission composed of the Secretary of the Interior, the Architect of the Capitol Extension and

the Librarian of Congress, who shall be authorized and directed to make contracts for the construction thereof, after proper advertisements and the reception of bids; and the sum of five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to commence the construction of said building; and the moneys appropriated for said building shall be disbursed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Appropriation.

SEC. 2. That in order to procure a suitable site for a building for the Library of Congress so much of the land situated east of the Capitol grounds above described shall be purchased by said commission, or taken for public use as hereinafter provided, and not less than the whole of that portion bounded on the north by B street north, on the east by Second street east, on the south by East Capitol street, and on the west by First street east; or if that portion should not be so purchased or taken for public use, then the whole of that portion bounded on the north by East Capitol street, on the east by Second street east, on the south by B street south, and on the west by First street east; and a sum of money sufficient to pay for said land, in the mode hereinafter provided, is hereby appropriated therefor out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Purchase of site,

Appropriation.

SEC. 3. That said commission shall be authorized to purchase said land, or any part thereof, as soon as practicable, at such prices as may be fixed by agreement between said commission and the respective owners: *Provided, however,* That said commission shall not pay in the aggregate for the site aforesaid, including the whole of said land as described lying north of East Capitol street, or the whole as described lying south of East Capitol street, more than five hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and if they are not able to purchase the whole of either portion of said land, they may purchase any parcels thereof, for sums not exceeding, in their best judgment, that proportion of five hundred and fifty thousand dollars which the value of the parcel or parcels purchased bears to the value of the whole land; and the payment therefor shall be made to the respective owners, on the requisitions of the Secretary of the Interior, upon the release and conveyance of said land to the United States by good and sufficient deeds executed in due form of law: *And provided further,* That no money hereby appropriated shall be expended for the purchase of said land, or any part thereof, or for the erection thereon of said library building, until the written opinion of the Attorney-General shall be had in favor of the validity of the title to said land.

Purchase to be made as soon as practicable.

Provides.
Limitations as to price.

Title.

SEC. 4. That if said commission shall be unable to purchase the whole of said land lying north of East Capitol street, or the whole of said land lying south of East Capitol street, by agreement with the respective owners, within thirty days after the passage of this act, within the limitations prescribed by this act, they shall, at the expiration of such period of thirty days, make application to the supreme court of the District of Columbia, at a general or special term, by petition containing a particular description of the property required, with the name of the owner or owners thereof, and his, her, or their residence, as far as the same can be ascertained, which court is hereby authorized and required, upon such application, without delay, to ascertain and assess the damages occasioned by the taking of said land to each owner thereof, or to any person having a legal claim to said damages, in the manner provided with reference to the taking of land for highways in the District of Columbia.

Condemnation.

SEC. 5. That the fee simple of all premises so appropriated for public use of which an appraisalment shall have been made under the order and direction of said court shall, upon payment to the owner or owners, respectively, or to such person as shall be authorized to receive the same for any such owners, of the appraised value, or in case the said owner or owners refuse or neglect for fifteen days after the appraisalment of the cash value of said lands and improvements by said court

R. S. D. C., pp. 29, 30.

Fee simple to be vested in the United States.

to demand the same from the Secretary of the Interior, upon depositing the said appraised value in said court to the credit of such owner or owners, respectively, be vested in the United States; and said commission is hereby authorized and required to pay to the several owner or owners, respectively, or to such persons authorized as aforesaid, the appraised value of the several premises as specified in the appraisalment of said court, or pay into court, by deposit, as hereinbefore provided, the said appraised values.

Court may direct time and manner of taking possession.

Costs.

Doubts as to ownership not to occasion delay.

Annual report.

SEC. 6. That said court may direct the time and manner in which possession of the property condemned shall be taken or delivered, and may, if necessary, enforce any order or issue any process for giving possession. The cost occasioned by the inquiry and assessment shall be paid by the United States; and as to other costs which may arise they shall be charged or taxed as the court may direct.

SEC. 7. That no delay in making an assessment of compensation, or in taking possession, shall be occasioned by any doubt which may arise as to the ownership of the property, or any part thereof, or as to the interests of the respective owners. In such cases the court shall require a deposit of the money allowed as compensation for the whole property or the part in dispute. In all cases as soon as the United States shall have paid the compensation assessed, or secured its payment by a deposit of money under the order of the court, possession of the property may be taken.

SEC. 8. That the Secretary of the Interior shall annually report to Congress at the commencement of each session, a detailed statement of all the proceedings under the provisions of this act.

Approved, April 15, 1886.

Apr. 17, 1886.

CHAP. 57.—An act authorizing the President of the United States to appoint Lieutenant William P. Randall a lieutenant-commander on the retired-list of the Navy.

William P. Randall.
President authorized to appoint, lieutenant-commander on the retired-list.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Lieutenant William P. Randall, United States Navy, a lieutenant-commander on the retired-list of the Navy with the retired pay of that grade from the date of such appointment.

Received by the President, April 5, 1886.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

Apr. 22, 1886.

CHAP. 58.—An act to change the name of Uniontown to Anacostia.

Uniontown, D. C., to be designated Anacostia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That that portion of the District of Columbia heretofore known and designated as Uniontown, from and after the approval of this act be known and designated as Anacostia.

Approved, April 22, 1886.

CHAP. 59.—An act to amend the act of Congress approved June twelfth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, entitled "An act to authorize the construction of bridges across the Wisconsin, Chippewa, and Saint Croix Rivers, in the State of Wisconsin".

Apr. 22, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act of Congress approved June twelfth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, entitled "An act to authorize the construction of bridges across the Wisconsin, Chippewa, and Saint Croix Rivers, in the State of Wisconsin", be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the words "Winona, Alma and Northern Railway Company", wherever the same occur in the said law, and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "the Chicago, Burlington and Northern Railroad Company, its successors and assigns.

Bridges over Wisconsin, Chippewa, and Saint Croix Rivers, Wis. Chicago, Burlington and Northern Railroad Company substituted for Winona, Alma and Northern Railway Company.
Vol. 23, ch. 81, p. 41, amended.

Approved, April 22, 1886.

CHAP. 60.—An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to deliver to the rightful owners the contents of certain boxes deposited in the Treasury Department by the Secretary of War.

Apr. 22, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to deliver, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to the proper claimants or owners, any silverware, jewelry, portraits, watches, or other articles deposited in June, eighteen hundred and sixty nine, in the Treasury of the United States by the Secretary of War, as property captured by the United States Army during the late war, and now in the possession of the United States Treasury; and also any property of like character received at the Treasury Department from General Ketcham under instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided,* That in all cases proof satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury be made by the said claimants of the ownership and identification of the said silverware, jewelry, portraits, watches, or other articles.

Boxes, &c., deposited in Treasury by Secretary of War to be returned to owners.

Provido.
Proof of ownership.

SEC. 2. That all of the aforesaid articles which may remain in the United States Treasury one year after the passage of this act shall be advertised in not less than six newspapers, to be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury; and all of said articles which may remain in the United States Treasury two years after the passage of this act shall be duly advertised and sold at public auction, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and the net proceeds thereof be covered into the Treasury.

Articles remaining two years to be sold.

Proceeds.

Approved, April 22, 1886.

CHAP. 61.—An act to establish a light-ship off the entrance to Chesapeake Bay.

April 22, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be constructed and established a first-class light-ship, with a steam fog-signal, off the entrance to Chesapeake Bay. The cost of which shall not exceed the sum of sixty thousand dollars: *Provided,* That the construction of said light-ship shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder after advertisement, and that said light-ship shall be built in American ship-yards.

Light-ship to be established at entrance to Chesapeake Bay.
Provido.

Approved, April 22, 1886.

CHAP. 64.—An act to amend section thirty-three hundred and thirty-six of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

April 25, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section thirty-three hundred and thirty-six of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

Brewer's bond.
R. S. 3336, p. 650, amended.

"**SEC. 3336.** Every brewer, on filing notice as aforesaid of his inten-

Bond to be re-
newed every four
years.

tion to commence or continue business, shall execute a bond to the United States, to be approved by the collector of the district, in a sum equal to three times the amount of the tax which, in the opinion of the collector, said brewer will be liable to pay during any one month, and conditioned that he shall pay, or cause to be paid, as herein provided, the tax required by law on all beer, lager-beer, ale, porter, and other fermented liquors made by or for him, before the same is sold or removed for consumption or sale, except as hereinafter provided; and that he shall keep, or cause to be kept, a book, in the manner and for the purposes hereinafter specified, which shall be open to inspection by the proper officers, as by law required; and that he shall in all respects faithfully comply, without fraud or evasion, with all requirements of law relating to the manufacture and sale of any malt liquors aforesaid; and he shall execute a new bond once in four years and whenever required so to do by said collector, in the amount above named and conditioned as above provided, which bond shall be in lieu of any former bond or bonds of such brewer in respect to all liabilities accruing after its approval by said collector."

Approved, April 29, 1886.

April 30, 1886.

CHAP. 67.—An act extending the time for the completion of the records of the clerk of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, and the transfer of the same to the Department of State.

Clerk of Court of
Commissioners of
Alabama Claims.
Powers extended
two months.
Vol. 23, p. 33.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the powers of the clerk of the late Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims as extended by section two, of the act of Congress relating thereto, approved June third, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, be and they hereby are extended for an additional period, not to exceed two months from and after the thirtieth day of April, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, for the purpose of closing up the business of his office, and for depositing the records, documents, and all other papers of the court or its officers in the office of the Secretary of State, as provided in the act re-establishing said court, and the act therein referred to; and said clerk is hereby authorized to employ such assistants as he may deem necessary for the purpose of enabling him to carry into effect the provisions of this act, not to exceed in number those heretofore employed, said assistants to be paid monthly, at the same rate of compensation heretofore paid them, on vouchers certified by said clerk, under the direction of the Secretary of State, from said Geneva award fund; and all disbursements shall be made by said clerk, under the direction of the Secretary of State.

Assistants au-
thorized.

Disbursements
under direction of
Secretary of State.

Approved, April 30, 1886.

May 1, 1886.

CHAP. 69.—An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend the statutes in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes," approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and eighty.

Privileges of im-
mediate transpor-
tation extended to
Portland, Oreg.,
and Port Town-
send, Wash. Ter.
Vol. 21, pp. 173-4.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the privileges of the first section of the act approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, entitled "An act to amend the statutes in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes," be, and the same are hereby, extended to the port of Portland, Oregon; and that the privileges of the first and seventh sections of said act be, and the same are hereby, extended to the port of Port Townsend, in Washington Territory.

Approved, May 1, 1886.

CHAP. 70.—An act authorizing the partition of certain land in Louisville, Kentucky, belonging jointly to John Echols and the Government of the United States.

May 1, 1886.

Whereas a tract of ground situated in Louisville, Kentucky, adjoining the Louisville and Portland Canal, and known as "Rowan's Basin," is owned by the United States of America and by John Echols in the following proportion and under the following conveyances, to wit: The United States, as the proprietor of the Louisville and Portland Canal and the owner of all the stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, owns an undivided three-eighths of said real estate, by virtue of the following deeds: One from R. H. Campbell and others to the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, recorded in deed-book numbered one hundred and thirty-five, page four hundred and twenty-three, and one from George H. Douglas to said canal company, recorded in deed-book numbered one hundred and thirty-seven, page four hundred and two, both in the Jefferson County, Kentucky, clerk's office; and said John Echols owns an undivided five-eighths of said real estate, under and by virtue of the following deeds to him, to wit: One from Eliza H. Boone and others, recorded in deed-book numbered two hundred and fifty-five, page one hundred and thirty-four; one from Rebecca B. Rowan, trustee, and others, recorded in deed book numbered two hundred and fifty-four, page three hundred and eighty-two; one from Rowan Buchanan and others, recorded in deed-book numbered two hundred and fifty-four, page three hundred and sixty-two; and one from Samuel J. Broadwell and others, recorded in deed-book numbered two hundred and fifty-four, page six hundred and two, all in the Jefferson County, Kentucky, clerk's office; and it is to the interest of both parties that partition shall be made of said real estate: Therefore,

Partition of land owned by John Echols and the United States, in Louisville, Ky.
Preamble.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered to agree with said Echols, his heirs or his assigns, upon such partition of said real estate as may seem to the Secretary of War to be just and proper, and may, in the name of and on behalf of the United States of America, make, execute, and deliver to said Echols, his heirs or his assigns, and receive from him or them, such deed of conveyance as may effectuate the partition herein provided for.

Secretary of War to agree with Echols as to partition.

SEC. 2. That this act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, May 1, 1886.

CHAP. 71.—An act granting the right of way to the Schuylkill River East Side Railroad Company through the arsenal and naval asylum grounds at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

May 1, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Schuylkill River East Side Railroad Company is hereby authorized to construct its railroad across the grounds of the United States forming a part of the grounds of the naval asylum and of the arsenal at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania; and for that purpose said company is hereby granted a width of sixty feet across said grounds for its right of way through the grounds aforesaid: *Provided,* That the location of said road through said grounds shall be approved by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy; and the damages for the use and occupation of the right of way herein granted shall be fixed by a board of two Army officers appointed by the Secretary of War and one officer of the Navy appointed by the Secretary of the Navy and the payment of said damages so fixed shall be a condition precedent to the exercise of the rights by this act granted: *And provided further,* That in the construction of said road through said grounds the said company shall be required to construct thereon a bulkhead upon the bulkhead line on the Schuylkill River, as fixed by the port-wardens of the city of Philadelphia. As

Right of way granted to Schuylkill River East Side Railroad Company across arsenal and naval asylum grounds, Philadelphia, Pa.

Provided. Location to be approved by Secretaries of War and of the Navy.
Damages.

Bulkhead:

soon as the damages have been assessed by said board in the manner hereinbefore provided, the same shall be paid by said company into the Treasury of the United States: *And provided further*, That no trains or cars, or locomotives other than those doing business for the United States of said company shall be allowed to stop or stand on said naval asylum grounds, and that no bells or whistles shall be sounded upon any train or engine of said company while on said grounds; and that the tracks of such railroad on said naval asylum grounds shall be so arranged and paved and kept always in good order so as to permit the easy passage of vehicles across the same; and that such watchman or watchmen shall be kept by said railroad company on said grounds, at its expense, as the Secretary of the Navy shall deem necessary for the protection of persons and property on or in the neighborhood of said railroad on said grounds: *And provided further also*, That the said company shall construct a proper switch and siding upon said arsenal grounds, and suitable means for crossing to the wharf on the said arsenal grounds, for the purpose of receiving and shipping freight by water. Any violation of any of the provisions of this act by said company or its successors or assigns shall work a forfeiture of all rights granted by this act.

Approved, May 1, 1886.

May 1, 1886.

CHAP. 72.—An act in aid of the national monument at Plymouth, Massachusetts.

Preamble.

Whereas a national monument to the pilgrim forefathers is in process of construction at Plymouth, Massachusetts, consisting of a central figure of Faith and of four statues representing Morality, Education, Law, and Liberty, of which five the first three have already been erected: Therefore,

Statue of Liberty at national monument, Plymouth, Mass.
Appropriation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of erecting said statue of Liberty and the bas-relief accompanying the same, under the direction of the Secretary of State.

Approved, May 1, 1886.

May 1, 1886.

CHAP. 73.—An act to enable national banking associations to increase their capital stock and to change their names or locations.

National banks, how capital stock of, may be increased.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any national banking association may, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, by the vote of shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of such association, increase its capital stock, in accordance with existing laws, to any sum approved by the said Comptroller, notwithstanding the limit fixed in its original articles of association and determined by said Comptroller; and no increase of the capital stock of any national banking association either within or beyond the limit fixed in its original articles of association shall be made except in the manner herein provided.

Change of name; location.

SEC. 2. That any national banking association may change its name or the place where its operations of discount and deposit are to be carried on, to any other place within the same State, not more than thirty miles distant with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, by the vote of shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of such association. A duly authenticated notice of the vote and of the new name or location selected shall be sent to the office of the Comptroller of the Currency; but no change of name or location shall be valid until the Comptroller shall have issued his certificate of approval of the same.

SEC. 3. That all debts, liabilities, rights, provisions, and powers of the association under its old name shall devolve upon and inure to the association under its new name. Liabilities, &c.,
to devolve on new
association.

SEC. 4. That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as in any manner to release any national banking association under its old name or at its old location from any liability, or affect any action or proceeding in law in which said association may be or become a party or interested. Liabilities, &c.,
not released.

Approved, May 1, 1886.

CHAP. 74.—An act making an appropriation to complete the public building at Jackson, Tennessee, and to reappropriate an unexpended balance therefor.

May 1, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the completion of the public building for a court-house and post-office at Jackson, Tennessee, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seven thousand dollars, together with an unexpended balance of two thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars and twenty five cents appropriated by the sundry civil act approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, for the approaches, grading, fencing, and paving for said building.

Jackson, Tenn.
Public building.
Appropriation
for completing.
Vol. 23, p. 480.

Approved, May 1, 1886

CHAP. 75.—An act to grant for the use of the public a street across the United States grounds in the city of Chattanooga, in the State of Tennessee.

May 1, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is granted in the city of Chattanooga and county of Hamilton, in the State of Tennessee, for the use of the public, a street or roadway, sixty feet in width and about eight hundred and sixty feet in length, to be located, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, over and across the lands of the United States reservation in the city of Chattanooga formerly occupied for barracks and parade ground, extending from the Western and Atlantic Railroad on the north to and connecting with what is known as Hooke street, and thence about eight hundred feet southward over said Hooke street to Montgomery avenue; but this grant is made upon condition that the city of Chattanooga shall construct and keep in repair a good road on the proposed line, equal to that which the United States Government constructed connecting the city with the national cemetery.

Chattanooga,
Tenn.
Grant of street
to, across U. S. res-
ervation.

Repair.

Approved, May 1, 1886.

CHAP. 76.—An act to establish a light-house at Seul Choix Point, Michigan.

May 1, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be established a light-house at or near Seul Choix Point, on the northern shore of Lake Michigan, Michigan; the cost of which shall not exceed the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

Light-house es-
tablished at Seul
Choix Point, Mich.

Approved, May 1, 1886.

May 3, 1886.

CHAP. 81.—An act to establish two additional land-districts in the State of Nebraska.

Northwest land-district of Nebraska, established.
Boundaries.

Location of land-office.

Sydney, Nebr., land-district established.
Boundaries.

Registers and receivers to be appointed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the State of Nebraska bounded and described as follows: Commencing on the west boundary of the State of Nebraska at the intersection of the township line between townships numbered twenty-three and twenty-four north, sixth principal meridian; thence east along the township-line between said townships to the fifth guide-meridian west; thence north along said guide-meridian to the north boundary of the State of Nebraska; thence west along said boundary to the northwest corner of the State; thence south along the west boundary of the State to the place of beginning, be, and is hereby, constituted a new land-district, to be called the northwest land-district of the State of Nebraska, the land-office for which shall be located at such place as the President may direct.

SEC. 2. That all that portion of the State of Nebraska bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the west boundary of the State of Nebraska at the point of the intersection of the township-line between townships numbered twenty-three and twenty-four north, sixth principal meridian; thence east along the township-line between said townships to the fifth guide-meridian west; thence south on said fifth guide-meridian to the southeast corner of township twelve north, range forty-one west; thence west on the township-line between townships eleven and twelve north to the west boundary of the State of Nebraska; thence north to the northeast corner of the State of Colorado; thence west along the north boundary of Colorado to the west boundary of the State of Nebraska; thence north along the west boundary of the State of Nebraska to the place of beginning, be, and is hereby, constituted a new land district, to be called the Sydney land-district of the State of Nebraska, the land-office for which shall be located at such place as the President may direct.

SEC. 3. That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is hereby authorized to appoint registers and receivers for such land-districts, who shall discharge like and similar duties and receive the same amount of compensation as other officers discharging like duties in the other land-offices of said State.

Approved, May 3, 1886.

May 3, 1886.

CHAP. 82.—An act to amend the act of June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-four, and for other purposes.

Preamble.
Vol. 5, p. 666.
Lots granted to county of Dubuque, Iowa.

Whereas, by an act of Congress approved June fifteenth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and forty-four, a grant was made to the county of Dubuque, Territory of Iowa, in the following words:

"That the following-described pieces or parcels of land are hereby granted and given to the county of Dubuque, in the Territory of Iowa, to wit: Two lots and a half lying and being situate in the town of Dubuque, on the northwest corner of Seventh and Locust streets, in said county, being the same land upon which the old county jail now stands, and is designated on the Government plat of said town as 'public square.'

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted.* That the county commissioners of the county of Dubuque be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to make sale or otherwise dispose of the lots of land described in the first section of this act, in such manner as will best subserve the interests of said county;" and

Whereas through a clerical error, said jail lot or public square was described as being on the northwest corner of Seventh and Locust streets, when it was in fact on the northeast corner thereof; and

Whereas the said county of Dubuque, under the powers conferred by said act, sold to John and Thomas Burton the said tract of land situated on the northeast corner of Seventh and Locust streets, in said town of Dubuque, on which the old county jail stood and designated on the Government plat of said town as "public square," the same being a rectangular tract fronting one hundred and fourteen feet on Seventh street and one hundred and twenty-seven feet and eleven inches on Locust street; but in the deed from said county to said John and Thomas Burton the same clerical error was made as to the corner on which said tract was situated as was made in said act: Therefore, as curative of the error aforesaid,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said rectangular tract of land on the northeast corner of Seventh and Locust streets, in the city of Dubuque, Dubuque County, State of Iowa, fronting one hundred and fourteen feet on Seventh street and one hundred and twenty-seven feet and eleven inches on Locust street, being the premises on which the old county jail formerly stood, and designated on the Government plat as "public square," be, and is hereby, granted and the title thereto confirmed in and to said county of Dubuque, and its grantees, the said John and Thomas Burton, their heirs and assigns forever, with like effect in all respects as though correctly described in said original act and in the said conveyance thereunder by said county.

Approved, May 3, 1886.

Error in description of land corrected.

CHAP. 83.—An act limiting the cost of the erection of a public building at Rochester, New York.

May 3, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the amount heretofore fixed as the limit of cost for the erection of a public building by the United States Government at Rochester, New York, be, and the same is hereby, increased to five hundred thousand dollars, and that sum is hereby fixed as the limit of cost for the erection of said building and for the payment for the site thereof.

Rochester, N. Y.
Public building.
Limit of cost increased.

SEC. 2. That the officers of the United States Government having charge of the erection of public buildings are required to be governed by the limitation hereby prescribed in making plans and contracts for the erection of said building.

Plans, &c., to conform to limitation.

SEC. 3. That the provisions of existing law relating to said building be so amended as to require an open space of not less than twenty feet, in lieu of forty feet, as provided by the act of May twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two.

Open space reduced.
Vol. 22, p. 94.

Approved, May 3, 1886.

CHAP. 87.—An act to grant the right of way for railroad purposes through the lands of the United States powder-depot near Dover, New Jersey, to the Morris County Railroad Company.

May 6, 1886.

Whereas an act of Congress was passed heretofore in the following words, to wit:

"An act to grant the right of way for railroad purposes through the lands of the United States powder-depot near Dover, New Jersey.

Right of way through lands of powder depot, Dover, N. J.
Preamble.
Vol. 22, p. 180.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way, not exceeding one hundred feet in width, through the lands of the United States included in the Piccatinny powder-depot, near Dover, in the State of New Jersey, is hereby granted to the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, for the purpose of constructing a railroad: *Provided,* That the said right of way, and the width and location thereof,

through said lands, and the regulations for operating said railroad within the limits of the reservation so as to prevent all danger to public property, shall be submitted to and approved by the Secretary of War prior to any entry on said lands or the commencement of the construction of said works: *Provided also*, That such sidings, tracks, switches, and loading stations as may at any time be required by the Secretary of War shall be promptly provided by said railroad company; and that such stoppage of trains and generally such facilities and privileges as the United States may desire for the shipment of materials of war, at any time, shall be provided by said railroad company: *Provided also*, That whenever said right of way shall cease to be used for the purposes aforesaid, the same shall revert to the United States: *And provided further*, That the right to repeal, alter, or amend this act is reserved to Congress.

"Approved July 31, 1882." And

Whereas said Central Railroad Company have not used said grant or built or constructed said railroad, or any part thereof, but, on the contrary, have expressly waived their right to the same and to all rights which they may have acquired under said act of Congress; and

Whereas it is desirable that the said railroad should be built, and it is now proposed to be built by the Morris County Railroad Company, subject only to the action of Congress in the matter: Therefore,

Right of way to
Morris County
Railroad Company
through lands of
Piccatinny powder-
depot, N. J.
Provisos.

Secretary of War
to approve loca-
tion, etc.

Sidings, etc.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way, not exceeding one hundred feet in width, through the lands of the United States included in the Piccatinny powder-depot, near Dover, in the State of New Jersey, is hereby granted to the Morris County Railroad Company of New Jersey for the purpose of constructing a railroad: *Provided*, That the said right of way, and the width and location thereof, through said lands, and the regulations for operating said railroad within the limits of the reservation so as to prevent all danger to public property, shall be submitted to and approved by the Secretary of War prior to any entry on said lands or the commencement of the construction of said works: *Provided also*, That such sidings, tracks, switches, and loading stations as may at any time be required by the Secretary of War shall be promptly provided by said railroad company; and that such stoppage of trains and generally such facilities and privileges as the United States may desire for the shipment of materials of war, at any time, shall be provided by said railroad company: *Provided also*, That whenever said right of way shall cease to be used for the purpose aforesaid the same shall revert to the United States: *And provided further*, That the right to repeal, alter, or amend this act is reserved to Congress.

Vol. 23, ch. 362,
p. 180, repealed.

SEC. 2. That the authority heretofore granted to the Central Railroad of New Jersey to construct a railroad through the property of the United States used by the Government as a powder-depot, near Dover, New Jersey, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved, May 6, 1886.

May 6, 1886.

CHAP. 88.—An act to protect homestead settlers within railway limits and for other purposes.

Public lands.
Homestead set-
tlers in limits of
land grants to
have additional
entry patented
without cost, etc.
Vol. 20, p. 472.
Vol. 21, p. 46.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all homestead settlers on public lands within the railway limits restricted to less than one hundred and sixty acres of land, who have heretofore made or may hereafter make the additional entry allowed either by the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, or the act approved July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, after having made final proof of settlement and cultivation under the original entry, shall be entitled to have the lands covered by the additional entry patented without any further cost or proof of settlement and cultivation.

Approved, May 6, 1886.

CHAP. 326.—An act for the relief of Oscar Eastmond and James W. Atwill.

May 11, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to cause to be issued and delivered to Oscar Eastmond a commission as colonel and to James W. Atwill a commission as lieutenant colonel of the First Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, to date as of June twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and to cause them to be duly mustered out as of date June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-five: *Provided*, That this act, and the said commissions and musters-out issued thereunder, shall not entitle said Eastmond and Atwill, or either of them, or any person claiming by, through, under, or from them, or either of them, to any pay, compensation, or allowance of any kind whatever, and shall only entitle them respectively to the rank of colonel and lieutenant-colonel of said regiment.

Oscar Eastmond, commissioned as colonel 1st N. C. Vols.
James W. Atwill, commissioned as lieutenant-colonel 1st N. C. Vols.
Proviso.
Not to entitle to pay.

Approved, May 11, 1886.

CHAP. 327.—An act to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish certificates of discharge to certain members of the Missouri Home Guards.

May 15, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to furnish, upon their several applications therefor, a certificate of discharge to each and every member of the Missouri Home Guards whose claims for pay were adjudicated by the Hawkins-Taylor commission, under the act approved March twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the several acts supplementary thereto.

Missouri Home Guards.
Discharges to be issued to members of.
Vol. 12, pp. 374, 623, 624.

Approved, May 15, 1886.

CHAP. 328.—An act authorizing the District of Columbia to convey the alley, fifteen feet wide, running east and west between lots six and seven, in square six hundred and thirty-five, comprising an area of three thousand four hundred and eighty square feet of land, to the owner of said lots.

May 15, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, in their discretion, are hereby authorized and empowered to convey to the owner of lots six and seven, in square six hundred and thirty-five, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, the alley, fifteen feet wide, running east and west between said lots, and comprising an area of three thousand four hundred and eighty square feet of ground, and to vacate and close up said alley: *Provided*, That said owner shall appropriate for public use as an alley the north half of lot five, in said square, being twenty-nine feet wide, and comprising an area of four thousand three hundred and fifty square feet of ground.

Vacation of alley in square 635, Washington, D.C., authorized.

Proviso.

Approved, May 15, 1886.

CHAP. 329.—An act to authorize the Chicago, Freeport and Saint Paul Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Saint Croix River (or lake) at any accessible point between Prescott, Wisconsin, and Stillwater, Minnesota.

May 15, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Chicago, Freeport and Saint Paul Railroad Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct and maintain a bridge, and approaches thereto, over the Saint Croix River (a part of which is commonly called "Lake Saint Croix"), between the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, at any accessible point on said river between Prescott, Wisconsin,

Chicago, Freeport and St. Paul R. R. Co. authorized to bridge the St. Croix River between Prescott, Wis., and Stillwater, Minn.

Wagon and foot bridge. and Stillwater, Minnesota. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railway trains, and, at the option of the corporation by which it may be built, may be used for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals, and for foot-passengers, for such reasonable rates of toll as may be approved from time to time by the Secretary of War.

Tolls.

Navigation not to be materially interfered with.

Plans to be submitted to Secretary of War.

Spans.

Draw.

Proviso.

Protection to navigation; lights, etc.

Approval of Secretary of War.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under this act shall be constructed and built without material interference with the security and convenience of navigation of said river beyond what is necessary to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and in order to secure compliance with these conditions, the corporation, previous to commencing the construction of the bridge, or of the accessory works designed to secure the best practical channel-way for navigation and confine the flow of the water to a permanent channel at said point, shall submit to the Secretary of War a plan of the bridge and other accessory works provided for in this act, together with a detailed map of the river at the proposed site of the bridge and for a distance of a mile above and below the site, together with all other information touching said bridge and river and accessory works as may be deemed requisite by the Secretary of War to determine whether the said bridge, when built, will conform to the prescribed conditions of this act. That as to any bridge built under this act, if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, it shall not be of less elevation in any case than fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge, nor shall the spans of said bridge over the main channel be less than two hundred feet in length, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of said river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river and not less than two hundred feet in length. That if any bridge built under this act shall be constructed as a drawbridge, the same shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and the best navigable point, and with draw-openings of not less than one hundred and sixty feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw, which said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passing of boats, vessels, and other water-craft; and the spans adjoining said draw shall not be less than two hundred feet wide in the clear, and the elevation of the bottom chord of said bridge shall not be less than ten feet above the extreme high water mark: *Provided, however,* That no bridge shall be built under the provisions of this act except there also be built, at the time of the erection of the piers, proper sheer-booms or other proper protections to safely guide boats, vessels, rafts, and other water-craft through said draw-spans, and at the expense of the company or corporation erecting the bridge; and said company or corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset to sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Secretary of War shall prescribe.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed, upon receiving any such plan and map and other information, and upon being satisfied that a bridge built on such plan and with such accessory works and at such locality will conform to the prescribed conditions of this act, to notify the company that he approves the same; and upon receiving such notification the said company may proceed to an erection of said bridge, conforming strictly to the approved plan and location; but until the Secretary of War approve the plan and location of said bridge and other accessory works provided for in this act, and notify the company of the same, the bridge shall not be built; and should any change be made in the plan of the bridge or other accessory works provided for in this act, during the progress of the work thereon, such change shall be subject likewise to the approval of the Secretary of War, not, however, to be in any wise inconsistent with the provisions or conditions of this act.

SEC. 4. That any bridge and accessory works, when built and constructed under this act and according to its provisions and conditions, shall be a lawful structure; and said bridge shall be recognized and known as a post route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to said bridge; and said bridge shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-routes in the United States; and Congress reserves the right at any time to regulate, by appropriate legislation, the charges for freight and passengers over said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way for postal telegraph and telegraph lines, free of charge, across said bridge.

Bridge declared a lawful structure and post-route.

Charges.

Postal telegraph.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, on satisfactory proof that a necessity exists therefor, to require the company or persons owning said bridge to cause such aids to the passage of said bridge authorized by the provisions of this act to be constructed, placed, and maintained, at their own cost and expense, in the form of booms, dikes, piers, or other suitable and proper structures for confining the flow of water to a permanent channel, and for the guiding of rafts, steamboats, and other water-craft safely through the draw and raft spans, as shall be specified in his order in that behalf; and on the failure of the company or persons aforesaid to make and establish such additional structures within a reasonable time, the said Secretary shall proceed to cause the same to be built or made at the expense of the United States, and shall refer the matter, without delay, to the Attorney-General of the United States, whose duty it shall be to institute, in the name of the United States, proceedings in any circuit court of the United States in which such bridge, or any part thereof, is located, for the recovery of the cost thereof; and all moneys accruing from such proceedings shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

Aids to navigation, if necessary, to be provided.

Attorney-General to bring suit in case of failure.

SEC. 6. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved; and the right to require any changes in said structure, at the expense of the owners thereof, whenever Congress shall decide that the public interests require it, is also expressly reserved.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.

SEC. 7. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, May 15, 1886.

CHAP. 330.—An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Keithsburg, in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes.

May 15, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress is hereby given to the New York and Council Bluffs Railway Company, a corporation duly created and organized under the laws of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, or its successors or assigns, to build a bridge across the Mississippi River at such point on said river at or near Keithsburg, in the State of Illinois, as may accommodate lines of railroad which said corporation may build to said point on the said Mississippi River, or to a point on the west bank of said river in the State of Iowa, opposite to said point at or near Keithsburg, in the State of Illinois, and to lay on or over said bridge a railroad track or tracks, for the more perfect connection of any railroad or railroads that are or shall be constructed to said river, on either or both sides thereof, at or opposite said point, under the limitations and conditions hereinafter provided; that said bridge shall not interfere with the free navigation of said river beyond what is necessary in order to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free naviga-

New York and Council Bluffs Railway Company authorized to bridge the Mississippi River, at Keithsburg, Ill.

Free navigation not to be interfered with.
Litigation.

tion of said river, the cause may be tried before the circuit court of the United States in and for any district in which any portion of said bridge or obstruction touches.

May be either
draw-bridge or
unbroken span.
Provisos.

Height and spans
if not a draw-
bridge.

Draw.

Spans.

To be a lawful
structure and post-
route.

Postal telegraph.

Other railway
companies may use
the bridge, upon
terms to be pre-
scribed by Secre-
tary of War.

Plans, etc., to be
subject to approv-
al of Secretary of
War.

Lights.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under the provisions of this act may, at the option of the company building the same, be built as a draw-bridge or with unbroken and continuous spans: *Provided*, That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, it shall not be of less elevation in any case than fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge, nor shall the spans of said bridge give a clear width of water-way of less than two hundred and fifty feet, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of said river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river and give a clear width of water-way of not less than three hundred feet: *And provided further*, That if any bridge built under the provisions of this act shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, the same shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans giving a clear width of water-way of not less than one hundred and sixty feet on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw; and the next adjoining span or spans to the draw shall give a clear width of water-way of not less than two hundred and fifty feet, and said spans shall not be less than thirty feet above low-water mark, measuring to the bottom chord of the bridge, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river where said bridge shall be erected: *And provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passage of boats.

SEC. 3. That any bridge constructed under this act and according to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be known as a post-route, and the same is hereby declared to be a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, or for passengers or freight passing over said bridge, than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads and public high-ways leading to said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way for postal-telegraph purposes across said bridge.

SEC. 4. That all railway companies desiring to use said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties, in case they shall not agree.

SEC. 5. That the structure herein authorized shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of the navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said company or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, and the direction and strength of the current at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as shall be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge, during the progress of construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; and the said structure shall be at all times so kept and managed as to offer reasonable and proper means for the passage of vessels through or under said structure; and for the safety of vessels passing at night there shall be displayed on said bridge, from the hours of sunset to sunrise, such

lights as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. And the said structure shall be changed or removed, at the cost and expense of the owners thereof, from time to time, as Congress may direct, so as to preserve the free and convenient navigation of said river; and the authority to erect and continue said bridge shall be subject to revocation and modification by law when the public good shall, in the judgment of Congress, so require, without any expense or charge to the United States.

SEC. 6. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal of this act is hereby expressly reserved.

SEC. 7. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, May 15, 1886.

Right to amend,
etc., reserved.

CHAP. 331.—An act authorizing the construction of bridges across the Illinois River, in the State of Illinois, and the Des Moines River, in the State of Iowa, and for other purposes.

May 15, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress is hereby given to the New York and Council Bluffs Railway Company, an organization incorporated under the laws of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, its successors or assigns, to construct bridges over the Illinois River at or near the town of Lacon, in the State of Illinois, and over the Des Moines River, in the State of Iowa, and in such county of said State of Iowa as said railway company may desire or find most practicable in the final location of its road.

New York and
Council Bluffs
Railway Compa-
ny authorized to
bridge the Illinois
River at Lacon, Ill.,
and Des Moines
River, Iowa.

SEC. 2. That said bridges shall be so constructed, either by draw, span, or otherwise, that a free and unobstructed passage may be secured to all vessels and other water-craft navigating said rivers.

May be draw,
span, or otherwise,
not obstructing
navigation.

SEC. 3. That any bridge built under this act and subject to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, or passengers or freight passing over said bridges, than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to said bridges; and they shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post roads of the United States.

To be lawful
structures and
post-routes.

SEC. 4. That if either of said bridges authorized to be constructed by this act shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, the draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signals for the passage of boats; and said company or corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset until sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge or bridges as the Secretary of War shall prescribe. No bridge shall be erected or maintained under the authority of this act which shall at any time substantially or materially obstruct the free navigation of said rivers; and if any bridge erected under such authority shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, obstruct such navigation, he is hereby authorized to cause such change or alteration of said bridge to be made as will effectually obviate such obstruction: and all such obstructions shall be removed and alterations made at the expense of the owner or owners of said bridge: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to repeal or modify any of the provisions of law now existing in reference to the protection of the navigation of rivers, or to exempt any bridge erected under this act from the operations of the same.

Draws, lights,
etc.

SEC. 5. That all railroad companies desiring the use of either of said bridges that may be erected under the provisions of this act shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains or cars over the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon the payment of a reasonable compensation therefor; and in case the owner or owners of said bridge or bridges, and the several railroad companies, or any one of them, desiring such use, shall fail to agree

Proviso.
No repeal or mod-
ification of laws
protecting naviga-
tion.

Other companies
entitled to use
upon terms to be
determined by
Secretary of War.

upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge or bridges, all matters of issue between them shall be decided by the Secretary of War, upon the hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties.

Plans, etc., to be subject to approval of Secretary of War.

SEC. 6. That any bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said rivers as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object said company or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, a design and drawings of said bridge or bridges to be erected, for his examination and approval, and a map of its location, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject, and in all things shall be subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War; and until said plan and location of said bridge or bridges are approved by the Secretary of War said bridge or bridges shall not be built; and should any change be made in the plan of any such bridge or bridges authorized to be constructed under this act, during the progress of the work of construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.

SEC. 7. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved; and the right to require any changes in said structures, or their removal, at the expense of the owners thereof, whenever Congress shall decide that the public interest requires it, is also expressly reserved.

SEC. 8. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, May 15, 1886.

May 15, 1886.

CHAP. 332.—An act to authorize the Red River Bridge Company of Texas to maintain a bridge across Red River.

Red River Bridge Company, of Texas, authorized to build a railway and wagon bridge across the Red River near Denison, Tex.

Tolls.

Height.

Provisos.

To be a lawful structure and post-route.

Postal telegraph.

Plans subject to approval of Secretary of War.

Free navigation to be preserved.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Red River Bridge Company of Texas, composed of Frank Colbert, W. B. Munson, J. B. McDougal, J. R. Carr, Samuel Star, J. T. Munson, Edward Perry, and L. L. Maughs, be and is hereby, authorized to construct and maintain a railway and wagon bridge across Red River between the State of Texas and the Chickasaw Nation of the Indian Territory, at any accessible point on said river near Denison, Texas, that may be selected by said company; and said company shall be permitted to charge and take such rates of toll for crossing said bridge as may be reasonable, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; the said bridge to be of such height as not to interfere with the navigation of said river: *Provided*, That any bridge constructed under this act and according to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be known and recognized as a post-route, and the same is hereby declared to be a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, or for through passengers or freight passing over said bridge, than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads leading to the said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way for a postal telegraph across said bridge: *And provided further*, That before this act shall take effect said company shall submit to the Secretary of War the plans of said bridge, showing the existing structure and any additions or changes that may be contemplated; and that it shall be decided by the said Secretary that the bridge does not and will not obstruct, impair, or injuriously modify the navigation of the said river, due regard being had to the character of the proposed navigation of said stream.*

SEC. 2. That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act at any time; and that if at any time navigation of the said river shall in any manner be obstructed or impaired by the said bridge,

the Secretary of War shall have authority, and it shall be his duty, to require the said company to alter and change the said bridge, at its own expense, in such manner as may be proper to secure free and complete navigation without impediment; and if upon reasonable notice to said company to make such change or improvements the said company fails to do so, the Secretary of War shall have authority to make the same at the expense of said company, and all the rights conferred by this act shall be forfeited; and Congress shall have power to do any and all things necessary to secure the free navigation of the river.

Approved, May 15, 1886.

CHAP. 333.—An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven and for other purposes.

May 15, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, namely:

Indian appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1887.

For pay of sixty agents of Indian affairs at the following-named agencies, at the rates respectively indicated, namely:

Pay of agents at specified agencies.

- At the Warm Springs agency, at one thousand dollars;
- At the Klamath agency, at one thousand one hundred dollars;
- At the Grand Ronde agency, at one thousand dollars;
- At the Siletz agency, at one thousand two hundred dollars;
- At the Umatilla agency, at one thousand two hundred dollars;
- At the Neah Bay agency, at one thousand dollars;
- At the Yakama agency, at two thousand dollars;
- At the Colville agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;
- At the Nisqually and S'Kokomish agency, at one thousand two hundred dollars;
- At the Quinalt agency, at one thousand dollars;
- At the Tulalip agency, at one thousand dollars;
- At the Round Valley agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;
- At the Tule River agency, at one thousand dollars;
- At the Mission agency, at one thousand three hundred dollars;
- At the Nevada agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;
- At the Western Shoshone agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;
- At the Nez Perces agency, at one thousand six hundred dollars;
- At the Lemhi agency, at one thousand one hundred dollars;
- At the Fort Hall agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;
- At the Flathead agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;
- At the Blackfeet agency, at one thousand eight hundred dollars;
- At the Crow agency, at two thousand dollars;
- At the Fort Peck agency, at two thousand dollars;
- At the Fort Belknap agency, at one thousand dollars;
- At the Tongue River agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;
- At the Yankton agency, at one thousand six hundred dollars;
- At the Crow Creek and Lower Brule agency, at one thousand eight hundred dollars;
- At the Standing Rock agency, at one thousand seven hundred dollars;
- At the Cheyenne River agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;
- At the Fort Berthold agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;
- At the Sisseton agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;
- At the Devil's Lake agency, at one thousand two hundred dollars;
- At the Pine Ridge agency, at two thousand two hundred dollars;

At the Rosebud agency, at two thousand two hundred dollars;
 At the Shoshone agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;
 At the Uintah and Ouray agency (consolidated), at one thousand eight hundred dollars;
 At the Pueblo agency, at one thousand eight hundred dollars;
 At the Navajo agency, at two thousand dollars;
 At the Mescalero agency, at one thousand eight hundred dollars;
 At the Southern Ute agency, at one thousand four hundred dollars;
 At the Omaha and Winnebago agency, at one thousand six hundred dollars;
 At the Santee agency, at one thousand two hundred dollars;
 At the Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha agency, at one thousand dollars;
 At the Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;
 At the Sac and Fox agency, Indian Territory, at one thousand two hundred dollars;
 At the Quapaw agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars; and not more than one thousand two hundred dollars of any moneys appropriated by this act shall be expended for clerical labor at this agency;
 At the Osage agency, at one thousand six hundred dollars;
 At the Cheyenne and Arapaho agency, at two thousand two hundred dollars;
 At the Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita agency, at two thousand dollars;
 At the Union agency, at one thousand eight hundred dollars;
 At the White Earth agency, at one thousand six hundred dollars;
 At the Sac and Fox agency, Iowa, at one thousand dollars;
 At the Green Bay agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;
 At the La Pointe agency, at two thousand dollars;
 At the Mackinac agency, at one thousand dollars;
 At the New York agency, at one thousand dollars;
 At the Colorado River agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;
 At the Pima agency, at one thousand eight hundred dollars;
 At the San Carlos agency, at two thousand dollars;
 For the Eastern Cherokee Indians, eight hundred dollars; in all, eighty-nine thousand three hundred dollars; and all provisions of law fixing compensation for Indian agents in excess of that herein provided are hereby repealed.

Interpreters. For the payment of necessary interpreters, to be distributed in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty-five thousand dollars; but no person employed by the United States and paid for any other service shall be paid for interpreting.

Inspectors. For pay of five Indian inspectors, at three thousand dollars per annum each, fifteen thousand dollars.

Traveling, etc., expenses of inspectors. For necessary traveling expenses of five Indian inspectors, including incidental expenses of inspection and investigation, eight thousand dollars.

School superintendent. Pay of one Indian school superintendent, three thousand dollars.

Traveling, etc., expenses of superintendent. Necessary traveling expenses of one Indian school superintendent, including incidental expenses of inspection and investigation, one thousand dollars: *Provided*, That he shall be allowed four dollars per day for traveling expenses when actually on duty in the field, exclusive of cost of transportation and sleeping-car fare.

Proviso. For buildings and repair of buildings at agencies, and repairs of the same, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses. For contingencies of the Indian service, including traveling and incidental expenses of Indian agents, and of their offices, and of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and of such person as may be detailed to accompany him, also traveling and incidental expenses of five special agents, at three dollars per day when actually employed on duty in the field, exclusive of transportation and sleeping-car fare, in lieu of all

Pay, etc., of five special agents.

other expenses now authorized by law; for pay of employees not otherwise provided for, and for pay of five special agents, at two thousand dollars per annum each, forty thousand dollars.

For the expenses of the commission of citizens, serving without compensation, appointed by the President under the provisions of the fourth section of the act of April tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, three thousand dollars.

Expenses of citizens' commission-
ers.
Vol. 16, p. 40.

FULFILLING TREATIES WITH INDIAN TRIBES.

APACHES, KIWAS, AND COMANCHES.

For nineteenth of thirty installments, as provided to be expended under the tenth article of treaty of October twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, concluded at Medicine Lodge Creek, in Kansas, with the Kiowas and Comanches, and under the third article of treaty of the same date with the Apaches, thirty thousand dollars;

For purchase of clothing, as provided in the same treaties, twelve thousand dollars;

For pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, four thousand five hundred dollars;

For pay of physician, and two teachers, two thousand five hundred dollars; in all, forty-nine thousand dollars.

Fulfilling treaties with.

Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.

Vol. 15, p. 584.
Vol. 15, p. 590.

CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOS.

For nineteenth of thirty installments, as provided to be expended under the tenth article of treaty of October twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, twenty thousand dollars;

For purchase of clothing, as per same article, twelve thousand dollars;

For pay of physician and teacher, as per thirteenth article of same treaty, two thousand dollars;

For pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, as per same article, four thousand five hundred dollars; in all, thirty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

Vol. 15, p. 596.

Vol. 15, p. 597.

CHICKASAWS.

For permanent annuity, in goods, three thousand dollars.

Chickasaws.

Vol. 1, p. 619.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

For fortieth of forty-six installments to be paid to Chief Hole-in-the-Day, or his heirs, per third article of treaty of August second, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and fifth article of treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand dollars;

For the support of a school or schools upon said reservation, during the pleasure of the President, in accordance with third article of treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, four thousand dollars; in all, five thousand dollars.

Chippewas of the Mississippi.

Vol. 9, p. 904.
Vol. 16, p. 720.

Vol. 16, p. 720.

CHIPPEWAS, PILLAGERS, AND LAKE WINNEBAGOSHISH BANDS.

For thirty-second of forty installments of annuity, in money, per third article of treaty of February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and third article of treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, ten thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents;

For thirty-second of forty installments of annuity, in goods, per same articles of same treaties, eight thousand dollars;

For thirty-second of forty installments, for purposes of utility, per same articles of same treaties, four thousand dollars; in all, twenty-two thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

Chippewas, Pillagers, and Lake Winnebagoishish bands.

Vol. 10, p. 1168.
Vol. 13, p. 694.

Choctaws.

CHOCTAWS.

- Permanent annuities.
 Vol. 7, p. 99.
 Vol. 11, p. 614.
 Vol. 7, p. 212.
 Vol. 7, p. 236.
 Vol. 11, p. 614.
- For permanent annuity, per second article of treaty of November sixteenth, eighteen hundred and five, and thirteenth article of treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars;
- For permanent annuity, for support of blacksmith, per sixth article of treaty of October eighteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty, ninth article of treaty of January twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article of treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars;
- For permanent annuity, for education, per second and thirteenth articles of last two treaties named above, six thousand dollars;
- For permanent annuity, for iron and steel, per ninth article of treaty of January twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article of treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred and twenty dollars;
- Interest.
 Vol. 7, p. 236.
 Vol. 11, p. 614.
- For interest on three hundred and ninety thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and ninety-two cents, at five per centum per annum, for education, support of the government, and other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the ninth and thirteenth articles of treaty of January twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, nineteen thousand five hundred and twelve dollars and eighty-nine cents; in all, twenty-nine thousand four hundred and thirty-two dollars and eighty-nine cents.

Columbias and Colvilles.

COLUMBIAS AND COLVILLES.

- Vol. 23, p. 79.
 Chief Moses.
- For annuity for Chief Moses, as per agreement of July seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, ratified by act approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, one thousand dollars;
- Chief Tonasket.
- For annuity for Chief Tonasket, as per same agreement ratified by act of July fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, one hundred dollars.
- Employees.
- For employees, as provided in said agreement ratified by act of July fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, six thousand dollars; in all, seven thousand one hundred dollars.

Creeks.

CREEKS.

- Permanent annuities.
 Vol. 7, p. 36.
 Vol. 11, p. 700.
 Vol. 7, p. 69.
 Vol. 11, p. 700.
 Vol. 7, p. 287.
 Vol. 11, p. 700.
 Vol. 7, p. 287.
 Vol. 11, p. 700.
- For permanent annuity, in money, per fourth article of treaty of August seventh, seventeen hundred and ninety, and fifth article of treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars;
- For permanent annuity, in money, per second article of treaty of June sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two, and fifth article of treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars;
- For permanent annuity, in money, per fourth article of treaty of January twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article of treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twenty thousand dollars;
- For permanent annuity, for blacksmith and assistant, and for shop and tools, per eighth article of treaty of January twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article of treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars;
- For permanent annuity, for iron and steel for shop, per same articles and treaties, two hundred and seventy dollars;
- For permanent annuity, for the pay of a wheelwright, per same articles of same treaties, six hundred dollars;

For five per centum interest on two hundred thousand dollars, for purposes of education, per sixth article of treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, ten thousand dollars;

Interest.
Vol. 11, p. 701.

For interest on six hundred and seventy-five thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, under provisions of third article of treaty of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, thirty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and forty cents; in all, sixty-nine thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars and forty cents.

Vol. 14, p. 787.

CROWS.

Crows.

For fifth of twenty-five installments, as provided in agreement with the Crows dated June twelfth, eighteen hundred and eighty, to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in such manner as the President may direct, thirty thousand dollars;

Vol. 22, p. 43.

For eighteenth of thirty installments, to supply male persons, six hundred in number, over fourteen years of age, with a suit of good substantial woolen clothing, consisting of a coat, hat, pantaloons, flannel shirt, and woolen socks, as per ninth article of treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, six thousand dollars;

Vol. 15, p. 651.

For eighteenth of thirty installments, to supply each female, seven hundred in number, over twelve years of age, with a flannel skirt, or the goods necessary to make the same, a pair of woolen hose, twelve yards of calico, and twelve yards of cotton domestic, as per same article, four thousand dollars;

For eighteenth of thirty installments, to supply three hundred and fifty boys and three hundred and fifty girls, under the ages named, such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make each a suit as aforesaid, together with a pair of woolen hose for each, per same article, five thousand dollars;

For pay of a physician, per tenth article of same treaty, one thousand two hundred dollars;

Vol. 15, p. 652.

For seventeenth of twenty installments, for pay of teacher and furnishing necessary books and stationery, under seventh article of same treaty, one thousand five hundred dollars;

Vol. 15, p. 651.

For pay of carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, under tenth article of same treaty, three thousand three hundred dollars;

Vol. 15, p. 652.

For pay of second blacksmith, and iron and steel, as per eighth article of same treaty, one thousand five hundred dollars;

Vol. 15, p. 651.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to furnish such articles of food as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may require, sixty thousand dollars; in all, one hundred and twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

IOWAS.

Iowas.

For interest, in lieu of investment, on fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, balance of one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty six, at five per centum per annum, for education or other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the President, per ninth article of treaty of May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Int'rest.

Vol. 10, p. 1071.

KANSAS.

Kansas.

For interest, in lieu of investment, on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, per second article of treaty of January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars.

Interest.
Vol. 9, p. 842.

Kickapoos.

KICKAPOOS.

Interest.

For interest on eighty-eight thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars and sixty-eight cents, at five per centum per annum, for educational and other beneficial purposes, per treaty of May eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four thousand four hundred and eight dollars and seventy-eight cents;

Vol. 10, p. 1079.

Vol. 13, p. 624.

Payment to five Kickapoo Indians who have become citizens, their proportion of tribal funds, etc.

This amount, to enable the President of the United States to carry out the provisions of the third article of the treaty made with the Kickapoo Indians dated June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to be paid as provided in said treaty, and under such rules as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, to five Kickapoo Indians who have become citizens of the United States, such sum as may be their proportion of the one hundred thousand dollars provided for said tribe for education and other beneficial purposes, per treaty of May eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, not exceeding one thousand six hundred and eighty-nine dollars and twenty cents; and the Secretary of the Interior is directed to pay also to the said five Kickapoos their proportion of the tribal funds held in trust by the United States and on deposit in the United States Treasury; in all, six thousand and ninety-seven dollars and ninety-eight cents.

Klamaths and Modocs.

KLAMATHS AND MODOCS.

Vol. 16, p. 708.

For last of twenty installments, for keeping in repair one saw-mill, one flouring-mill, buildings for the blacksmith, carpenter, wagon and plow maker, the manual-labor school, and hospital, as per fourth article of treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand dollars.

Miamies of Kansas.

MIAMIES OF KANSAS.

Vol. 7, p. 191.
Vol. 10, p. 1095.

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per fifth article of treaty of October sixth, eighteen hundred and eighteen and fourth article of treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four hundred and eleven dollars and forty-three cents;

Vol. 7, p. 464.

For permanent provision for miller, in lieu of gunsmith, per same articles and treaties, and per fifth article of treaty of October twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, two hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty-two cents;

Interest.

Vol. 10, p. 1094.

For interest on twenty-one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four dollars and eighty-one cents, at five per centum, for educational purposes, per third article of treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and ninety-four dollars and twenty-four cents; in all, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars and twenty-nine cents.

Miamies of Eel River.

MIAMIES OF EEL RIVER.

Permanent annuities.
Vol. 7, p. 51.

For permanent annuity, in goods or otherwise, per fourth article of treaty of August third, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars;

Vol. 7, p. 91.

For permanent annuity, in goods or otherwise, per articles of treaty of August twenty-first, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars;

Vol. 7, p. 114.

For permanent annuity, in goods or otherwise, per third and separate articles of treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars; in all, one thousand one hundred dollars.

MOLELS.

For pay of teachers and for manual-labor schools, and for all necessary materials therefor, and for the subsistence of the pupils, per second article of treaty of December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

Molels.

Schools, etc.
Vol. 12, p. 981.

NEZ PERCES.

For salaries of two matrons, to take charge of the boarding-schools, and two assistant teachers, one farmer, one carpenter, and two millers, per fifth article of treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Nez Perces.

Schools, etc.
Vol. 14, p. 650.

NORTHERN CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOS.

For eighth of ten installments, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, for each Indian engaged in agriculture, in the purchase of such articles as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper, as per sixth article of treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for subsistence, as per agreement with the Sioux Indians approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, thirty thousand dollars;

Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

Agriculture.
Vol. 15, p. 657.
Vol. 19, p. 254.

For eighteenth of thirty installments, for purchase of clothing, as per sixth article of treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, twelve thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the amount in this and the preceding paragraph shall be expended pro rata, as near as may be, for the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes in Wyoming, and on the Tongue River, in Montana;

Clothing.
Vol. 15, p. 657.
Proviso.
Expenditures to be pro rata.

For pay of physician, two teachers, two carpenters, one miller, two farmers, a blacksmith, and engineer, per seventh article of same treaty, nine thousand dollars; in all, fifty-one thousand dollars.

Vol. 15, p. 658.

OMAHAS.

For fourth of twelve installments, being last series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article of treaty of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, ten thousand dollars.

Omahas.

Vol. 10, p. 1044.

OSAGES.

For interest on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum per annum, being value of fifty-four sections of land set apart by treaty of June second, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, for educational purposes, per Senate resolution of January ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars.

Osages.

Interest.
Vol. 7, p. 242.

OTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

For fourth of twelve installments, being the last series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article of treaty of March fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

Otoes and Missourias.

Vol. 10, p. 1039.

PAWNEES.

For perpetual annuity, at least one-half of which is to be paid in goods and such articles as may be deemed necessary for them, per second article of treaty of September twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, thirty thousand dollars;

Pawnees.

Perpetual annuity.
Vol. 11, p. 729.

For support of two manual-labor schools, per third article of same treaty, ten thousand dollars;

Schools.
Vol. 11, p. 730.

For pay of two farmers, two blacksmiths and two apprentices, one miller and apprentice, and two teachers, one shoemaker, and one carpenter, five thousand four hundred dollars;

Farmers, etc.

Physician, etc.	For pay of physician and purchase of medicines, one thousand two hundred dollars;
Iron, steel, etc. Vol. 11, p. 730.	For purchase of iron and steel, and other necessities for the shops, as per fourth article of treaty of September twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, five hundred dollars; in all, forty-seven thousand one hundred dollars.
Poncas.	PONCAS.
Vol. 12, p. 397.	For thirteenth of fifteen installments, last series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, per second article of treaty of March twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, eight thousand dollars;
Civilization, etc.	For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be used at the discretion of the President, to carry on the work of aiding and instructing the Poncas in the arts of civilization, with a view to their self-support, for clothing, and for pay of employees, five thousand dollars;
Subsistence.	For this amount, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for subsistence of the Poncas, fifteen thousand dollars; in all, twenty-eight thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That the foregoing
<i>Proviso.</i> Distribution to be pro rata.	sums shall be divided pro rata among all the members of said tribe in the Indian Territory and in Dakota Territory.
Pottawatomies.	POTTAWATOMIES.
Permanent annuities. Vol. 7, p. 51.	For permanent annuity, in silver, per fourth article of treaty of August third, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, three hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty cents;
Vol. 7, p. 114.	For permanent annuity, in silver, per third article of treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and nine, one hundred and seventy-eight dollars and ninety cents;
Vol. 7, p. 185.	For permanent annuity, in silver, per third article of treaty of October second, eighteen hundred and eighteen, eight hundred and ninety-four dollars and fifty cents;
Vol. 7, p. 317.	For permanent annuity, in money, per second article of treaty of September twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, seven hundred and fifteen dollars and sixty cents;
Vol. 7, p. 320. Vol. 7, p. 317.	For permanent annuity, in specie, per second article of treaty of July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and second article of treaty of September twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, five thousand seven hundred and twenty-four dollars and seventy-seven cents;
Money in lieu of tobacco, etc. Vol. 7, p. 318. Vol. 9, p. 855.	For permanent provision for payment of money, in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel per second article of treaty of September twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and tenth articles of treaties of June fifth and seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one hundred and seven dollars and thirty-four cents;
Blacksmiths, etc. Vol. 7, p. 296. Vol. 7, p. 318. Vol. 7, p. 320.	For permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, and for iron and steel for shops, per third article of treaty of October sixteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article of treaty of September twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and second article of treaty of July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand and eight dollars and ninety-nine cents;
Salt. Vol. 7, p. 320.	For permanent provision for fifty barrels of salt, per second article of treaty of July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, one hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty-four cents;
Interest.	For interest on two hundred and thirty thousand and sixty-four dollars and twenty cents, at five per centum, in conformity with provisions of article seven of treaties of June fifth and seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, eleven thousand five hundred and three dollars and twenty-one cents; in all, twenty thousand six hundred and forty-seven dollars and sixty-five cents.
Vol. 9, p. 854.	

POTTAWATOMIES OF HURON.

For permanent annuity, in money or otherwise, per second article of treaty of November seventeenth, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.

Pottawatomies of Huron.

Permanent annuity.
Vol. 7, p. 106

QUAPAWS.

For education, during the pleasure of the President, per third article of treaty of May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars;

Quapaws.

Education.
Vol. 7, p. 425.

For blacksmith and assistants, and tools, iron, and steel for blacksmith shop, per same article and treaty, five hundred dollars; in all, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Blacksmith, etc.

SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

For permanent annuity, in goods or otherwise, per third article of treaty of November third, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars;

Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.

Permanent annuity.
Vol. 7, p. 85.

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article of treaty of October twenty-first, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars;

Interest.
Vol. 7, p. 541.

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article of treaty of October eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars of this amount shall be used for the pay of a physician and for purchase of medicine; in all, fifty-one thousand dollars.

Vol. 7, p. 596.
Proviso.
Physician, etc.

SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSOURI.

For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article of treaty of October twenty-first, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars;

Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri.

Interest.
Vol. 7, p. 543.

For support of a school, per fifth article of treaty of March sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, two hundred dollars; in all, eight thousand and seventy dollars.

School.
Vol. 12, p. 1173.

SEMINOLES.

For five per centum interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid as annuity, per eighth article of treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars;

Seminole.

Interest.
Vol. 11, p. 702.

For five per centum interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid as annuity (they having joined their brethren west), per eighth article of treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars;

Vol. 14, p. 757.

For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be paid annually, for the support of schools, as per third article of treaty of March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For interest on twenty thousand dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be paid annually, for the support of the Seminole government, as per same article of same treaty, one thousand dollars; in all, twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

SENECAS.

Senecas.

For permanent annuity, in specie, per fourth article of treaty of September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars;

Permanent annuity.
Vol. 7, p. 161.

Vol. 7, p. 179.

For permanent annuity, in specie, per fourth article of treaty of September seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars;

Blacksmith, etc.
Vol. 7, p. 349.

For permanent annuity, for blacksmith and miller, per fourth article of treaty of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, to be annually paid to them as a national fund, to be expended by them for such articles and wants and improvements in agriculture as their chiefs (with the consent of their agent) may designate, as stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand six hundred and sixty dollars;

Vol. 15, p. 515.

Vol. 7, p. 179.

For permanent annuity, in specie, per fourth article of treaty of September seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fifth article of treaty of February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, five hundred dollars;

Vol. 15, p. 515.

Blacksmith, etc.
Vol. 7, p. 352.
Vol. 15, p. 514.

For blacksmith and assistant, shops and tools, iron and steel, per fourth article of treaty of July twentieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and fifth article of treaty of February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, five hundred and thirty dollars; in all, three thousand six hundred and ninety dollars.

Senecas of New
York.

SENEGAS OF NEW YORK.

Permanent an-
nuity.

Vol. 4, p. 442.

Interest.

Vol. 9, p. 35.

For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, per act of February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six thousand dollars;

For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act of June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For interest, at five per centum, on forty-three thousand and fifty dollars, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury, per act of June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents; in all, eleven thousand nine hundred and two dollars and fifty cents.

Shawnees.

SHAWNEES.

Permanent an-
nuities.

Vol. 7, p. 51.

Vol. 10, p. 1056.

Vol. 7, p. 161.

Vol. 10, p. 1056.

Interest.

Vol. 10, p. 1056.

For permanent annuity, for educational purposes, per fourth article of treaty of August third, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and third article of treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity, in specie, for educational purposes, per fourth article of treaty of September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and third article of treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars;

For interest, at five per centum, on forty thousand dollars, for educational purposes, per third article of last-named treaty, two thousand dollars; in all, five thousand dollars.

Eastern Shaw-
nees.

EASTERN SHAWNEES.

Permanent an-
nuity.

Vol. 7, p. 179.

Vol. 15, p. 515.

Blacksmith, etc.

Vol. 7, p. 352.

Vol. 15, p. 515.

For permanent annuity, in specie, per fourth article of treaty of September seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fifth article of treaty of February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, five hundred dollars;

For blacksmith and assistant, shops and tools, iron and steel, per fourth article of treaty of July twentieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and fifth article of treaty of February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, five hundred and thirty dollars; in all, one thousand and thirty dollars.

Shoshones and
Bannocks.

SHOSHONES AND BANNOCKS.

Shoshones.
Supplies.

Shoshones: For seventeenth of thirty installments, to purchase suits of clothing for males over fourteen years of age, flannel, hose, calico,

and domestics for females over the age of twelve years, and such goods as may be needed to make suits for boys and girls under the ages named, as per ninth article of treaty of July third, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, ten thousand dollars;

Vol. 15, p. 676.

For pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, as per tenth article of treaty of July third, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, five thousand dollars;

Physician, etc.
Vol. 15, p. 676.

For pay of second blacksmith, and such iron and steel and other materials as may be required, per article of the same treaty, one thousand dollars;

Bannocks: For seventeenth of thirty installments, to purchase suits of clothing for males over fourteen years of age, flannel, hose, calico, and domestics for females over twelve years of age, and such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make suits for boys and girls under the ages named, as per ninth article of the same treaty, five thousand dollars;

Bannocks.
Supplies.

Vol. 15, p. 676.

For pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, as per tenth article of treaty of July third, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, five thousand dollars; in all, twenty-six thousand dollars.

Physician, etc.
Vol. 15, p. 676.

SIX NATIONS OF NEW YORK.

Six Nations of
New York.

For permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth article of treaty of November seventeenth, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Permanent annuity.
Vol. 7, p. 46.

SIoux OF DIFFERENT TRIBES, INCLUDING SANTEE SIOUX OF NEBRASKA.

Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.
Supplies, etc.

For seventeenth of thirty installments, to purchase clothing for males over fourteen years of age, for flannel, hose, and calico, and domestics required for females over twelve years of age, and for such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make suits for boys and girls, per tenth article of treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars;

Vol. 15, p. 638.

For seventeenth of thirty installments, to purchase such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior for persons roaming, one hundred thousand dollars;

For seventeenth of thirty installments, to purchase such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior, at twenty dollars per head, for persons engaged in agriculture, fifty thousand dollars;

For pay of five teachers, one physician, one carpenter, one miller, one engineer, two farmers, and one blacksmith, per thirteenth article of same treaty, ten thousand four hundred dollars;

Teachers, etc.
Vol. 15, p. 640.

For pay of additional employees at the several agencies for the Sioux in Nebraska and Dakota, twenty thousand dollars;

Additional employees.

For industrial schools at the Santee Sioux and Crow Creek agencies, six thousand dollars;

Schools.

For subsistence of the Sioux, and for purposes of their civilization, as per agreement ratified by act of Congress approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, one million two hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That this sum shall include transportation of supplies from the termination of railroad or steamboat transportation; and in this service Indians shall be employed wherever practicable;

Subsistence, etc.
Vol. 19, p. 254.
Proviso.
Transportation included; Indians to be employed.

For pay of matron at Santee agency, five hundred dollars;

Matron, Santee Agency.

For pay of second blacksmith and furnishing iron, steel, and other material, per eighth article of same treaty, two thousand dollars;

Second blacksmith, etc.,
Vol. 15, p. 638.

For the support of the full-blood Indians in Minnesota belonging to the Medwakanton band of Sioux Indians, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of such agricultural implements,

Medwakanton band of Sioux in Minnesota.
Vol. 23, p. 87.

cattle, lands, and in making improvements thereon, as in his judgment may seem best for said Indians, ten thousand dollars; and of this amount, if the Secretary shall deem it to be for the best interests of said Indians, seven hundred and twenty dollars may be expended to pay a practical farmer for instructing said Indians in agriculture; in all, one million five hundred and twenty-eight thousand nine hundred dollars.

Sioux, Yankton
tribe.

SIoux, YANKTON TRIBE.

Vol. 11, p. 744.

For eight of ten installments, third series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, per fourth article of treaty of April nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, twenty-five thousand dollars;

Subsistence and
civilization.

Vol. 19, p. 287.

For subsistence and civilization of two thousand Yankton Sioux, heretofore provided for in appropriations under "Fulfilling treaty with Sioux of different tribes," thirty-five thousand dollars; in all, sixty thousand dollars.

Confederated
bands of Utes.

CONFEDERATED BANDS OF UTES.

Carpenters, etc.

Vol. 13, p. 675.

Vol. 15, p. 622.

For pay of two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, and two blacksmiths, as per tenth article of treaty of October seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and fifteenth article of treaty of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, six thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For pay of two teachers, as per same article of same treaty, one thousand eight hundred dollars;

Vol. 15, p. 621.

For purchase of iron and steel, and the necessary tools for blacksmith shop, per ninth article of same treaty, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For eighteenth of thirty installments, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for clothing, blankets, and such other articles as he may deem proper and necessary, under eleventh article of same treaty, thirty thousand dollars;

Vol. 15, p. 622.

Food.

Vol. 15, p. 622.

For annual amount, for the purchase of beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, and potatoes, or other necessary articles of food, as per twelfth article of same treaty, thirty thousand dollars;

Employees at
agencies.

For pay of employees at the several Ute agencies, five thousand dollars; in all, seventy-three thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

Winnebagoes.

WINNEBAGOES.

Interest.

Vol. 7, p. 545.

Vol. 12, p. 628.

For interest on eight hundred and four thousand nine hundred and nine dollars and seventeen cents, at five per centum per annum, per fourth article of treaty of November first, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and joint resolution of July seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to expend said interest for the support, education, and civilization of said Indians, forty thousand two hundred and forty-five dollars and forty-five cents;

Vol. 16, p. 355.

For interest on seventy-eight thousand three hundred and forty dollars and forty-one cents, at five per centum per annum, to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the erection of houses, improvement of their allotments of land, purchase of stock, agricultural implements, seeds, and other beneficial objects, three thousand nine hundred and seventeen dollars and two cents; in all, forty-four thousand one hundred and sixty-two dollars and forty-seven cents.

Utes.

UTES.

Rewards for
good citizenship.

For sixth of ten instalments, to be distributed, at the discretion of the President, to such Ute Indians as distinguish themselves by good sense, energy, and perseverance in the pursuits of civilized life and in the promotion of a good understanding between the Indians and the Government and people of the United States, four thousand dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPORTS.

For subsistence and civilization of the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas, who have been collected upon the reservations set apart for their use and occupation, three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For subsistence and civilization of Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans: For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may, from time to time, determine, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, forty thousand dollars.

For subsistence and civilization of the Assinaboines in Montana, including pay of employees, thirty thousand dollars.

For support, education, and civilization of Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans, including pay of employees, eighty thousand dollars.

Support of Chippewas of Lake Superior: For support and civilization of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, to be expended for agricultural and educational purposes, pay of clerk and necessary employees, purchase of goods and provisions, and for such other purposes as may be deemed for the best interests of said Indians, five thousand dollars.

For support and civilization of Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe of Chippewas, and for pay of employees, ten thousand dollars.

Support of Chippewas on White Earth reservation: For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in the care and support of the Otter Tail, Pillager, Pembina and Mississippi Chippewa Indians on the White Earth reservation, in Minnesota, to assist them in their agricultural operations, and for pay of physician (not to exceed one thousand two hundred dollars), ten thousand dollars.

For support and civilization of Turtle Mountain band of Chippewas, seven thousand dollars.

For support and civilization of the confederated tribes and bands in Middle Oregon, and pay of employees, six thousand dollars.

For support and civilization of the D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington Territory, including pay of employees, seven thousand dollars.

For support and civilization of Carlo's band of Flathead Indians, including pay of employees, sixteen thousand dollars.

For support and civilization of the Flatheads and other confederated tribes, ten thousand dollars.

For support and civilization of the Gros Ventres in Montana, thirty thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase subsistence and other necessities for the support of the Hualapais Indians in Arizona, five thousand dollars.

For this amount, to subsist and properly care for the Apache and other Indians in Arizona and New Mexico who have been or may be collected on reservations in New Mexico or Arizona, two hundred and ten thousand dollars.

Support of Indians at Fort Peck agency: For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other useful articles as the President may, from time to time, determine, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, ninety thousand dollars.

For support, civilization, and instruction of the Shoshones and Ban-nocks, and other Indians of the Fort Hall reservation, in Idaho Territory, including pay of employees, seventeen thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous supports.

Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas.

Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.

Assinaboines in Montana.

Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans.

Chippewas of Lake Superior.

Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe.

Chippewas on White Earth Reservation.

Chippewas, Turtle Mountain band.

Confederated tribes in Middle Oregon.

D'Wamish, etc., Washington Ter.

Flatheads, Carlo's band.

Flatheads.

Gros Ventres in Montana.

Hualapais in Arizona.

Apaches, etc., in Arizona and New Mexico.

Indians, Fort Peck agency.

Shoshones, Ban-nocks, etc., on Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho Ter.

Shoshones, Bannocks, Sheepeaters, etc., Lemhi agency, Idaho Ter.	For support, civilization, and instruction of the Shoshones, Bannocks and Sheepeaters, and other Indians of the Lemhi agency, in Idaho Territory, including pay of employees, fifteen thousand dollars.
Klamaths, Modocs, etc., Klamath agency, Oregon.	For support, civilization, and instruction of the Klamaths and Modocs, and other Indians of the Klamath agency, in Oregon, including pay of employees, five thousand dollars.
Kansas.	For support and civilization of the Kansas Indians, including agricultural assistance and pay of employees, two thousand five hundred dollars.
Kickapoos.	For support and civilization of the Kickapoo Indians in the Indian Territory, five thousand dollars.
Makahs.	For support and civilization of the Makahs, including pay of employees, four thousand dollars.
Menomonees.	For support and civilization of the Menomonee Indians, including pay of employees, four thousand dollars.
Modocs, Indian Territory.	For support and civilization of the Modoc Indians now residing within the Indian Territory, four thousand dollars.
Navajoes.	For support and civilization of the Navajo Indians, including pay of employees, seven thousand five hundred dollars; for expenses of constructing ditches and reservoirs, seven thousand five hundred dollars; in all, fifteen thousand dollars, to be taken from the funds now in the Treasury belonging to said Indians.
Nez Perces, Joseph's band.	For the purchase of agricultural implements and support and civilization of Joseph's band of Nez Perces Indians, eighteen thousand dollars.
Nez Perces, Idaho.	For support and civilization of the Nez Perces Indians in Idaho, including pay of employees, six thousand five hundred dollars.
Qui-nai-elts and Quil-leh-utes.	For support and civilization of the Qui-nai-elts and Quil-leh-utes, including pay of employees, four thousand dollars.
Shoshones, Wyoming.	For support and civilization of Shoshone Indians in Wyoming, fifteen thousand dollars.
Shoshones, Nevada.	For support and civilization of Shoshone Indians in Nevada, including pay of employees, ten thousand dollars.
Sioux of Lake Traverse.	For support and civilization of Sioux of Lake Traverse, including pay of employees, six thousand dollars.
Sioux of Devil's Lake.	For support and civilization of Sioux of Devil's Lake, including pay of employees, six thousand dollars.
S'Klallams.	For support and civilization of the S'Klallam Indians, including pay of employees, four thousand dollars.
Tonkawas.	For support and civilization of the Tonkawa Indians, five thousand dollars.
Walla - Wallas, Cayuses, and Umatillas.	For support and civilization of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, including pay of employees, six thousand five hundred dollars.
Yakamas, etc.	For support and civilization of the Yakamas and other Indians at said agency, including pay of employees, fourteen thousand dollars.

Incidental expenses Indian service in—

GENERAL INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF THE INDIAN SERVICE.

Arizona.

Incidental expenses of Indian service in Arizona: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents, in Arizona, five thousand dollars; for the support and civilization of Indians at the Colorado River, Pima, and Maricopa and Moquis Pueblo agencies, seven thousand dollars; and pay of employees at same agencies, eight thousand dollars; in all twenty thousand dollars.

California

Incidental expenses of Indian service in California: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents, support and civilization of Indians of the Round Valley, Hoopa Valley, Tule River, and Mission agencies, eighteen thousand dollars; and pay of employees at same agencies, eight thousand dollars; in all, twenty-six thousand dollars.

Incidental expenses of Indian service in Colorado: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents, one thousand five hundred dollars.	Colorado.
Incidental expenses of Indian service in Dakota: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents at ten agencies for the Sioux, eight thousand dollars.	Dakota.
Incidental expenses of Indian service in Idaho: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Idaho, including traveling expenses of agents, one thousand dollars.	Idaho.
Incidental expenses of Indian service in Montana: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents, four thousand dollars.	Montana.
Incidental expenses of Indian service in Nevada: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents, one thousand five hundred dollars; and support and civilization of Indians located on the Pi-Ute, Walker River, and Pyramid Lake reservations, fifteen thousand dollars; and pay of employees at same agencies, six thousand dollars; in all, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.	Nevada.
Incidental expenses of Indian service in New Mexico: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents, support and civilization of Indians at Pueblo agency, and pay of employees at said agency, five thousand dollars.	New Mexico.
Incidental expenses of Indian service in Oregon: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents, in Oregon, support and civilization of Indians at Grand Ronde and Siletz agencies, ten thousand dollars; and pay of employees at the same agencies, six thousand dollars; in all, sixteen thousand dollars.	Oregon.
Incidental expenses of Indian service in Utah: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents, support and civilization of Indians at Uintah Valley and Ouray agencies, and pay of employees at said agencies, ten thousand dollars.	Utah.
Incidental expenses of Indian service in Washington Territory: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents at seven agencies, and the support and civilization of Indians at Colville and Nisqually agencies, and pay of employees, including a physician for Cœur d'Alene reservation, sixteen thousand dollars.	Washington Territory.
Incidental expenses of Indian service in Wyoming: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents, one thousand dollars.	Wyoming.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to employ practical farmers, in addition to the agency farmers now employed, at wages not exceeding seventy-five dollars each per month, to superintend and direct farming among such Indians as are making effort for self-support, forty thousand dollars.	Miscellaneous.
Pay of Indian police: For the service of not exceeding seven hundred privates, at eight dollars per month each, and not exceeding seventy officers, at ten dollars per month each, of Indian police, to be employed in maintaining order and prohibiting illegal traffic in liquor on the several Indian reservations, and for the purchase of equipments and rations for policemen of non-ration agencies, eighty-five thousand dollars.	Practical farmers.
To enable the Secretary of the Interior to prevent the illegal traffic in intoxicating liquors upon or near Indian reservations, two thousand dollars.	Indian police.
For pure vaccine matter and vaccination of Indians, one thousand dollars.	Prevention of illegal liquor traffic.
Telegraphing and making purchases of Indian supplies: To pay the expenses of purchasing goods and supplies for the Indian service, in-	Vaccination.
	Indian supplies, telegraphing, etc.

- cluding rent of warehouses and pay of necessary employees; advertising, at rates not exceeding regular commercial rates; inspection and all other expenses connected therewith, including telegraphing, forty thousand dollars.
- Transportation of supplies.** Transportation of Indian supplies: For this amount, for necessary expenses of transportation of such goods, provisions, and other articles for the various tribes of Indians provided for by this act, including pay and expenses of transportation agents, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
- Homesteads.** For this amount, to enable Indians to avail themselves of the benefits of the homestead act, five thousand dollars.
- Allotments in severalty.** For survey and subdivision of Indian reservations and of lands to be allotted to Indians, and to make allotments in severalty, to be expended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Negotiations with Chippewas, etc., for modification of treaties.** To enable the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the several tribes and bands of Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota for such modification of existing treaties with said Indians and such change of their reservation as may be deemed desirable by said Indians and the Secretary of the Interior, and as to what sum shall be a just and equitable liquidation of all claims which any of said tribes now have upon the Government; and also to enable said Secretary to negotiate with the various bands or tribes of Indians in Northern Montana and at Fort Berthold, in Dakota, for a reduction of their respective reservations, or for removal therefrom to other reservations; and also to enable said Secretary to negotiate with the Upper and Middle bands of Spokane Indians and Pend d'Oreilles Indians, in Washington and Idaho Territories, for their removal to the Colville, Jocko, or Cœur d'Alene reservations, with the consent of the Indians on said reservations; and also to enable said Secretary to negotiate with said Indians for the cession of their lands to the United States; and also to enable said Secretary to negotiate with the Cœur d'Alene Indians for the cession of their lands outside the limits of the present Cœur d'Alene reservation to the United States, fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available; but no agreement made shall take effect until ratified by Congress.
- Indian depredation claims, continuing investigation.** Indian-depredation claims: For continuing the investigation and examination of certain Indian-depredation claims originally authorized, and in the manner therein provided for, by the Indian appropriation act approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, twenty thousand dollars; and the examination and report shall include claims, if any, barred by statute, such fact to be stated in the report; and all claims whose examination shall be completed by January first, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, shall then be reported to Congress, with the opinions and conclusions of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior upon all material facts, and all the evidence and papers pertaining thereto.
- Report to be made by January 1, 1887.**

Support of schools.

FOR SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

- Day and industrial schools, etc.** For support of Indian day and industrial schools, and for other educational purposes not hereinafter provided for, six hundred and fifty thousand dollars; for the construction and repair of school buildings, fifty-five thousand dollars; and for purchase of horses, cattle and sheep, goats, and swine for schools, ten thousand dollars; in all, seven hundred and fifteen thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the entire cost of any boarding-school building to be built from the moneys appropriated hereby, including furniture, shall not exceed ten thousand dollars; and the entire cost of any day-school building to be so built shall not exceed six hundred dollars: *And provided further*, That the school year of the Indian schools herein appropriated for shall be held to include all usual and necessary vacations: *And provided further*, That the
- Construction and repairs.**
- Horses, cattle, etc.**
- Provisos.**
- Limit of cost of buildings.**
- Vacations.**

Secretary of the Interior shall report annually, on or before the first Monday of December of each year, in what manner and for what purposes the general education fund for the preceding fiscal year has been expended; and said report shall embrace the number and kind of school houses erected, and their cost, as well as cost of repairs, names of every teacher employed, and compensation allowed, the location of each school, and the average attendance at each school: *Always provided*, That no part of the money appropriated by this act shall be expended in the transportation from or support of Indian pupils or children off their reservations, respectively, if removed without the free consent of their parents or those standing in that relation to them by their tribal laws, respectively.

Annual reports by Secretary of the Interior.

Consent of parents.

For support of pupils, at one hundred and seventy-five dollars per annum each, thirty thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars; purchase of material, erection of shops and necessary out-buildings, and for repairing of same, at Chilocco Industrial School, Chilocco, Indian Territory (formerly Arkansas City) two thousand dollars; and for pay of superintendent of said school, one thousand five hundred dollars; in all, thirty-four thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Chilocco, Indian Ter.

For support and education of Indian pupils of both sexes at industrial schools in Alaska, twenty thousand dollars.

Alaska.

For support of Indian industrial school at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and for transportation of Indian pupils to and from said school, eighty thousand dollars; and said sum shall be disbursed upon the basis of an allowance not exceeding one hundred and sixty-seven dollars, exclusive of transportation, for the support and education of each pupil actually maintained in and supported and educated at said school; but actual cost of transportation and other expenses of such pupils as are sent out of said school among farmers for support and education may be disbursed from said funds; for annual allowance to Captain R. H. Pratt, in charge of said Indian industrial school, one thousand dollars; in all, eighty-one thousand dollars.

Carlisle, Pa.

Allowance to R. H. Pratt.

For support of Indian industrial school at Salem, Oregon: Two hundred Indian pupils, at one hundred and seventy-five dollars per annum each, thirty-five thousand dollars; pay of superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars; completion of school-building and necessary out-buildings, and repairs and fencing, five thousand dollars; in all, forty-one thousand five hundred dollars.

Salem, Oreg.

For support of Indian pupils, at one hundred and seventy-five dollars per annum each, at the industrial school for Indians at Genoa, Nebraska, twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Genoa, Nebr.

For reparation of present building and construction of new buildings at Genoa, Nebraska, ten thousand dollars.

Building, Genoa, Nebr.

For support and education of one hundred and twenty Indian pupils at the school at Hampton Virginia, twenty thousand and forty dollars.

Hampton, Va.

For support and education of three hundred and fifty Indian pupils, at one hundred and seventy-five dollars per annum each, at the Indian school at Lawrence, Kansas, sixty-one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; pay of superintendent of school, two thousand dollars; purchase of material and erection of shops, cottages, and out-buildings, and necessary repairs, four thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; in all, sixty-eight thousand dollars.

Lawrence, Kans.

For the completion of buildings and the purchase of additional grounds for the use of the Indian school at Lawrence Kansas, fifty-eight thousand dollars.

Buildings, etc., Lawrence, Kans.

For support and education of two hundred Indian pupils at Lincoln Institution Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at a rate not to exceed one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per annum for each pupil, thirty-three thousand four hundred dollars.

Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia, Pa.

For support of one hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Saint Ignatius Mission School, on the Jocko reservation, in Montana Territory,

Saint Ignatius Mission, Montana.

- at one hundred and fifty dollars per annum each, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.
- Other schools.** For care, support, and education of three hundred Indian pupils at industrial, agricultural, mechanical, or other schools, other than those herein provided for in any of the States or Territories of the United States, at a rate not to exceed one hundred and sixty-seven dollars for each pupil, fifty thousand one hundred dollars.
- Transportation.** For collecting and transportation of pupils to and from Indian schools, and also for the transportation of Indian pupils from all the Indian schools, and placing of them, with the consent of their parents, under the care and control of such suitable white families as may in all respects be qualified to give such pupils moral, industrial and educational training, under arrangements in which their proper care, support, and education shall be in exchange for their labor, twenty-eight thousand dollars: *Provided*, That seven hundred and thirty-five dollars of said sum shall be paid to the Good Shepherd Industrial School of Denver, Colorado, as a reimbursement for expenses heretofore incurred by it in transporting twenty-five Indian girls from Turtle Mountain, Dakota, to said school, there to be educated, under a contract with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
- Proviso.*
Payment to Good Shepherd Industrial School, Denver, Colo.

Interest on trust-fund stocks.

INTEREST ON TRUST-FUND STOCKS.

- SEC. 2.** For payment of interest on certain abstracted and non-paying State stocks belonging to the various Indian tribes, and held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, namely:
- Cherokee national fund.** For trust-fund interest due Cherokee national fund, twenty-six thousand and sixty dollars;
- Cherokee school fund.** For trust-fund interest due Cherokee school-fund, two thousand four hundred and ten dollars;
- Chickasaw national fund.** For trust-fund interest due Chickasaw national fund, nineteen thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars;
- Choctaw general fund.** For trust-fund interest due Choctaw general fund, twenty-seven thousand dollars;
- Delaware general fund.** For trust-fund interest due Delaware general fund, eight thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars;
- Iowas.** For trust-fund interest due Iowas, three thousand five hundred and twenty dollars;
- Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws.** For trust-fund interest due Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, four thousand eight hundred and one dollars;
- School fund.** For trust-fund interest due Kaskaskia, Wea, Peoria, and Piankeshaw school-fund, one thousand four hundred and forty-nine dollars;
- Menomonees.** For trust-fund interest due Menomonees, nine hundred and fifty dollars; in all, ninety-four thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.
- SEC. 3.** That no purchase of supplies for which appropriations are herein made, exceeding in the aggregate five hundred dollars in value at any one time, shall be made without first giving at least three weeks' public notice by advertisement, except in cases of exigency, when, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, who shall make official record of the facts constituting the exigency and shall report the same to Congress at its next session, he may direct that purchases may be made in open market in amount not exceeding three thousand dollars: *Provided*, That funds herein and heretofore appropriated for construction of ditches and other works for irrigating may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be expended in open market: *Provided, further*, That purchases in open market may be made from Indians, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to an amount not exceeding three thousand dollars.
- SEC. 4.** That so much of the appropriations herein made as may be required to pay for goods and supplies, and for transportation of the same, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-
- Purchases of supplies to be advertised; exceptions.**
- Provisos.*
Expenditures for irrigation may be in open market.
Purchases from Indians in open market.
Appropriations for goods, etc., immediately available.

seven, shall be immediately available; but no such goods or supplies shall be distributed or delivered to any of said Indians prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six; and the Secretary of the Interior, under the direction of the President, may use any surplus that may remain in any of the said appropriations herein made for the purchase of subsistence for the several Indian tribes, to an amount not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars in the aggregate, to supply any subsistence deficiency that may occur: *Provided however*, That funds appropriated to fulfill treaty obligations shall not be so used: *And provided further*, That any diversions which shall be made under authority of this section shall be reported in detail, and the reasons therefor, to Congress, at the session of Congress next succeeding such diversion: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior, under the direction of the President, may use any sums appropriated in this act for subsistence, and not absolutely necessary for that purpose, for the purchase of stock cattle for the benefit of the tribe for which such appropriation is made, or for the assistance of such Indians to become farmers, and shall report to Congress, at its next session thereafter, an account of his action under this provision.

Supplying deficiencies.

Treaty funds not to be used.

Diversions to be reported.

Purchase of stock cattle, etc.

SEC. 5. That when not required for the purpose for which appropriated, the funds herein provided for the pay of specified employees at any agency may be used by the Secretary of the Interior for the pay of other employees at such agency, but no deficiency shall be thereby created; and, when necessary, specified employees may be detailed for other service when not required for duty for which they were engaged; and that the several appropriations herein made for millers, blacksmiths, engineers, carpenters, physicians, and other persons, and for various articles provided for by treaty stipulation for the several Indian tribes, may be diverted to other uses for the benefit of the said tribes, respectively, within the discretion of the President, and with the consent of said tribes, expressed in the usual manner; and that he cause report to be made to Congress, at its next session thereafter, of his action under this provision.

Diversion of funds for pay of employees.

SEC. 6. That whenever, after advertising for bids for supplies in accordance with section three of this act, those received for any article contain conditions detrimental to the interest of the Government, they may be rejected, and the articles specified in such bids purchased in open market, at prices not to exceed those of the lowest bidder, and not to exceed the market price of the same, until such time as satisfactory bids can be obtained, for which immediate advertisement shall be made.

Rejection of bids.

Purchases in open market.

SEC. 7. That at any of the Indian reservations where there is now on hand Government property not required for the use and benefit of the Indians at said reservations, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to move such property to other Indian reservations where it may be required, or to sell it and apply the proceeds of the same in the purchase of such articles as may be needed for the use of the Indians for whom said property was purchased; and he shall make report of his action hereunder to the next session of Congress thereafter.

Sale of Government property on reservations; proceeds.

Approved, May 15, 1886.

CHAP. 334.—An act to authorize the construction of a railroad and wagon bridge across the Mississippi River from Winona, Minnesota, to the opposite shore in Wisconsin.

May 15, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Winona Pontoon Bridge Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, is hereby authorized to construct and maintain a pile and pontoon railway and wagon bridge across the Mississippi River from the city of Winona, State of Minnesota, so as to connect with the opposite shore of said river, in the State of Wisconsin, said bridge to be

Winona Pontoon Bridge Company, authorized to bridge the Mississippi River at Winona, Minn.

Subject to terms
of vol. 18, ch. 224,
p. 62.

Draw.

Proviso.

Subject to ap-
proval of Secre-
tary of War as to
plans, etc.

Tolls.

built subject, except as herein modified to all the terms, requirements and limitations contained in the act entitled "An act to legalize and establish a pontoon railway bridge across the Mississippi River at Prairie du Chien, and to authorize the construction of a similar bridge at or near Clinton, Iowa," approved June sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, so far as they may be applicable thereto.

SEC. 2. That said bridge shall be so constructed with a suitable pontoon draw of not less than four hundred feet in width, located over the main channel of the river: *Provided*, That said bridge shall not be built or commenced until the plan and specifications for its construction have been submitted to the Secretary of War for his approval, nor until he shall approve the plan and location of said bridge; and if any change be made in the plan of construction of said bridge at any time, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; and any change in the construction or any alteration of said bridge that may be directed at any time by Congress or the Secretary of War shall be made at the cost and expense of the owners thereof.

SEC. 3. That if said bridge is constructed as a wagon bridge, the said company may charge such reasonable rates of toll for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds and for the transit of animals and foot-passengers thereon as may from time to time be approved by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 4. That Congress may at any time alter, amend, or repeal this act.

Approved, May 15, 1886.

May 15, 1886.

CHAP. 335.—An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Yellowstone River, in Montana.

Miles City Bridge
Company author-
ized to bridge the
Yellowstone River
at Miles City, Mon-
tana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Miles City Bridge Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the Territory of Montana, and having authority to construct and maintain a bridge across the Yellowstone River at or near Miles City, in the county of Custer, in said Territory, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct and maintain, for the purpose of making a more perfect crossing of said river at all times during the year, a bridge across the said Yellowstone River at or near said Miles City, to be used by said company, its successors or assigns, for all purposes of rail and other transportation over said river.

Not to impair
free navigation.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under this act shall be constructed and built without material interference with the security and convenience of navigation of said river beyond what is necessary to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and in order to secure a compliance with these conditions the corporation, previous to commencing the construction of the bridge, or of the necessary works in the booms, dikes, or piers designed to secure the best practicable channel-way for navigation and confine the flow of water to a permanent channel, and for the guiding of steamboats and rafts safely through the draw-spans at said point, shall submit to the Secretary of War a plan of the bridge and of such accessory works, together with a detailed map of the river at the proposed site of the bridge and for a distance of a mile below and above the site, together with all other information touching said bridge and river and accessory works as may be deemed requisite by the Secretary of War to determine whether the said bridge, when built, will conform to the prescribed conditions of this act; that, as nearly as practicable, the said bridge shall be at right angles to and the piers parallel with the current of said river; and if it be found hereafter that the said bridge or accessory works materially interfere with the security and convenience of navigation of said river beyond what is necessary to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted, by reason of any defect or failure in the accessory works aforesaid to accom-

Plans, etc., sub-
ject to approval of
Secretary of War.

plish the purpose for which they are designed, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to require the necessary changes to be made therein, in the interest of navigation, at the expense of the owners: *Provided*, That as to any bridge built under this act, if the said bridge shall be built of unbroken and continuous spans, it shall not be of less elevation in any case than fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood, at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge, nor shall the spans of said bridge be less than two hundred feet in length, and the main spans shall be over the main channel of the river and not less than two hundred feet in length: *And provided also*, That if any bridge built under the provisions of this act shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, the same shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans not less than ten feet above extreme high-water mark at the point of location, and of not less length than one hundred feet on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw; and the next adjoining spans shall be not less than one hundred and twenty-five feet in length, unless otherwise expressly directed by the Secretary of War, and if so directed shall be according to such direction: *Provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passing of boats; and said company or corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset till sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board may prescribe: *Provided also*, That all railway companies desiring to use said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and the fixtures thereof, and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties, in case they shall not agree.

*Provisos.
Spans.*

Draw.

Light, etc.

*Other companies
to have right of
way.*

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed, upon receiving any such plans and map and other information, and upon being satisfied that a bridge built upon such plan and with such accessory works and at such locality will conform to the prescribed conditions of this act, to notify the company that he approves the same; and upon receiving such notification the said company may proceed to an erecting of said bridge, conforming strictly to the approved plan and location; but until the Secretary of War approve the plan and location of said bridge and accessory works, and notify the company of the same, the bridge shall not be commenced; and should any change be made in the plan of the bridge or accessory works, during the progress of the work thereon, such change shall be subject likewise to the approval of the Secretary of War.

*Secretary of War
to give his approval
before bridge
can be commenced.*

SEC. 4. That any bridge and accessory works, when built and constructed under this act and according to the terms and limitations thereof, shall be a lawful structure; and said bridge shall be recognized and known as a post-route, and said bridge shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-routes in the United States; and Congress reserves the right to regulate by appropriate legislation the charges for freight and passengers over said bridge.

*To be a lawful
structure and post-
route.*

*Charges may be
regulated by Con-
gress.*

SEC. 5. That the United States shall have the right of way for postal telegraph across said bridge.

Postal telegraph.

SEC. 6. That the said Miles City Bridge Company, its successors and assigns, shall have the right to charge tolls for the use of said bridge, except as hereinbefore limited and provided.

Tolls.

SEC. 7. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved; and the right to require any changes in said structure, or its entire removal, at the expense of the owners thereof, whenever Congress shall decide that the public interests require it, is also expressly reserved.

*Right to amend,
etc., reserved.*

Approved, May 15, 1886.

May 17, 1886.

CHAP. 338.—An act to regulate the promotion of graduates of the United States Military Academy.

Military Academy graduates.

To be commissioned second lieutenants, if competent, in any arm or corps of the Army in which vacancy exists.

R. S., sec. 1213, p. 214.

To be additional second lieutenants if no vacancy exists.

R. S., sec. 1215, p. 215.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any cadet of the United States Military Academy has gone through all its classes and received a regular diploma from the academic staff, he may be promoted and commissioned as a second lieutenant in any arm or corps of the Army in which there may be a vacancy and the duties of which he may have been judged competent to perform; and in case there shall not at the time be a vacancy in such arm or corps, he may, at the discretion of the President, be promoted and commissioned in it as an additional second lieutenant, with the usual pay and allowances of a second lieutenant, until a vacancy shall happen.

Approved, May 17, 1886.

May 17, 1886.

CHAP. 339.—An act providing for the establishment of a port of entry at Mount Desert Ferry, in the town of Hancock, in the State of Maine.

Mount Desert Ferry, Hancock, Me., a port of entry.

Proviso.

Collector at Frenchman's Bay to detail deputy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the port of Mount Desert Ferry, in the town of Hancock, in the State of Maine, be, and the same is hereby, established as a port of entry, subject to the same regulations, privileges, and facilities as other ports of entry in the United States: *Provided,* That the official duties of said port shall be performed under the direction of the collector of customs for the district of Frenchman's Bay, and by a deputy detailed by him for that purpose.

Approved, May 17, 1886.

May 17, 1886.

CHAP. 340.—An act granting the right of way to the Kensington and Tacony Railroad Company through the arsenal grounds at Bridesburg, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Right of way through arsenal grounds, Bridesburg, Pa., to Kensington and Tacony Railroad Company.

Provisos.

Location.

Drawbridge.

Connections.

Damages.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Kensington and Tacony Railroad Company is hereby authorized to construct its railroad across the grounds of the United States forming a part of the grounds of the arsenal at Bridesburg, in Philadelphia County, in the State of Pennsylvania; and for that purpose said company is hereby granted a width of thirty feet across said grounds for its right of way through the grounds aforesaid: *Provided,* That the location of said road through said grounds shall be outside of the present inclosing-wall of said arsenal on the Delaware River; and the railroad shall be provided with a draw-bridge of sufficient size on the creek, and facilities for crossing said railroad to wharves, and so forth, all of which shall be constructed to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War: *Provided further,* That the United States shall have, free of charge, the right to connect with said railroad any tracks laid within the arsenal grounds for Government uses: *And provided further,* That when said right of way shall cease to be used for the purpose aforesaid the same shall revert to the United States: *Provided, however,* That before this act shall take effect the Secretary of War, shall cause to be assessed the damage which may accrue to the United States, if any, by the grant of this right of way, by three officers of the Army, and the amount of such award paid into the Treasury.

SEC. 2. That the right to repeal, alter, or amend this act is reserved to Congress.

Approved, May 17, 1886.

CHAP. 341.—An act to remove the charge of desertion from the rolls and records in the Office of the Adjutant-General of the Army against certain soldiers.

May 17, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the charge of desertion now standing on the rolls and records in the Office of the Adjutant-General of the Army against any soldier who served in the late war of the rebellion, by reason of his having enlisted in any regiment, troop, or company without having first received a discharge from the regiment, troop, or company in which he had previously served, shall be removed in all cases wherein it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, from such rolls and records or from other satisfactory testimony, that such re-enlistment was not made for the purpose of securing bounty or other gratuity that he would not have been entitled to had he remained under his original term of enlistment: *Provided*, That no soldier shall be relieved under this act who, not being sick or wounded, left his command, without proper authority, while the same was in the presence of the enemy, or who, at the time of leaving his command, was in arrest or under charges, or in whose case the period of absence from the service exceeded three months.

Charge of desertion removed from record of certain soldiers.

proviso.

Not to apply to those who deserted in face of enemy; while under arrest, etc.

SEC. 2. That in all cases where the charge of desertion shall be removed under the provisions of this act, the Adjutant-General of the Army shall issue to such soldier, or, in case of his death, to his heirs or legal representatives, a certificate of discharge from the regiment, troop, or company in which he first served.

Adjutant-General to issue certificate of discharge.

SEC. 3. That all applications for relief under this act shall be made to and filed with the Secretary of War within a period of five years from and after its passage, and all applications not so made and filed within such period of five years shall not be received or considered; and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Application to be filed within five years.

Approved, May 17, 1886.

CHAP. 342.—An act authorizing the removal of the statue of Major-General John A. Rawlins from its present location to a site to be selected by the Secretary of War.

May 17, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to have the statue of Major-General John A. Rawlins removed from the present location to another site within the limits of the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to be selected by the Secretary of War; and an amount not exceeding five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for that purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Statue of Major-General John A. Rawlins to be removed to another site.

Appropriation.

Approved, May 17, 1886.

CHAP. 343.—An act for the extension and repair of the public building at Belfast, Maine.

May 17, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to cause to be constructed an extension of the public building at Belfast, in the State of Maine, in accordance with plans and specifications of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, and also to put said building in a thorough state of repair; and for the purposes herein named the sum of fifteen thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Belfast, Me. Public building at, to be extended and repaired.

Appropriation.

Approved, May 17, 1886.

May 17, 1886.

CHAP. 344.—An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at some accessible point within ten miles below and five miles above the city of Kansas City, Missouri.

Wabash, Saint
Louis and Pacific
Railway author-
ized to bridge the
Missouri River,
near Kansas City,
Mo.

Wagon and foot
bridge.
Tolls.

To be a lawful
structure and post-
route.

Spans.

Provisos.
Draws.

Lights, etc.

Free navigation
not to be obstruct-
ed.

Litigation.

Other companies
to have right of
way.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Wabash, Saint Louis and Pacific Railway, a corporation duly organized, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct and maintain a bridge, and approaches thereto, over the Missouri River, at some accessible point consistent with the interests of the river navigation within five miles above and ten miles below the present railroad bridge across said river at the city of Kansas City, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railway trains, and, at the option of the corporation by which it may be built, may be used for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals, and for foot-passengers, for such reasonable rates of toll as may be approved from time to time by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under this act and subject to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, or for passengers and freight passing over said bridge, than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroad or public highways leading to said bridge; and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-roads in the United States.

SEC. 3. That if said bridges shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, the spans thereof shall not be less than three hundred feet in length in the clear, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river. The lowest part of the superstructure of said bridge shall be at least fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, and at least eighty feet above low water, and the bridge shall be at right angles to and its piers parallel with the current of the river: *Provided*, That if the same shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, it shall have two or more pivot or draw-span openings over the main channel of the river, giving one hundred and sixty feet clear channel-way in each opening, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with and the bridge itself at right angles to the current of the river; also that all fixed spans located between the shore-lines at the medium stage of water shall be three hundred feet or more in length, and that the clear head-room under such spans shall not be less than ten feet at highest water: *Provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats; and said corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset till sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe. No bridge shall be erected or maintained under the authority of this act which shall at any time substantially or materially obstruct the free navigation of said river; and if any bridge erected under such authority shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, obstruct such navigation, he is hereby authorized to cause such change or alteration of said bridge to be made as will effectually obviate such obstructions; and all such alterations shall be made and all such obstructions be removed at the expense of the owner or owners of said bridge; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river caused or alleged to be caused by said bridge, the case may be brought in the district court of the United States of the State of Missouri in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge may be located: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to repeal or modify any of the provisions of law now existing in reference to the protection of the navigation of rivers, or to exempt this bridge from the operation of the same.

SEC. 4. That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage

of railway trains or cars over the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner or owners of said bridge and the several railroad companies, or any one of them, desiring such use shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, all matters at issue between them shall be decided by the Secretary of War, upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties: *Provided*, That the provisions of section two in regard to charges for passengers and freight across said bridge shall not govern the Secretary of War in determining any question arising as to the sum or sums to be paid to the owners of said bridge by said companies for the use of said bridge.

Secretary of War to decide disagreement as to compensation.

Proviso.

SEC. 5. That any bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said persons or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Plans, &c., subject to approval of Secretary of War.

SEC. 6. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved; and the right to require any changes in said structure, or its entire removal, at the expense of the owners thereof, whenever Congress shall decide that the public interest requires it, is also expressly reserved.

Right to amend, etc.

Approved, May 17, 1886.

CHAP. 345.—An act to give the assent of Congress to the construction of a bridge by the Nashville, Jackson and Memphis Railroad Company over the Tennessee River.

May 17, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress is hereby given to the Nashville, Jackson and Memphis Railroad Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Tennessee, to construct and maintain a bridge, and approaches thereto, over the Tennessee River, at a point in the counties of Perry and Decatur, in said State of Tennessee, where it is most practicable (to be determined by actual survey) for said railroad to cross said river. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of the locomotives, passenger and freight trains, and other rolling-stock of said Nashville, Jackson and Memphis Railroad Company over the same.

Nashville, Jackson and Memphis Railroad Company authorized to bridge the Tennessee River, in Tennessee.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under the provisions of this act and subject to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and recognized and known as a post-route; and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-roads in the United States: *Provided*, That the United States may construct a postal telegraph over said bridge without charge therefor.

To be a lawful structure and post-route.

Proviso.

Postal telegraph.

SEC. 3. That if said bridge shall be built with unbroken and continuous spans, the spans thereof shall be of such width and height above the water as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That the same shall not be less than one hundred and sixty-four feet each in the clear; and the main span shall be over the main channel of

Spans.

Provisos.

Dimensions.

the river, and the bridge shall be at right angles to and its piers parallel with the current of the river: *Provided*, That if the same shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, the draw or pivot span shall be over the main channel at an accessible point, and the span shall be of such width and height above the water as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That said draw or pivot spans shall not be less than one hundred and sixty-four feet in the clear on each side of the draw or pivot pier; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with and the bridge itself at right angles to the current of the river: *Provided also*, That the said draw shall be opened promptly by said corporation upon reasonable signal for the passage of boats; that sheer-booms shall be constructed by said corporation; and that said corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset to sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light House Board shall prescribe. No bridge shall be erected or maintained under the authority of this act which shall at any time substantially or materially obstruct the free navigation of said river; and if any bridge erected under such authority shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, obstruct such navigation, he is hereby authorized to cause such change or alteration of such bridge to be made as will effectually obviate such obstruction; and all such alterations shall be made and all such obstructions be removed at the expense of said corporation; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river, caused or alleged to be caused by said bridge, the case may be brought in the circuit court of the United States in whose jurisdiction any portion of said obstruction or bridge may be located: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to repeal or modify any of the provisions of law now existing in reference to the protection of the navigation of rivers, or to exempt the bridge herein authorized to be constructed from the operations of the same.

Plans, etc., subject to approval of Secretary of War. SEC. 4. That any bridge authorized to be constructed under the provisions of this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for a space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Right to amend, etc., reserved. SEC. 5. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved, and the right to require any changes in said structure, or its entire removal, at the expense of the owners thereof, whenever Congress shall decide that the public interest requires it, is also expressly reserved.

Approved, May 17, 1886.

May 17, 1886.

CHAP. 346.—An act for the addition of a third story to the public building in Dallas, Texas.

Dallas, Tex.
Additional story
to public building.
Vol. 22, p. 154.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to add a third story to the public building in the city of Dallas, Texas.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose named in the preceding section there be, and hereby is, appropriated the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, May 17, 1886.

Appropriation.

CHAP. 347.—An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near the city of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and for other purposes.

May 17, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the New York and Council Bluffs Railway Company, an incorporation organized under the laws of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, its successors or assigns, is hereby authorized to construct and maintain a bridge across the Missouri River at such point as may be hereafter selected by said corporation, between the north and south lines of the county of Pottawattamie, in the State of Iowa, and at least one-third of a mile from any other bridge, as shall best promote the public convenience and welfare and the necessities of business and commerce, and also to construct and maintain the accessory works necessary to secure the best practicable channel-way for navigation and to confine the flow of the water to a permanent channel at such point, and also, if the said corporation shall deem it for the best interests of the public so to do, to lay on and over said bridge a railway track, for the more perfect connection of any railroads that are or shall be constructed to said river at or opposite to said point; and said corporation shall construct and maintain ways for wagons, carriages, and for foot-passengers, and may charge and receive such reasonable toll therefor as may be approved from time to time by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That said bridge, and all the property belonging thereto or connected therewith, may be constructed, maintained, and used as a combined railway and wagon bridge, for the safe and convenient passage of wagons, carriages, stock, steam, cable, and street cars, foot-passengers, and all road travel, or as a wagon-bridge alone, for the safe and convenient passage of wagons, carriages, stock, and foot-passengers, as the said corporation shall elect, as hereinbefore provided; but if the said corporation shall elect to build a combined railroad and wagon bridge, then the track for wagons, carriages, stock, and foot-passengers shall not be upon the same space as that used for railroad track and cars.

New York and Council Bluffs Railway Company authorized to bridge the Missouri River in Iowa.

Wagon and foot bridge.

Tolls.

Proviso.
Combined railroad and wagon bridge.

SEC. 2. That said bridge shall be constructed and built without material interference with the security and convenience of navigation of said river beyond what is necessary to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and in order to secure that object the said company or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built: *Provided*, That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, it shall have three or more channel-spans, and shall not be of less elevation in any case than fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge, nor shall the spans of said bridge be less than three hundred feet in length, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of said river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the said river and not less than three hundred feet in length: *And provided also*, That if any bridge built under this act

Free navigation not to be obstructed.

Plans, etc., subject to approval of Secretary of War.

Provisos.
Spans.

- Draw.** shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, the same shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans not less than one hundred-and sixty feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw, and the next adjoining span or spans to the draw shall not be less than three hundred feet, and the head room under such span shall not be less than ten feet above high-water mark: *And provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passing of boats; and said company or corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset until sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe: *And provided also*, That if said company or corporation shall elect, as is hereinbefore provided, to erect a combined railroad and wagon bridge, then all railway companies desiring to use said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties in case they shall not agree.
- Lights, etc.**
- Other companies to have right of way.** **Secretary of War to decide disagreement as to terms.** **Secretary of War to notify company of approval.** SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed, upon receiving such plan and map and other information, and upon being satisfied that a bridge built on such plan, and with such accessory works, and at such locality will conform to the prescribed conditions of this act, to notify the company that he approves the same; and upon receiving such notification the said company may proceed to an erection of said bridge, conforming strictly to the approved plan and location; and should any change be made in the plan of the bridge or said accessory works, during the progress of the work thereon, such change shall be subject likewise to the approval of the Secretary of War; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river caused or alleged to be caused by said bridge, the case may be brought in the circuit court of the United States for the State of Iowa or the State of Nebraska, in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge may be located.
- Litigation.** SEC. 4. That the said bridge and accessory works, when built and constructed under this act and according to the terms and limitations thereof, shall be lawful structures; and said bridge shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to said bridge; and said bridge shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-routes of the United States; and Congress reserves the right at any time to regulate by appropriate legislation the charges for freight and passengers over said bridge.
- To be a lawful structure and post-route.** SEC. 5. That the United States shall have the right of way for such postal-telegraph lines across said bridge as the Government of the United States may construct and control.
- Charges.** SEC. 6. That Congress shall have power at any time to alter, amend, or repeal this act so as to prevent or remove all material and substantial obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of said bridge and its accessory works; and the expense of altering said bridge or removing such obstructions shall be at the expense of the owners of or persons controlling said bridge.
- Postal telegraph.** SEC. 7. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.
- Right to amend, etc., reserved.** Approved, May 17, 1886.

CHAP. 348.—An act authorizing the Inter-State Rapid Transit Railway Company to build a bridge across the Kansas River.

May 17, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Inter-State Rapid-Transit Railway Company, a corporation duly and legally organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Kansas, its successors or assigns, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct and maintain a bridge, and approaches thereto, over the Kansas River, in Wyandotte County, in the State of Kansas, between the city of Wyandotte and the city of Kansas, Kansas, at the point where said company's line of railway, as now projected, crosses said river, near the mouth thereof. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of its railway trains, and, at the option of said company by which it may be built, may be used for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals, and for foot passengers, for such reasonable rates of toll as may be approved from time to time by the Secretary of War.

Inter-State Rapid-Transit Railway Company authorized to bridge the Kansas River, between Wyandotte and Kansas, Kans.

Wagon and foot bridge.

Tolls.

Post-route.

SEC. 2. That the bridge that shall be built under this act shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroad or public highways leading to the said bridge; and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-roads in the United States.

Free navigation not to be obstructed.

Secretary of War to prevent.

Litigation.

Proviso.

SEC. 3. That no bridge shall be erected or maintained under the authority of this act which shall at any time substantially or materially obstruct the free navigation of said river; and if any bridge erected under such authority shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, obstruct such navigation, he is hereby authorized to cause such change or alteration of said bridge to be made as will effectually obviate such obstruction; and all such alterations shall be made and all such obstructions be removed at the expense of the owner or owners of said bridge; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river, caused or alleged to be caused by said bridge, the case may be brought in the circuit court of the United States in and for the district of Kansas: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to repeal or modify any of the provisions of law now existing in reference to the protection of the navigation of rivers, or to exempt said bridge from the operation of the same.

SEC. 4. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.

Approved, May 17, 1886.

CHAP. 349.—An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase an additional strip of ground on the east side of the United States court-house and post-office building at Fort Wayne, Indiana, to be paid for out of the appropriation already made.

May 17, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to purchase, out of moneys already appropriated for the construction of the United States court-house, post-office, and so forth, building at Fort Wayne, Indiana, a strip of land adjacent to the present site of the said building and on the east thereof, having a frontage of sixty feet on Berry street and running back with same width to an alley: *Provided*, That in no event shall the cost of said additional land exceed the sum of nine thousand dollars: *Provided further*, That no money shall be paid from the Treasury on account of said purchase until the Attorney-General of the United States shall certify that the title to said land is complete in the United States.

Fort Wayne, Ind. Purchase of land adjacent to public building.

Provisos.
Limit of cost.
Title.

Approved, May 17, 1886.

May 17, 1883.

CHAP. 350.—An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at a point to be selected either in the counties of Clay and Jackson, in the State of Missouri, or in the county of Clay or Platte, in said State, and the county of Wyandotte, in the State of Kansas, and to make the same a post-route.

Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway Company authorized to bridge the Missouri River, in Missouri and Kansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Wisconsin, and authorized by the laws of the State of Missouri to locate and construct its railway into and through said State, is hereby authorized to construct and maintain a bridge across the Missouri River, on such line as its railway may hereafter be located, either in the counties of Clay or Jackson, in the State of Missouri, or in the county of Clay or Platte, in said State, and the county of Wyandotte, in the State of Kansas; and also to construct accessory works to secure the best practicable channel-way for navigation and confine the flow of the water to a permanent channel at such point; and also to lay on and over such bridge a railway track for the more perfect connection of its railway when constructed to said river.

Free navigation not to be obstructed.

Plans, etc., to be approved by the Secretary of War.

Provisos.
Spans.

Draw.

Lights, etc.

Secretary of War to notify company of approval.

SEC. 2. That said bridge shall be constructed and built without material interference with the security and convenience of the navigation of said river beyond what is necessary to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and in order to secure that object the said company or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a plan, design, and drawings of the bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built: *Provided*, That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, it shall have three or more channel-spans of not less than three hundred feet each in the clear, and shall not be of less elevation in any case than fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of said river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river, and not less than three hundred feet in length in the clear; *Provided also*, That if any bridge built under this act shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, the same shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, with the draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than one hundred and sixty feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw, and the next adjoining span or spans to the draw shall not be less than three hundred feet, and the head-room under such span shall not be less than ten feet above high-water mark: *Provided also*, That if any bridge built under this act shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, the same shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, with the draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than one hundred and sixty feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw, and the next adjoining span or spans to the draw shall not be less than three hundred feet, and the head-room under such span shall not be less than ten feet above high-water mark: *Provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passing of boats; and said company or corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset till sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridges as the Light-House Board shall prescribe.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War is authorized and directed, upon receiving such plan, map, and other information, and upon being satis-

fied that the bridge built upon such plan and with such accessory works and at such locality will conform to the prescribed conditions of this act, to notify said company or corporation that he approves the same; and upon receiving such notification said company or corporation may proceed to the erection of said bridge, conforming strictly to the approved plan and location; and should any change be made in the plan of the bridge or said accessory works during the progress of the work thereon, such change shall be subject likewise to the approval of the Secretary of War; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river caused or alleged to be caused by said bridge, the case may be brought in the circuit court of the United States of the district where said bridge or any part thereof is located.

Litigation.

SEC. 4. That the said bridge and accessory works, when built and constructed under this act and according to the terms and limitations thereof, shall be lawful structures; and said bridge shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, or for passengers and freight passing over said bridge, than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to said bridge; and said bridge shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-routes in the United States.

To be a lawful structure and post-route.

SEC. 5. That the United States shall have the right of way for such postal-telegraph lines across said bridge as the Government may construct or control.

Postal telegraph.

SEC. 6. That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains or cars over the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner or owners of said bridge and the several railroad companies, or any one of them, desiring such use shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, all matters at issue between them shall be decided by the Secretary of War, upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties: *Provided*, That the provisions of section four in regard to charges for passengers and freight across said bridge shall not govern the Secretary of War in determining any question arising as to the sum or sums to be paid to the owners of said bridge by said companies for the use of said bridge.

Other companies to have right of way.

Secretary of War to decide disagreements as to terms.

Proviso.
Charges.

SEC. 7. That Congress shall have power at any time to alter or amend this act so as to prevent or remove all material and substantial obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of said bridge and its accessory works; and the expense of altering said bridge or removing such obstructions shall be borne by the owners of or persons controlling such bridge.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.

Approved, May 17, 1886.

CHAP. 351.—An act to authorize the construction of a pile and pontoon railway and wagon bridge across the Mississippi River from the city of Red Wing Minnesota, to the opposite shore, in the State of Wisconsin.

May 17, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Red Wing Pontoon Bridge Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, is hereby authorized to construct and maintain a pile and pontoon railway and wagon bridge across the Mississippi River, from the city of Red Wing, State of Minnesota, so as to connect with the opposite shore of said river, in the State of Wisconsin; said bridge to be built subject, except as herein provided, to all the terms, requirements, and limitations contained in the act entitled "An act to legalize and

Red Wing Pontoon Bridge Company authorized to bridge the Mississippi River, at Red Wing, Minn.
Subject to terms of Vol. 18, ch. 224, p. 62.

establish a pontoon railway bridge across the Mississippi River at Prairie du Chien, and to authorize the construction of a similar bridge at or near Clinton, Iowa", approved June sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, so far as they may be applicable thereto.

Draw.

Proviso.

Subject to approval of Secretary of War as to plans, etc.

SEC. 2. That said bridge shall be so constructed with a suitable pontoon draw of not less than four hundred feet in length, located over the main channel of the river: *Provided*, That said bridge shall not be built or commenced until the plan and specifications for its construction have been submitted to the Secretary of War for his approval, nor until he shall approve the plan and location of said bridge; and if any change be made in the plan of construction of said bridge at any time, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; and any change in the construction or any alteration of said bridge that may be directed at any time by Congress or the Secretary of War shall be made at the cost and expense of the owners thereof.

Tolls.

SEC. 3. That if said bridge is constructed as a wagon bridge, the said company may charge such reasonable rates of toll for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds and for the transit of animals and foot-passengers as may from time to time be approved by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 4. That Congress may at any time alter, amend, or repeal this act.

Approved, May 17, 1886.

May 17, 1886.

CHAP. 352.—An act to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Missouri River at the most accessible point between the mouth of the Femme Osage Creek and a point two miles above the city of Saint Charles, in the county of Saint Charles in the State of Missouri.

Saint Louis Kansas City Short-Line Railway Company authorized to bridge the Missouri River, near Saint Charles, Mo.

Passage of railway trains, wagons, etc.

Tolls.

To be a lawful structure and post-route.

Spans.

Provisos.
Draw.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Saint Louis Kansas City Short-Line Railway Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Missouri, and its assigns or successors, be, and they are hereby, authorized to construct and maintain a bridge, and approaches thereto, over the Missouri River at the most accessible point between the mouth of the Femme Osage Creek and a point two miles above the city of Saint Charles, in the county of Saint Charles, in the State of Missouri. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railway trains, and at the option of the corporation or company by which it may be built, may be used for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals, and for foot-passengers, for such reasonable rates of toll as may be approved from time to time by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under this act and subject to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, or for passengers and freight passing over said bridge, than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroad or public highways leading to the said bridge; and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of the other post-roads in the United States.

SEC. 3. That if said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, the spans thereof shall not be less than three hundred feet in length in the clear, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river. The lowest part of the superstructure of said bridge shall be at least fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, and the bridge shall be at right angles to and its piers parallel with the current of the river: *Provided*, That if the same shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, the draw or pivot shall be over the main channel of the river at an accessible point, and

the spans shall not be less than one hundred and sixty feet in length in the clear, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with and the bridge itself at right angles to the current of the river, and the spans shall not be less than ten feet above extreme high water-mark, as understood at the point of location to the lowest part of the superstructure of said bridge: *Provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passage of boats: and said company or corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset till sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe. No bridge shall be erected or maintained under the authority of this act which shall at any time substantially or materially obstruct the free navigation of said river; and if any bridge erected under such authority shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, obstruct such navigation, he is hereby authorized to cause such change or alteration of said bridge to be made as will effectually obviate such obstruction; and all such alterations shall be made and all such obstructions be removed at the expense of the owner or owners of said bridge; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river caused or alleged to be caused by said bridge, the case may be brought in the district court of the United States of the State of Missouri, in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge may be located: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to repeal or modify any of the provisions of law now existing in reference to the protection of the navigation of the river, or to exempt this bridge from the operation of the same.

Lights, etc.

Free navigation not to be obstructed.

Litigation.

SEC. 4. That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains or cars over the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner or owners of said bridge and the several railroad companies, or any one of them, desiring such use, shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, all matters at issue between them shall be decided by the Secretary of War upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties: *Provided*, That the provisions of section two in regard to charges for passengers and freight across said bridge shall not govern the Secretary of War in determining any question arising as to the sum or sums to be paid to the owners of said bridge by said companies for the use of said bridge.

Other companies to have right of way.

Secretary of War to decide disagreement as to terms, etc.

Proviso.

SEC. 5. That any bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said company or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Plans, etc., to be approved by Secretary of War.

SEC. 6. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved; and the right to require any changes in said structure, or its entire removal, at the expense of the owners thereof, whenever Congress shall decide that the public interest requires it, is also expressly reserved.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.

Approved, May 17, 1886.

May 17, 1886.

CHAP. 353.—An act to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Missouri River at the most accessible point in Saline City, or within five miles above or five miles below the same, in the county of Saline, in the State of Missouri.

Saint Louis Kansas City Short-Line Railway Company authorized to bridge the Missouri River at Saline City, Mo.

Passage of railway trains, wagons, etc.

To be a lawful structure and post-route.

Spans.

Provisos.
Draw.

Lights, etc.

Free navigation not to be obstructed.

Litigation.

Other companies to have right of way.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Saint Louis Kansas City Short-Line Railway Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Missouri, and its assigns or successors, be, and they are hereby, authorized to construct and maintain a bridge, and approaches thereto, over the Missouri River at the most accessible point in Saline City, or within five miles above or five miles below the same, in the county of Saline, in the State of Missouri. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railway trains, and, at the option of the corporation or company by which it may be built, may be used for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals, and for foot-passengers, for such reasonable rates of toll as may be approved from time to time by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under this act and subject to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops and the munitions of war of the United States, or for passengers and freight passing over said bridge, than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroad or public highways leading to the said bridge; and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-roads in the United States.

SEC. 3. That if said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, the spans thereof shall not be less than three hundred feet in length in the clear, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river. The lowest part of the superstructure of said bridge shall be at least fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, and the bridge shall be at right angles to and its piers parallel with the current of the river: *Provided*, That if the same shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, the draw or pivot shall be over the main channel of the river at an accessible point, and the spans shall not be less than one hundred and sixty feet in length in the clear, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with and the bridge itself at right angles to the current of the river, and the spans shall not be less than ten feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the lowest part of the superstructure of said bridge: *Provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats; and said company or corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset till sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe. No bridge shall be erected or maintained under the authority of this act which shall at any time substantially or materially obstruct the free navigation of said river; and if any bridge erected under such authority shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, obstruct such navigation, he is hereby authorized to cause such change or alteration of said bridge to be made as will effectually obviate such obstruction; and all such alterations shall be made and all such obstructions be removed at the expense of the owner or owners of said bridge; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river caused, or alleged to be caused, by said bridge, the case may be brought in the district court of the United States of the State of Missouri in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge may be located: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to repeal or modify any of the provisions of law now existing in reference to the protection of the navigation of rivers, or to exempt this bridge from the operation of the same.

SEC. 4. That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains or cars over the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and

in case the owner or owners of said bridge and the several railroad companies, or any one of them, desiring such use, shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, all matters at issue between them shall be decided by the Secretary of War upon hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties: *Provided*, That the provisions of section two in regard to charges for passengers and freight across said bridge shall not govern the Secretary of War in determining any question arising as to the sum or sums to be paid to the owners of said bridge by said companies for the use of said bridge.

Secretary of War to decide disagreements as to terms, etc.

Proviso.

SEC. 5. That any bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said company or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge, during the progress of construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Plans, etc., to be approved by Secretary of War.

SEC. 6. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved; and the right to require any changes in said structure, or its entire removal, at the expense of the owners thereof, whenever Congress shall decide that the public interest requires it, is also expressly reserved.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.

Approved, May 17, 1886.

CHAP. 354.—An act granting to the Gainesville and Chickasaw Bridge Company the consent of the United States to construct and maintain a bridge over Red River at or near Brown's Ferry, in Cooke County, Texas.

May 17, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to the Gainesville and Chickasaw Bridge Company, a corporation created under the laws of Texas by charter filed January twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, is granted the consent of the Government to construct and maintain for ninety years a bridge, and approaches thereto, over Red River, at or within three miles of Brown's Ferry, in Cooke County, Texas, to be used for the passage of foot-passengers, animals, and vehicles of all kinds, for reasonable rates of toll, to be approved from time to time by the Secretary of War.

Gainesville and Chickasaw Bridge Company authorized to build a wagon and foot-bridge over the Red River at Brown's Ferry, Tex.

Tolls.

SEC. 2. That the right herein granted shall be void unless said bridge is constructed within four years from the passage of this act.

To be built within four years.

SEC. 3. That the bridge constructed under this act shall be a lawful structure, and shall be known and recognized as a post-route; and the same is hereby declared to be a post-route upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than other persons pay for like transportation; and the United States shall have the right of way for a postal telegraph across said bridge: *Provided*, That before this act shall take effect said company shall submit to the Secretary of War the plans and specifications of said bridge, showing the proposed location and structure contemplated, and that it shall be decided by the Secretary that said bridge does not and will not ob-

To be a lawful structure and post-route.

Provisos.

Plans, etc., to be approved by Secretary of War.

Right to amend,
etc., reserved.
Free navigation
not to be obstruct-
ed.

struct or impair the navigation of said Red River: *Provided further*, That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act at any time; and that if at any time navigation of the said river shall in any manner be obstructed or impaired by the said bridge, the Secretary of War shall have authority, and it shall be his duty, to require the said company to alter and change the said bridge, at its own expense, in such manner as may be proper to secure free and complete navigation without impediment; and if upon reasonable notice to said company to make such change or improvements the said company fails to do so, the Secretary of War shall have authority to make the same at the expense of said company, and all rights conferred by this act shall be forfeited; and Congress shall have power to do any and all things necessary to secure the free navigation of the river.

Approved, May 17, 1886.

May 17, 1886.

CHAP. 355.—An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at some accessible point within two miles north and two miles south of the city of Atchison, in the county of Atchison, in the State of Kansas.

Atchison Bridge
Company author-
ized to build a rail-
road and wagon
bridge across the
Missouri River at
Atchison, Kans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Atchison Bridge Company, an incorporation organized under the laws of the State of Kansas, is hereby authorized to construct and maintain a bridge across the Missouri River at such a point as may be hereafter selected by said corporation within two miles north and two miles south of the city of Atchison, in the county of Atchison, in the State of Kansas, as shall best promote the public convenience and welfare and the necessities of business and commerce; and also to construct accessory works to secure the best practicable channel-way for navigation and confine the flow of the water to a permanent channel at such point; and also to lay on and over said bridge a railway track for the more perfect connection of any railroads that are or shall be constructed to said river at or opposite said point; and said corporation may construct and maintain ways for wagons, carriages, and for foot-passengers, charging and receiving reasonable toll therefor as may be approved from time to time by the Secretary of War.

Tolls.

Plans, etc., to be
approved by Sec-
retary of War.

SEC. 2. That said bridge shall be constructed and built without interference with the security and convenience of navigation of said river beyond what is necessary to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and in order to secure that object the said company or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built: *Provided*, That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken continuous spans, it shall have three or more channel-spans and shall not be of less elevation in any case than fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge; nor shall the spans of said bridge be less than three hundred feet in length, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of said river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river, and not less than three hundred feet in length: *And provided also*, That if any bridge built under this act shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, the same shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an

Provisos
Spans.

Draw.

accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than two hundred feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw, and the next adjoining span or spans to the draw shall not be less than three hundred feet, and the head-room under such span shall not be less than ten feet above high-water mark: *Provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passing of boats; and said company or corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset till sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe: *Provided also*, That all railway companies desiring to use said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties, in case they shall not agree.

Lights, etc.

Other companies to have right of way.

Secretary of War to decide disagreements as to terms, etc.

Secretary of War to notify company of approval.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed, upon receiving such plan and map and other information, and upon being satisfied that a bridge built on such plan and with such accessory works and at such locality will conform to the prescribed conditions of this act, to notify the company, that he approves the same; and upon receiving such notification the said company may proceed to an erection of said bridge, conforming strictly to the approved plan and location; and should any change be made in the plan of the bridge or said accessory works, during the progress of the work thereon, such change shall be subject likewise to the approval of the Secretary of War; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river, caused or alleged to be caused by said bridge, the case may be brought in the circuit court of the United States of the State of Kansas or State of Missouri in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge may be located.

Litigation.

SEC. 4. That the said bridge and accessory works, when built and constructed under this act, and according to the terms and limitations thereof, shall be lawful structures; and said bridge shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to said bridge; and said bridge shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-routes in the United States; and Congress reserves the right at any time to regulate by appropriate legislation the charges for freight and passengers over said bridge.

To be a lawful structure and post-route.

Charges.

SEC. 5. That the United States shall have the right of way for such postal-telegraph lines across said bridge as the Government may construct or control.

Postal telegraph.

SEC. 6. That Congress shall have power at any time to alter, amend, or repeal this act so as to prevent or remove all material and substantial obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of said bridge and its accessory works; and the expense of altering said bridge or removing such obstructions shall be at the expense of the owners of or persons controlling such bridge.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.

Approved, May 17, 1886.

CHAP. 356.—An act to authorize the construction and maintenance of a bridge by the Dakota Central Railway Company across the Missouri River, at Pierre, Dakota.

May 17, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Dakota Central Railway Company, a corporation duly organized under the general incorporation laws of the Territory of Dakota, its successors and assigns, is hereby authorized to construct and maintain a bridge across the Missouri River at or near the city of Pierre, Hughes County, Dakota, and

Dakota Central Railway Company authorized to bridge the Missouri River at Pierre, Dak.

Wagon and foot
bridge.
Tolls.

Plans, etc., to be
approved by Secre-
tary of War.

Provisos.
Spans.

Draw.

Lights, etc.

Other companies
to have right of
way.

Secretary of War
to decide disagree-
ments as to terms,
etc.

Secretary of War
to notify company
of approval.

Litigation.

To be a lawful
structure and post-
route.

also to lay on and over said bridge a railway track or tracks for the passage of railway trains; and said corporation may construct and maintain ways for wagons, carriages, and foot-passengers, charging and receiving such reasonable tolls therefor as may be approved, from time to time by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 2. That said bridge shall be constructed and built without interference with the security and convenience of navigation of said river beyond what is necessary to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and in order to secure that object the said corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built: *Provided*, That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, it shall not be of less elevation in any case than fifty feet above extreme high water mark, as understood at the point of location, to be the lowest part of the superstructure of the bridge, nor shall the spans of said bridge be less than three hundred feet in length, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of said river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river and not less than three hundred feet in length: *And provided also*, That if any bridge built under this act shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, the same shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than one hundred and sixty feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw, and the next adjoining span or spans to the draw shall not be less than three hundred feet, and the head room under such span shall not be less ten feet above local high-water mark: *Provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passing of boats; and said company or corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset till sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light House Board shall prescribe: *Provided also*, That all railway companies desiring to use said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties, in case they shall not agree.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed, upon receiving such plan and map and other information, and upon being satisfied that the bridge built upon such plan with such accessory works, and at such locality will conform to the prescribed conditions of this act, to notify the company that he approves the same, and upon receiving such notification the said company may proceed to an erection of said bridge, conforming strictly to the approved plan and location; and should any change be made in the plan of the bridge or accessory works, during the progress of the work thereon, such change shall be subject likewise to the approval of the Secretary of War; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river, caused or alleged to be caused by said bridge, the case may be brought in any circuit court of the United States or any district court of the Territory of Dakota, within whose jurisdiction, any portion of said bridge may be located.

SEC. 4. That the said bridge and accessory works, when built and constructed under this act and according to the terms and limitations

thereof, shall be lawful structures; and said bridge shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to such bridge, and said bridge shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-routes in the United States; and Congress reserves the right at any time to regulate by appropriate legislation the charges for freight and passengers over said bridge.

Charges.

SEC. 5. That the United States shall have the right of way for such postal-telegraph lines across said bridge as the Government may construct or control.

Postal-telegraph.

SEC. 6. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved; and the right to require any changes in said structure, or its entire removal, at the expense of the owners thereof, whenever Congress shall decide that the public interest requires it, is also expressly reserved.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.

Approved, May 17, 1886.

CHAP. 357.—An act to authorize the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul, Railway Company to construct, operate, and maintain a Bridge across the Missouri River near or in the vicinity of Chamberlain in the Territory of Dakota.

May 17, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled; That the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway Company shall have the right to construct and maintain a Bridge across the Missouri River near or in the vicinity of the city of Chamberlain, in the Territory of Dakota and also to lay on and over said bridge a railway track or tracks for the passage of railway trains; and said corporation may, at its option, construct and maintain ways for wagons, carriages, and foot-passengers, charging and receiving such reasonable tolls therefor as may be approved from time to time by the Secretary of War.

Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway Company authorized to bridge the Missouri River at Chamberlain, Dak.

Wagon and foot bridge.
Tolls.

SEC. 2. That said bridge shall be constructed and built without interference with the security and convenience of navigation of said river beyond what is necessary to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and in order to secure that object the said corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built: *Provided*, That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, it shall not be of less elevation in any case than fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the lowest part of the superstructure of the bridge, nor shall the spans of said bridge be less than three hundred feet in length, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of said river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river and not less than three hundred feet in length: *And provided also*, That if any bridge built under this act shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, the same shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than one hundred and sixty feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw, and the next adjoining span or spans to the draw shall not be less than three hundred feet, and the

Free navigation not to be obstructed.

Plans, etc., to be approved by the Secretary of War.

Provisos.

Spans.

Draw.

- Lights, etc. head room under such span shall not be less than ten feet above local high-water mark: *Provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passing of boats; and said company or corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset till sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light House Board shall prescribe: *Provided also*, That all railway companies desiring to use said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties, in case they shall not agree.
- Other companies to have right of way. Secretary of War to decide disagreements as to terms, etc. SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed, upon receiving such plan and map and other information, and upon being satisfied that the bridge built upon such plan, with such accessory works, and at such locality will conform to the prescribed conditions of this act, to notify the company that he approves the same; and upon receiving such notification the said company may proceed to an erection of said bridge, conforming strictly to the approved plan and location; and should any change be made in the plan of the bridge or accessory works, during the progress of the work thereon, such change shall be subject likewise to the approval of the Secretary of War; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river, caused or alleged to be caused by said bridge, the case may be brought in any court of the United States of the Territory of Dakota, of competent jurisdiction, in which any portion of said bridge may be located.
- Secretary of War to notify company of approval. SEC. 4. That the said bridge and accessory works, when built and constructed under this act and according to the terms and limitations thereof, shall be lawful structures; and said bridge shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to such bridge, and said bridge shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-routes in the United States; and Congress reserves the right at any time to regulate by appropriate legislation the charges for freight and passengers over said bridge.
- Litigation. SEC. 5. That the United States shall have the right of way for such postal-telegraph lines across said bridge as the Government may construct or control.
- To be a lawful structure and post-route. SEC. 6. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved; and the right to require any changes in said structure, or its entire removal, at the expense of the owners thereof, whenever Congress shall decide that the public interest requires it, is also expressly reserved.
- Charges. Right to amend, etc., reserved.

Approved, May 17, 1886.

May 18, 1886.

CHAP. 361.—An act granting the right of way through the Fort Selden Military Reservation, in New Mexico, to the Rio Grande, Mexico and Pacific Railroad Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way to the extent of one hundred feet, and no more, in width, through the Fort Selden Military Reservation, New Mexico, be, and the same is hereby, confirmed to the Rio Grande, Mexico and Pacific Railroad.

Approved, May 18, 1886.

Right of way through Fort Selden Reservation, New Mex., granted to Rio Grande, Mexico and Pacific Railroad.

CHAP. 362.—An act to provide for the study of the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and of their effects upon the human system, in connection with the several divisions of the subject of physiology and hygiene, by the pupils in the public schools of the Territories and of the District of Columbia, and in the Military and Naval Academies, and Indian and colored schools in the Territories of the United States.

May 20, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and special instruction as to their effects upon the human system, in connection with the several divisions of the subject of physiology and hygiene, shall be included in the branches of study taught in the common or public schools, and in the Military and Naval Schools, and shall be studied and taught as thoroughly and in the same manner as other like required branches are in said schools, by the use of text-books in the hands of pupils where other branches are thus studied in said schools, and by all pupils in all said schools throughout the Territories, in the Military and Naval Academies of the United States, and in the District of Columbia, and in all Indian and colored schools in the Territories of the United States.

Alcoholic drinks and narcotics. Study of effects of, to be compulsory in public schools in Territories and District of Columbia, in Military and Naval Academies, and colored and Indian schools in Territories.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the proper officers in control of any school described in the foregoing section to enforce the provisions of this act; and any such officer, school director, committee, superintendent, or teacher who shall refuse or neglect to comply with the requirements of this act, or shall neglect or fail to make proper provisions for the instruction required and in the manner specified by the first section of this act, for all pupils in each and every school under his jurisdiction, shall be removed from office, and the vacancy filled as in other cases.

Enforcement.

Punishment for failure to comply.

SEC. 3. That no certificate shall be granted to any person to teach in the public schools of the District of Columbia or Territories, after the first day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, who has not passed a satisfactory examination in physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the nature and the effects of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics upon the human system.

Teachers' certificates.

Approved, May 20, 1886.

CHAP. 363.—An act to authorize the Covington and Cincinnati Elevated Railway and Bridge Company to erect a bridge across the Ohio River.

May 20, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Covington and Cincinnati Elevated Railway, Transfer and Bridge Company, and its successors or assigns, are hereby authorized and empowered to erect a bridge across the Ohio River between Covington, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, Ohio, subject to the limitations and restrictions of the general law regulating the construction of bridges over the Ohio River: *Provided, however,* That said bridge shall not be of less elevation than the Covington and Cincinnati suspension bridge, and may be constructed without a pivot draw-span.

Covington and Cincinnati Elevated Railway, Transfer and Bridge Co. authorized to bridge the Ohio River between Covington, Ky., and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Vpl. 17, p. 398.
Vol. 22, p. 414.
Proviso.

Approved, May 20, 1886.

CHAP. 376.—An act for the completion of a public building at Wichita, Kansas.

May 24, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the additional sum of fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the completion of a suitable building, with fire-proof vaults therein, for the accommodation of the post-office, United States courts, and other Government offices, at the city of Wichita, State of Kansas, to be expended by the Secretary of the Treasury, subject to the requirements of an act for that purpose approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five. The limit of

Wichita, Kans. Public building. Limit of cost increased.

Vol. 23, p. 347.

cost prescribed in said act is hereby extended as aforesaid, and no plan shall be approved which will involve an expenditure for site and building complete, including approaches, greater than the limit herein fixed.

Approved, May 24, 1886.

May 26, 1886.

CHAP. 377.—An act making appropriation to supply deficiency in amount required for expenditure to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, for examination and surveys required by acts of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and June nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, to ascertain depth of water and width of channel at South Pass of Mississippi River.

South Pass, Mississippi River.

Deficiency appropriation for examination and surveys to ascertain depth of water and width of channel.

Vol. 18, p. 463.
Vol. 20, p. 168.

Appropriation immediately available.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sum be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to wit: To supply deficiency in amount required for expenditure to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, for examinations and surveys required by the acts of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and June nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, to ascertain the depth of water and width of channel secured and maintained from time to time by James B. Eads at South Pass of the Mississippi River, and to enable the Secretary of War to report to Congress during the maintenance of the work, six thousand four hundred and ninety-two dollars.

SEC. 2. That the money hereby appropriated shall be immediately available.

Approved, May 26, 1886.

May 27, 1886.

CHAP. 381.—An act to provide for the ascertainment of the market value of certain property in the city of Chicago, and to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell and convey said property.

Preamble.

Whereas the Chicago and Great Western Railroad Company, a corporation chartered under the laws of the State of Illinois, is constructing its railroad within the city of Chicago, and possesses, under its charter and under the ordinances of said city, a franchise to construct, maintain, and operate its railroad to Harrison street, in said city, for which purpose it has acquired, and is acquiring, by purchase and otherwise, the real estate lying between Taylor street and said Harrison street, and west of Fifth avenue; and

Whereas the United States owns the south half of block eighty-seven, in school-section addition to Chicago, which is in the center of the property so acquired and being acquired by said railroad company for terminal facilities, and is vacant, and is indispensable to said company in exercising said franchise and affording to the public the terminal facilities for which said company has so purchased the property as aforesaid: Therefore,

Lot in Chicago to be sold to Chicago and Great Western R. R. Co. Appraisal.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to name, within ten days after the passage of this act, a commission, to consist of three disinterested persons, whose duty it shall be to ascertain and report to said Secretary, within twenty days after their said appointment, the cash market value of the lot above mentioned in the city of Chicago; and the said Secretary is hereby authorized and empowered to sell and convey the said lot to the said Chicago and Great Western Railroad Company at such price, not less in any event than the value thereof as appraised and reported by said commission, as he and said railroad company shall agree upon; the said price, when agreed upon, to be paid in cash: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this act shall be construed so as to direct said Secretary to make said sale unless he shall deem the price fixed by the commission or agreed to be paid by said railroad company to be a fair

Proviso.
Secretary of the Treasury to be satisfied as to price, etc.

and reasonable price, and that the interests of the Government will not suffer by said sale, and upon payment to the Secretary of the Treasury of said price the title to said property shall vest in said company, its successors and assigns. Upon the following express conditions, that all non-competing railroads not now having right of way into Chicago, desiring to use the tracks, switches, depots, and terminal facilities of said Chicago and Great Western Railroad, shall be by said company or its assigns, permitted to do so, to the extent of the capacity of said company to furnish railroad terminal facilities, upon fair and equitable terms and regulations; and in the event the companies interested cannot agree upon such terms and regulations, then the same shall be fixed and determined by three disinterested persons, one of whom shall be selected by said Chicago and Great Western Railroad Company, one by such other company as may desire to use said tracks, switches, and terminal facilities, and the third by the two persons so selected. If the purchase-price of said land, as agreed upon or finally fixed as hereinbefore provided, is not paid within ten days after the same shall have been so agreed upon or fixed as aforesaid, this act shall be null and void.

Non-competing railroads to have right of way.

Terms.

SEC. 2. That all costs incurred under the provisions hereof in appraising said property, or ascertaining the price to be paid therefor, shall be added to the said price as agreed upon, or as the same may be finally fixed hereunder, and paid by said railroad company.

Costs.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall invest the purchase-money of the said lot received by him, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in the purchase or acquisition by condemnation of a site, and in the erection thereon of a suitable and commodious warehouse, for the use of the United States local appraiser of customs, and other Government uses, in the city of Chicago. The site and building thereon, when completed upon plans and specifications to be previously made and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall not exceed in cost the purchase money received by the Secretary of the Treasury for the lot mentioned in the first section of this act; nor shall any site be purchased until estimates for the erection of a building which will furnish sufficient accommodations for the transaction of the public business, and which shall not exceed in cost the balance of the sum herein limited after the site shall have been purchased and paid for, shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; and no purchase of site, nor plan for said building, shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury involving an expenditure exceeding the said purchase-money received by the Secretary of the Treasury under this act for site and building; and the site purchased shall leave the building unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least forty feet, including streets and alleys: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be expended until a valid title to the said site shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of Illinois shall cede to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State, and the service of civil process therein. And the act entitled "An act for the erection of a public building at Chicago, Illinois," approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, is hereby repealed.

Proceeds to be invested in purchase of site for public building for customs.

Limit of cost.

Proviso.
Title.

Vol. 23, ch. 332,
p. 349, repealed.

Approved, May 27, 1886.

CHAP. 391.—An act to authorize and direct the registry and enrollment of the Barge Michigan, of Alpena, Michigan.

May 28, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to register and enroll, according to the provisions of title forty-eight of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the vessel or barge called Michigan, now in process of rebuilding

Barge Michigan to be registered and enrolled.
R. S., Title XLVIII.

at Alpena, Michigan, and to issue to the owners thereof certificates of registry and enrollment as provided in said title; and that hereafter the said vessel or barge shall be subject to all the provisions of said title.

Approved, May 28, 1886.

May 28, 1886.

CHAP. 392.—An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for public printing, pensions and pay of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

Deficiency ap-
propriation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the objects hereinafter expressed for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, namely:

PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

Public printing
and binding.

For the public printing, for the public binding, and for paper for the public printing, including the cost of printing the debates and proceedings of Congress in the Congressional Record, and for lithographing, mapping, and engraving for both Houses of Congress, the Department of State, the Treasury Department, and the Court of Claims, including salaries or compensation of all necessary clerks and employees, for labor (by the day, piece, or contract), and for all the necessary materials which may be needed in the prosecution of the work, two hundred and thirty-one thousand five hundred dollars; and from the said sum hereby appropriated printing and binding may be done by the Public Printer to the amounts following, respectively, namely:

Allotment.

For printing and binding for Congress, including the proceedings and debates, two hundred thousand dollars; for the State Department, five thousand dollars; for the Treasury Department, twenty-four thousand dollars; for the Court of Claims, two thousand five hundred dollars.

PENSIONS.

Pensions.

For Army and Navy pensions, as follows: For invalids, widows, minor children, and dependent relatives, and survivors and widows of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, six million dollars: *Provided*, That the appropriations aforesaid for Navy pensions shall be paid from the income of the Navy pension fund, so far as the same may be sufficient for that purpose: *And provided further*, That the amount expended under each of the above items shall be accounted for separately.

Provisos.

PAY OF THE ARMY.

Pay of the Army.

For pay of the Army, being a deficiency for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, two hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Treasury De-
partment; contin-
gent expenses.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer from the appropriation "contingent expenses, Treasury Department, fuel, and so forth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six," a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars, to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for "contingent expenses, Treasury Department, gas, and so forth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six."

Approved, May 28, 1886.

CHAP. 395.—An act to authorize the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

June 1, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Arkansas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point on the eastern line of said Territory at or near the city of Fort Smith, in the State of Arkansas; thence running, by the most feasible and practicable route, in a northwesterly direction, through the Indian Territory, to such point on the northern boundary-line of said Territory between the Arkansas River in Cowley County and the Caney River in Chautauqua County Kansas as said corporation may select; also a branch line of railway to be constructed from the most suitable point on said main line for making a connection with a line of railroad of the Southern Kansas Railway Company terminating at or near Coffeyville, in the said State of Kansas, and at or near the southern boundary-line thereof, and running thence from such suitable point on said main line in a northerly direction, and by the most feasible and practicable route, to the northern boundary-line of said Indian Territory at or near Coffeyville aforesaid, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, and sidings as said company may deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway to build railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory.
Location.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railway, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory for said main line and branch of the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet, in addition to right of way, for stations, for every ten miles of road, with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company, and they shall not be used, except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used, such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

Right of way.

Stations.

Provisos.

Lands not to be sold or leased by company.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian nations or tribes through which it may be constructed, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterested referees, to be appointed one (who shall act as chairman) by the President, one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belongs, and one by said railroad company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe, before a district judge, clerk of a district court, or United States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior, within sixty days from the completion thereof; and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a

Damages.

Appraisement.
Appointment of referees.

Substitution in case of failure to appoint.	member, after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of the court held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, or at Wichita, Kansas, upon the application of the other party. The chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings, within the nation to which such occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nations. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by such railroad company. In case the referees cannot agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the district court held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, or the district court held at Wichita, Kansas, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition, according to the laws of the State in which the same shall be heard provided for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes. If upon the hearing of said appeal the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, the costs of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railway company. If the judgment of the court shall be for the same sum as the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the appellant. If the judgment of the court shall be for a smaller sum than the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the party claiming damages. When proceedings have been commenced in court, the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railroad.
Compensation to referees.	
Witnesses.	
Costs to be paid by company.	
Appeal to district court at Fort Smith, Ark., or Wichita, Kans.	
Costs.	
Freight rates.	SEC. 4. That said railroad company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Arkansas for services or transportation of the same kind: <i>Provided</i> , That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines, until a State government or governments shall exist in said Territory within the limits of which said railway, or a part thereof, shall be located; and then such State government or governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freights within their respective limits by said railway; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State: <i>Provided, however</i> , That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed the rate above expressed: <i>And provided further</i> , That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide; and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.
<i>Proviso</i> , Passenger rates, limit.	
<i>Provisos</i> , Maximum charges.	
Additional compensation to tribes.	SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nations or tribes through whose lands said main line and branch may be located, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for in this act for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway, for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territory, said payments to be made in installments of five hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is graded: <i>Provided</i> , That if the general
<i>Provisos</i> .	

council of either of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowance hereinbefore provided for, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupant of lands, with the right of appeal to the courts upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as therein provided: *Provided further*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railway company for said dissenting nation or tribe shall be in lieu of the compensation that said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provision. Said company shall also pay, so long as said Territory is owned and occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said Territory. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him, in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force among the different nations and tribes, according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations and tribes, to impose such additional taxes upon said railroad as it may deem just and proper for their benefit; and any Territory or State hereafter formed through which said railway shall have been established may exercise the like power as to such part of said railway as may lie within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

General council may appeal to Secretary of Interior as to allowance.

Award to be in place of compensation.

Annual rental.

Right of taxation reserved.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located lines through said Territory to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located; and after the filing of said maps no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided*, That when a map showing any portion of said railway company's located line is filed as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within six months thereafter, or such location shall be void; and said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in sections of twenty-five miles before construction of any such section shall be begun.

Maps to be filed with Secretary of Interior and chiefs.

Proviso.

Company to begin grading within six months from filing map.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon such right of way, but, subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.

Employees allowed to reside on right of way.

SEC. 8. That the United States circuit and district courts for the western district of Arkansas and the district of Kansas, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress, shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway and the nations and tribes through whose territory said railway shall be constructed. Said courts shall have like jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all controversies arising between the inhabitants of said nations or tribes and said railway company; and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory, without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Jurisdiction of circuit and district courts for western district of Arkansas and district of Kansas in litigation.

At least 100 miles to be built within three years or rights forfeited.

SEC. 9. That said railway company shall build at least one hundred miles of its railway in said Territory within three years after the passage of this act, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; that said railroad company shall construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

Condition of acceptance.

SEC. 10. That the said Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian nations any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

Proviso.

Record of mortgages.

SEC. 11. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railroad, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory, shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.

SEC. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

Not assignable, prior to construction and completion.

SEC. 13. And the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever prior to the construction and completion of the road except as to mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Approved, June 1, 1886.

June 1, 1886.

CHAP. 396.—An act to amend section twenty-five hundred and fifty-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Cape Charles City, Va., to be port of entry in place of Cherry-stone.

R. S., 2552, p. 503, amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That paragraph one of section twenty-five hundred and fifty-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended by striking out "Cherry-stone," in the sixth line, and inserting in lieu thereof "Cape Charles City," so that it will read "Cape Charles City shall be the port of entry," and so forth.

Approved, June 1, 1886.

June 1, 1886.

CHAP. 397.—An act to amend an act entitled "An act to grant a right of way for a railroad and telegraph line through the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians to the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, and for other purposes".

Time for completion of Saint Louis and San Francisco Railroad extended two years.

Vol. 22, ch. 371, p. 183, amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of section five of the act entitled "An act to grant a right of way for a railroad and telegraph line through the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians to the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, and for other purposes", approved August second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, which requires that "within one year from the date of the acceptance of this act by said company as herein provided, the said company shall file with the Secretary of the Interior a map showing the definite location of its line of road and telegraph as designated in the first section of this act, and shall complete the said road and telegraph through the lands of said nations within the further period of one year," shall be, and the same is hereby, so amended that the time within which said road and telegraph line is required to be completed shall be extended two years from the date of the passage of this act.

Approved, June 1, 1886.

CHAP. 416.—An act to provide for closing up the business and paying the expenses of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, and for other purposes.

June 2, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting and disbursing officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to audit and pay the compensation not already paid of assistant counsel on behalf of the United States, subordinate clerks, accountants, computants, expert examiners and assistant examiners, janitors, messengers, watchmen, and scrub-women employed by the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at the rate of compensation fixed by said court, and in accordance with vouchers approved by said court and certified by the presiding judge thereof, and also to audit and pay all other necessary expenses of said court up to the day last mentioned, approved and certified in the manner aforesaid, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be reimbursed out of the unappropriated moneys of the Geneva award fund.

SEC. 2. That the said accounting officers are hereby also directed to allow to Andrew H. Allen, in the settlement of his accounts with the Treasury Department under his appointment as disbursing agent, made by the Secretary of State on July twentieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, all sums of money which he may have paid, covered by vouchers approved and certified as described in the preceding section, and also compensation for his services as such disbursing agent, at the rate fixed by the Secretary of State in his letter of May second, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, up to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, so far as he has not already been paid.

SEC. 3. That the powers of the clerk of said court are hereby extended for an additional period, not to exceed six months from and after the termination of said court, on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, for the purpose of closing up the business of his office, and for depositing the records, documents, and all other papers of the court or its officers in the office of the Secretary of State, as provided in the act re-establishing said court, and the act therein referred to; and said clerk is hereby authorized to employ such assistants as he may deem necessary for the purpose of enabling him to carry into effect the provisions of this act, not to exceed in number those heretofore employed, said assistants to be paid monthly, at the same rate of compensation heretofore paid them, from and after said thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, on vouchers certified by said clerk, under the direction of the Secretary of State, from said Geneva award fund; and all disbursements shall be made by said clerk, under the direction of the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State is hereby authorized and directed to make sale of all furniture and other property in and about the building used and occupied by the said court, and which were procured for the use of the court and the officers and employees thereof, at such time and place and in such manner as he shall deem most advantageous to the Government, and to cover the proceeds of such sale into the Treasury.

SEC. 4. That it is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of State, with the assistance of the clerk of the said court, to immediately after the passage of this act make an estimate of the cost and expenses for the salary and pay of the clerk and the employees under him, and all other necessary incidental expenses, for and during the time from said thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, not to exceed six months as aforesaid, as shall be judged necessary, as aforesaid, for completing the journals, records, and other entries and business of said court required to be completed, and for putting in order, arranging, and delivering to the Secretary of State all said records, journals, documents, papers, and other property lately appertaining to said court and which are hereinabove named: *Provided however,* That the said expenses provided for in this section to be estimated as aforesaid shall

Accounting and disbursing officers of Treasury to audit and pay accounts of assistant counsel, clerks, etc., Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims prior to January 1. 1886.

Andrew H. Allen to be allowed in his accounts, as disbursing agent, money paid upon vouchers certified by court

Powers of clerk extended six months from December 31, 1885, to close up business of his office.

Vol. 22, p. 98.

Assistants authorized.

Disbursements under direction of Secretary of State. Sale of furniture, etc.

Secretary of State to make estimate of expenses etc., of closing up business of court.

Provido.

Not to exceed
\$15,000.

Mode of ascer-
taining balance of
award.

Distribution.

Appropriation.

not exceed the sum of fifteen thousand dollars; and that any sum which may remain of the amount so estimated and deducted from the said fund for the purpose named in this section shall be by the Secretary of State covered into the Treasury of the United States; and the said Secretary of State shall further make an estimate of the net amount which will probably be realized and covered into the Treasury from the sale of the furniture and property hereinbefore named.

SEC. 5. That the amount which shall be paid out, and distributed in payment and satisfaction of the judgments of the first and second class which are now existing as rendered by the said court against the Geneva award fund, and in payment of the expenses, salaries, and other outlays contemplated and provided for in this act, and in the act re-establishing the said court, approved June fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, shall be ascertained in the following manner: To the sum of nine million seven hundred and three thousand nine hundred and four dollars and eighty-nine cents, this being the amount of the said Geneva award fund remaining in the Treasury, as disclosed by the Treasury report of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives dated April twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, shall be added the premium realized from the sale of certain bonds in which the said fund was invested, namely, the sum of three hundred and eighty five thousand one hundred dollars and seven cents, making ten million eighty-nine thousand and four dollars and ninety-six cents; and to this sum shall further be added the estimated value of the said furniture and property, as provided for in section four of this act; and from the aggregate sum so ascertained shall be subtracted the estimated cost of the services and expenses provided for being estimated in section four of this act, and also the amount provided for in section one of this act, together with all the other expenses of the court; and from the amount so ascertained shall be further deducted the aggregate of the judgments of the first class which have already been paid, and the balance shall be applied as follows: First, to the payment of the judgments of the first class yet remaining unpaid as provided in said act, approved June fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and the residue shall be paid out and distributed pro rata upon the judgments in favor of claimants of the second class, as provided in said last named act. And the amounts so ascertained as aforesaid are, for the purpose of making the payment aforesaid, hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, June 2, 1886.

June 16, 1886.

CHAP. 417.—An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Staten Island Sound, known as Arthur Kill, and to establish the same as a post-road.

Staten Island
Rapid Transit R.
R. Co., and Balti-
more and New York
R. R. Co., author-
ized to bridge Ar-
thur Kill, Staten
Island Sound.

Litigation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of New York, and the Baltimore and New York Railroad Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey, or either of said companies, to build and maintain a bridge across the Staten Island Sound, or Arthur Kill, from New Jersey to Richmond County, New York, for the passage of railroad trains, engines, and cars thereon, and to lay on and over said bridge railway tracks for the more perfect connection of any railroads that are or shall be constructed to the said sound at or opposite said point; and in case of any litigation concerning any alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said sound on account of said bridge, the cause may be tried before the circuit court of the United States of either of said States in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge touches; and that all

railway companies desiring to use the said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage over the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof and of all the approaches thereto, for a reasonable compensation to be paid to the owners of said bridge under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties in case they shall not agree.

Other companies to have right of way.

Secretary of War to prescribe terms.

SEC. 2. That said bridge shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, with a draw over the main channel of the sound at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than two hundred feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw; and said spans shall not be less than thirty-two feet above mean low-water mark measuring to the lowest member of the bridge superstructure: *And provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, except when trains are passing over the said bridge, for the passage of the boats whose construction shall not be such as to admit of their passage under the draw of said bridge when closed; but in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw after the passage of trains; and the said company or corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset to sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light House Board shall prescribe.

Draw.

Provido.
Opening draws.

Lights, etc.

SEC. 3. That any bridge constructed under this act and according to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way for postal-telegraph purposes across said bridge.

To be a lawful structure and post-route.

Postal telegraph.

SEC. 4. That the plan and location of said bridge, with a detailed map of the sound at the proposed site of the bridge and near thereto, exhibiting the depths and currents, shall be submitted to the Secretary of War for his approval, and until he approve the plan and location of said bridge it shall not be built; but upon the approval of said plan by the Secretary of War the said companies, or either of them, may proceed to the erection of said bridge in conformity with said approved plan; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of the work thereon, such change shall be subject likewise to the approval of the Secretary of War. If the Secretary of War shall at any time deem any change or alteration necessary in the said bridge, so that the same shall not obstruct navigation, or if he shall think the removal of the whole structure necessary, the alteration so required or the removal of the whole structure, shall be made at the expense of the parties owning said bridge; and if said bridge shall not be finished within two years from the passage of this act, the rights and privileges hereby granted shall determine and cease.

Plans, etc., to be approved by Secretary of War.

To be finished in two years.

SEC. 5. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.

Approved, June 16, 1886.

CHAP. 421.—An act to abolish certain fees for official services to American vessels, and to amend the laws relating to shipping commissioners, seamen, and owners of vessels, and for other purposes.

June 19, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, no fees shall be charged or collected by collectors or other officers of customs, or by inspectors of steam-vessels or shipping commissioners, for the following services to vessels of the United States, to wit: Measurement of tonnage and certifying the

Certain shipping fees abolished.

R. S. 4186, p. 807.

R. S. 4185, p. 807; 4381, p. 846; 4382, p. 847.
 R. S. 4197, p. 809; 4381, p. 846; 4382, p. 847.
 R. S. 4364, p. 844; 4381, p. 847.
 R. S. 4219, p. 813; Vol. 23, p. 57.
 R. S. 4193, p. 808; 4382, p. 848.
 R. S. 4574, p. 885.
 R. S. 2654, p. 524.
 R. S. 4612, p. 896.
 R. S. 4458, p. 863.

Collectors, etc., to report services performed.

Compensation.

Proviso.

Fees for shipping and discharging crews in coastwise, etc., trade reduced one-half.

R. S. 4612, p. 896.

Vol. 23, chap. 121, p. 56, amended.

Allotment of seamen's wages to relatives, or for just debt.

Penalty for violation the same for master, etc., of foreign as for United States vessel.

R. S., 4259, p. 827, amended.

Vol. 23, chap. 121, p. 57, amended.

same; issuing of license or granting of certificate of registry, record, or enrollment, including all indorsements on the same and bond and oath; indorsement of change of master; certifying and receiving manifest, including master's oath, and permit; granting permit to vessels licensed for the fisheries to touch and trade; granting certificate of payment of tonnage dues; recording bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or conveyance, or the discharge of such mortgage or hypothecation; furnishing certificate of title; furnishing the crew-list, including bond; certificate of protection to seamen; bill of health; shipping or discharging of seamen, as provided by title fifty-three of the Revised Statutes and section two of this act; apprenticing boys to the merchant service; inspecting, examining, and licensing steam vessels, including inspection-certificate and copies thereof; and licensing of master, engineer, pilot, or mate of a vessel; and all provisions of laws authorizing or requiring the collection of fees for such services are repealed, such repeal to take effect July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six. Collectors or other officers of customs, inspectors of steam vessels, and shipping commissioners who are paid wholly or partly by fees shall make a detailed report of such services, and the fees provided by law, to the Secretary of the Treasury, under such regulations as that officer may prescribe; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall allow and pay, from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, said officers such compensation for said services as each would have received prior to the passage of this act; also such compensation to clerks of shipping commissioners as would have been paid them had this act not passed: *Provided*, That such services have, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, been necessarily rendered.

SEC. 2. That shipping commissioners may ship and discharge crews for any vessel engaged in the coastwise trade, or the trade between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, or Newfoundland, or the West Indies, or the Republic of Mexico, at the request of the master or owner of such vessel, the shipping and discharging fees in such cases to be one-half that prescribed by section forty-six hundred and twelve of the Revised Statutes, for the purpose of determining the compensation of shipping commissioners.

SEC. 3. That section ten of the act entitled "An act to remove certain burdens on the American merchant marine and encourage the American foreign carrying trade, and for other purposes," approved June twenty-six, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, be amended by striking out the words "That it shall be lawful for any seaman to stipulate in his shipping agreement for an allotment of any portion of the wages which he may earn to his wife, mother, or other relative, but to no other person or corporation", and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "That it shall be lawful for any seaman to stipulate in his shipping agreement for an allotment of all or any portion of the wages which he may earn to his wife, mother, or other relative, or to an original creditor in liquidation of any just debt for board or clothing which he may have contracted prior to engagement, not exceeding ten dollars per month for each month of the time usually required for the voyage for which the seaman has shipped, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, but no allotment to any other person or corporation shall be lawful." And said section ten is further amended by striking out all of the last paragraph after the words "vessels of the United States," and inserting in lieu of such words stricken out the following: "And any master, owner, consignee, or agent of any foreign vessel who has violated this section shall be liable to the same penalty that the master, owner, or agent of a vessel of the United States would be for a similar violation."

SEC. 4. That section forty-two hundred and eighty-nine of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 4289. The provisions of the seven preceding sections, and of section eighteen of an act entitled 'An act to remove certain burdens on the American merchant marine and encourage the American foreign

carrying-trade, and for other purposes,' approved June twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, relating to the limitations of the liability of the owners of vessels, shall apply to all sea going vessels, and also to all vessels used on lakes or rivers or in inland navigation, including canal-boats, barges, and lighters."

Liability of owners extended to all vessels.

SEC. 5. That section forty-one hundred and fifty three of the Revised Statutes be amended by striking out the last sentence of the last paragraph, and inserting instead the following: "In every vessel documented as a vessel of the United States the number denoting her net tonnage shall be deeply carved or otherwise permanently marked on her main beam, and shall be so continued; and if the number at any time cease to be continued, such vessel shall be subject to a fine of thirty dollars on every arrival in a port of the United States if she have not her tonnage number legally carved or permanently marked."

R. S., sec. 4153, p. 801, amended.

Net tonnage to be permanently marked.

Penalty for failure.

SEC. 6. That from the close of section forty-one hundred and seventy-seven of said statutes the following words shall be stricken out, to wit: "Such vessel shall be no longer recognized as a vessel of the United States;" and in lieu thereof there shall be inserted the words following: "Such vessel shall be liable to a fine of thirty dollars on every arrival in a port of the United States if she have not her proper official number legally carved or permanently marked."

R. S., sec. 4177, p. 805, amended.

Penalty for failure to have number permanently marked.

SEC. 7. Every vessel of twenty tons or upwards, entitled to be documented as a vessel of the United States, other than registered vessels, found trading between district and district, or between different places in the same district, or carrying on the fishery, without being enrolled and licensed, and every vessel of less than twenty tons and not less than five tons burden found trading or carrying on the fishery as aforesaid without a license obtained as provided by this title, shall be liable to a fine of thirty dollars at every port of arrival without such enrollment or license. But if the license shall have expired while the vessel was at sea, and there shall have been no opportunity to renew such license, then said fine of thirty dollars shall not be incurred. And so much of section four thousand three hundred and seventy-one of the Revised Statutes as relates to vessels entitled to be documented as vessels of the United States is hereby repealed.

Penalty for trading without license.

R. S., sec. 4371, p. 845.

SEC. 8. That foreign vessels found transporting passengers between places or ports in the United States, when such passengers have been taken on board in the United States, shall be liable to a fine of two dollars for every passenger landed.

Penalty for carrying passengers between United States ports on foreign vessels.

SEC. 9. That the fines imposed by sections five, six, seven, and eight of this act shall be subject to remission or mitigation by the Secretary of the Treasury when the offense was not wilfully committed, under such regulations and methods of ascertaining the facts as may seem to him advisable.

Secretary of the Treasury may remit fines.

SEC. 10. That the provision of Schedule N of "An act to reduce internal-revenue taxation, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, allowing a drawback on imported bituminous coal used for fuel on vessels propelled by steam, shall be construed to apply only to vessels of the United States.

Drawback on bituminous coal to apply only to United States vessels. Vol. 22, p. 511.

SEC. 11. That section fourteen of "An act to remove certain burdens on the American merchant marine and encourage the American foreign carrying-trade, and for other purposes," approved June twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, be amended so as to read as follows:

Vol. 23, chap. 121, p. 57, amended.

"SEC. 14. That in lieu of the tax on tonnage of thirty cents per ton per annum imposed prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, a duty of three cents per ton, not to exceed in the aggregate fifteen cents per ton in any one year, is hereby imposed at each entry on all vessels which shall be entered in any port of the United States from any foreign port or place in North America, Central America, the West India Islands, the Bahama Islands, the Bermuda Islands, or the coast of South America bordering on the Caribbean Sea, or the Sandwich Islands, or Newfoundland; and a duty of six cents per ton, not to exceed thirty

Tonnage tax.

Coast of South America on Caribbean Sea included.

Vessels in distress, or not trading, exempt.

Proviso.

President to suspend collection of duty in excess of charges of foreign port.

Vessels of foreign country imposing higher fees on United States vessels than on its own excluded.

R. S., secs. 4223, p. 813, and 4224, p. 814, repealed.

R. S., sec. 4219, p. 813.

President to invite foreign Governments to abolish tonnage, etc., dues, and other fees.

Whaling or fishing vessels not to provide slop chest, etc.

Vol. 23, p. 56.

Steam gauges.
R. S., sec. 4418, p. 856, amended.

Importation of materials for construction, repair, etc., of vessels in bond, extended to whaling and fishing vessels.

Vol. 22, p. 523.

Vol. 23, p. 57.

Lights not required on row-boats and skiffs on Saint Lawrence River.

R. S., sec. 4233, p. 817.

cents per ton per annum, is hereby imposed at each entry upon all vessels which shall be entered in the United States from any other foreign ports, not, however, to include vessels in distress or not engaged in trade: *Provided*, That the President of the United States shall suspend the collection of so much of the duty herein imposed, on vessels entered from any foreign port, as may be in excess of the tonnage and light-house dues, or other equivalent tax or taxes, imposed in said port on American vessels by the Government of the foreign country in which such port is situated, and shall, upon the passage of this act, and from time to time thereafter as often as it may become necessary by reason of changes in the laws of the foreign countries above mentioned, indicate by proclamation the ports to which such suspension shall apply, and the rate or rates of tonnage-duty, if any, to be collected under such suspension: *Provided, further*, That such proclamation shall exclude from the benefits of the suspension herein authorized the vessels of any foreign country in whose ports the fees or dues of any kind or nature imposed on vessels of the United States, or the import or export duties on their cargoes, are in excess of the fees, dues, or duties imposed on the vessels of the country in which such port is situated, or on the cargoes of such vessels; and sections forty-two hundred and twenty-three and forty-two hundred and twenty-four, and so much of section forty-two hundred and nineteen of the Revised Statutes as conflicts with this section, are hereby repealed."

SEC. 12. That the President be, and hereby is, directed to cause the Governments of foreign countries which, at any of their ports, impose on American vessels a tonnage-tax or light-house dues, or other equivalent tax or taxes, or any other fees, charges, or dues, to be informed of the provisions of the preceding section, and invited to co operate with the Government of the United States in abolishing all light-house dues, tonnage-taxes, or other equivalent tax or taxes on, and also all other fees for official services to, the vessels of the respective nations employed in the trade between the ports of such foreign country and the ports of the United States.

SEC. 13. That section eleven of "An act to remove certain burdens on the American merchant marine and encourage the American foreign carrying-trade, and for other purposes," approved June twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, shall not be construed to apply to vessels engaged in the whaling or fishing business.

SEC. 14. That section forty-four hundred and eighteen of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended by striking out from the nineteenth and following lines thereof the words "and, to indicate the pressure of steam, suitable steam-registers that will correctly record each excess of steam carried above the prescribed limit, and the highest point attained," and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "and suitable steam gauges to indicate the pressure of steam."

SEC. 15. That the provisions of sections twenty-five hundred and ten and twenty-five hundred and eleven of the Revised Statutes, as the sections of Title thirty three are numbered in "An act to reduce internal revenue taxation and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and the provisions of section sixteen of "An act to remove certain burdens on the American merchant marine and encourage the American foreign carrying-trade, and for other purposes," approved June twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, shall apply to the construction, equipment, repairs, and supplies of vessels of the United States employed in the fisheries or in the whaling business, in the same manner as to vessels of the United States engaged in the foreign trade.

SEC. 16. That rule twelve of section forty-two hundred and thirty-three of the Revised Statutes shall be so construed as not to require row-boats and skiffs upon the river Saint Lawrence to carry lights.

SEC. 17. That whenever any foreign country whose vessels have been placed on the same footing in the ports of the United States as Amer-

ican vessels (the coastwise trade excepted) shall deny to any vessels of the United States any of the commercial privileges accorded to national vessels in the harbors, ports, or waters of such foreign country, the President, on receiving satisfactory information of the continuance of such discriminations against any vessels of the United States, is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation excluding, on and after such time as he may indicate, from the exercise of such commercial privileges in the ports of the United States as are denied to American vessels in the ports of such foreign country, all vessels of such foreign country of a similar character to the vessels of the United States thus discriminated against, and suspending such concessions previously granted to the vessels of such country; and on and after the date named in such proclamation for it to take effect, if the master, officer, or agent of any vessel of such foreign country excluded by said proclamation from the exercise of any commercial privileges shall do any act prohibited by said proclamation in the ports, harbors, or waters of the United States for or on account of such vessel, such vessel, and its rigging, tackle, furniture, and boats, and all the goods on board, shall be liable to seizure and to forfeiture to the United States; and any person opposing any officer of the United States in the enforcement of this act, or aiding and abetting any other person in such opposition, shall forfeit eight hundred dollars, and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

President may suspend commercial privileges to vessels of country denying the same to United States vessels.

Penalty for violation.

SEC. 18. Section nine of "An act to remove certain burdens on the American merchant marine and encourage the American foreign carrying-trade, and for other purposes," approved June twenty sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, is hereby amended in the eighth line by inserting after the words "and the consular officer" the following: "When the transportation is by a sailing vessel; and the regular steerage-passenger rate, not to exceed two cents per mile, when the transportation is by steamer." And the said section is further amended by adding at the end the following: "or to take any seaman having a contagious disease."

Vol. 23, chap. 121, p. 55, amended.

Fare for returning destitute seamen.

Need not take infected person.

Approved, June 19, 1886.

CHAP. 422.—An act to detach the counties of Howard, Little River, and Sevier from the western and add them to the eastern district of Arkansas.

June 19, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of section five hundred and thirty-three of the Revised Statutes as provides that Howard, Little River, and Sevier counties shall be embraced in the western judicial district of Arkansas be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and the said counties are hereby added to and placed in the eastern judicial district of said State; and all process issued against defendants residing therein shall be returned to Little Rock until otherwise provided, and all causes of action which have accrued or may hereafter accrue in said counties of which the courts of the United States have jurisdiction shall be cognizable in the court at Little Rock until otherwise provided by law.

Howard, Little River, and Sevier Counties transferred from western to eastern district of Arkansas.

R. S., sec. 533, p. 89.

SEC. 2. That all actions or proceedings now pending against parties residing in either of said counties in the court for the said western district may, on the application of either party, be transferred to the court for the eastern district at Little Rock; and in case of such transfer, all papers and files therein, with copies of all record entries, shall be transferred to the office of the clerk of such court; and the same shall proceed in all respects as though originally commenced in said court at Little Rock.

Pending actions to be transferred.

SEC. 3. All crimes and offences heretofore committed within said western district shall be prosecuted, tried and determined in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed.

Crimes heretofore committed to be tried in western district.

SEC. 4. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, June 19, 1886.

June 19, 1886.

CHAP. 423.—An act to authorize Columbia County, in Washington Territory, to issue bonds for the construction of a court-house

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the county of Columbia, in Washington Territory, be, and the same is hereby, authorized to issue its bonds, payable in not less than five nor more than fifteen years, at eight per centum per annum, to the amount of forty thousand dollars, for the purpose of building a county court-house, in accordance with the vote of the people of said county at the general election held in November, eighteen hundred and eighty-four.

Approved, June 19, 1886.

June 19, 1886.

CHAP. 424.—An act to establish additional life-saving stations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to establish additional life-saving stations upon the sea and lake coasts of the United States, as follows: One at or near Point Allerton, Massachusetts; one at such point between the Parmenter River life-saving station and the south end of Nansett Beach, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, as the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service may recommend; one at or near Cape Poge, Massachusetts; one at or near Cuttyhunk, Massachusetts; one on the northwest side of Block Island, Rhode Island; one on the coast between Point Judith and Watch Hill, Rhode Island; one on Fisher's Island, Long Island Sound; one at or near Fisherman's Island, Virginia; one at or near Oak Island, North Carolina; one at or near Old Topsail Inlet, North Carolina; one at or near Plum Island, Lake Michigan; one at South Manitou Island, Lake Michigan; one at South Chicago, Illinois; one at or near Bois Blanc Island, Straits of Mackinaw; one at or near Duluth, Lake Superior; one at or near Point Adams, Oregon; one at such point between Point Reyes and Point Diablo, California, as the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service may recommend; one at such point between Point San José and Point Lobos, California, as the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service may recommend; one on Lake Ontario, New York, at or near the mouth of the Niagara River, as the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service may recommend.

Approved, June 19, 1886.

June 21, 1886.

CHAP. 463.—An act to authorize the purchase of the Aqueduct Bridge or the construction of a bridge across the Potomac River at or near Georgetown, District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to acquire by purchase a title in fee-simple, free from all liens or claims of lessees or others, the bridge known as the Aqueduct Bridge, including the piers thereof, across the Potomac River, and the approaches thereto, and all the rights and franchises connected with said bridge, for a sum not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, the title to be approved by the Attorney-General of the United States; and said bridge, when so acquired, shall be used as a free bridge, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may pre-

scribe; and the Secretary of War is further authorized, in case the United States shall acquire title to the said bridge, to repair or reconstruct the same; and for the purpose of acquiring such title and repairing and reconstructing said bridge the sum of two hundred and forty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for such purpose, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and one half of the expense of such purchase and reconstruction or repair of said bridge shall be charged to and paid by the District of Columbia, and the balance, one-half of the sum so expended, shall be paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 2. That if the provisions of the first section of this act authorizing the purchase of the Aqueduct Bridge shall not be fully executed within six months from the passage of this act, and the title therefor approved as therein required, then the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be constructed across the Potomac River at the Three Sisters, above Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, a substantial iron and masonry bridge, with approaches; and the sum of two hundred and twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction of said bridge and approaches, the same to be maintained as a free bridge for travel: *Provided*, That the said Secretary of War shall construct a bridge upon such plan as shall cost no more than the amount herein appropriated, and which cost shall include the construction of a substantial iron bridge over the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and highway, and any and all approaches to the said iron bridge, which said bridge shall not be less than fourteen feet in the clear above the water-line of said canal; and not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars of this appropriation shall be paid out of the Treasury until contracts shall have been entered into with responsible parties, and with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of War, for the construction and completion of said bridges across the Potomac River and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, including the masonry, iron-work, and approaches, at a cost not to exceed in the aggregate two hundred and twenty thousand dollars, less such sum as may be expended for advertising and making necessary survey: *And provided also*, That one half of the expense of the construction of said bridge shall be charged to and paid by the District of Columbia, and the balance (one-half) of the sum hereby appropriated shall be paid out of the Treasury of the United States: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of War shall, as soon as possible, cause a survey of the river to be made at the Three Sisters, determine the length, width, and height of said bridge, and thereupon advertise for plans and price for the construction of said bridge, such advertisement to be inserted in one or more daily newspapers published in Washington, District of Columbia; New York; Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Michigan; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Chicago, Illinois; Richmond, Virginia; Saint Louis, Missouri, for the space of one week: *And provided further*, That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars shall be available at once for such investigation and surveys and such contingencies as the Secretary of War shall deem necessary.

SEC. 3. That if in the purchase of the Aqueduct Bridge under the first section, at any time, it shall be deemed necessary to obtain from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, or its grantees, any release or conveyance of any portion of the ground upon which the northern abutment of the Aqueduct Bridge rests, or right to cross the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from the abutment to Bridge street, or if a good title cannot be procured by contract to any property required in the construction of a bridge under the second section, the same shall be acquired by the Secretary of War by condemnation in the manner provided by the act approved May eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirtieth,

Repairs.

Appropriation.

District of Columbia to pay one-half.

Bridge to be built at Three Sisters if Aqueduct Bridge not purchased in six months.

Appropriation.

Provision.
Cost.

Bridge over Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

District of Columbia to pay one-half.

Surveys, etc.

Advertisement.

Part of appropriation immediately available.

Condemnation to secure title.

Vol. 17, p. 84.

Proviso.
Condemnation proceedings not to prevent taking possession.

Condemnation expenses immediately available.

Vol. 21, chap. 69, p. 328, repealed.

eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for other purposes:" *Provided*, That the condemnation proceedings, if any such proceedings are necessary, shall not prevent the taking possession, on payment of the purchase-money, of the Aqueduct Bridge by the United States, and opening the same to the public as a free bridge, if the same shall be acquired under the first section: *Provided further*, That the sum of ten thousand dollars of the sum hereby appropriated shall be available to meet the payments under condemnation proceedings, if any shall be had.

SEC. 4. The act approved February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Potomac River at or near Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," is hereby repealed.

Approved, June 21, 1886.

June 29, 1886.

CHAP. 567.—An act to legalize the incorporation of National Trades Unions.

National Trade Union.
Definition.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the term "National Trade Union," in the meaning of this act, shall signify any association of working people having two or more branches in the States or Territories of the United States for the purpose of aiding its members to become more skillful and efficient workers, the promotion of their general intelligence, the elevation of their character, the regulation of their wages and their hours and conditions of labor, the protection of their individual rights in the prosecution of their trade or trades, the raising of funds for the benefit of sick, disabled, or unemployed members, or the families of deceased members, or for such other object or objects for which working people may lawfully combine, having in view their mutual protection or benefit.

Incorporation.

SEC. 2. That National Trade Unions shall, upon filing their articles of incorporation in the office of the recorder of the District of Columbia, become a corporation under the technical name by which said National Trade Union desires to be known to the trade; and shall have the right to sue and be sued, to implead and be impleaded, to grant and receive, in its corporate or technical name, property, real, personal, and mixed, and to use said property, and the proceeds and income thereof, for the objects of said corporation as in its charter defined: *Provided*, That each union may hold only so much real estate as may be required for the immediate purposes of its incorporation.

Constitutions, rules, and by-laws.

SEC. 3. That an incorporated National Trade Union shall have power to make and establish such constitution, rules, and by-laws as it may deem proper to carry out its lawful objects, and the same to alter, amend, add to, or repeal at pleasure.

Duties of officers, etc.

SEC. 4. That an incorporated National Trade Union shall have power to define the duties and powers of all its officers, and prescribe their mode of election and term of office, to establish branches and sub-unions in any Territory of the United States.

Headquarters.

SEC. 5. That the headquarters of an incorporated National Trade Union shall be located in the District of Columbia.

Approved, June 29, 1886.

June 29, 1886.

CHAP. 568.—An act to reduce the fee on domestic money-orders for sums not exceeding five dollars.

Money-order fee reduced.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fee for each domestic money-order not exceeding in amount five dollars shall be reduced from eight cents to five cents.

SEC. 2. That this act shall take effect within one month after the date of its approval by the President.

Approved, June 29, 1886.

CHAP. 569.—An act to make the allowances for clerk-hire, to postmasters of the first and second class post-offices cover the cost of clerical labor in the money-order business, and for other purposes.

June 29, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, the allowances for clerk-hire made to postmasters of first and second class post-offices, by the Postmaster-General, out of the annual appropriation for clerks in post-offices, shall cover the cost of clerical service of all kinds in such post-offices, including the cost of clerical labor in the money-order business; and that all laws or parts of laws inconsistent or in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Clerk-hire allowances, first and second class post-offices, to cover all clerical labor.

SEC. 2. That from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, the allowances for clerk-hire in money-order business shall not be separately made, but shall be included in the general allowances for clerk-hire, and shall be based upon, but not to exceed, the rates specified in the fourth section of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three; and at all money-order exchange offices which are now or may hereafter be established, additional allowances for clerk-hire may be made as provided in said section for international exchange-offices; and postmasters at offices of the first and second classes shall not receive any compensation in addition to their salaries for the transaction of the money-order and postal-note business.

Allowances for money-order clerks not to be separately made.
Vol. 22, p. 528.

Approved, June 29, 1886.

CHAP. 570.—An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

June 29, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven:

Military Academy appropriations.

For pay of eight professors, twenty-five thousand four hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

Pay of professors and others.

For one commandant of cadets, in addition to pay of captain in the line, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of one instructor of practical military engineering, in addition to pay as first lieutenant, nine hundred dollars.

For pay of one instructor of ordnance and science of gunnery, in addition to pay as first lieutenant, nine hundred dollars.

For pay of eight assistant professors, in addition to pay as first lieutenants, four thousand dollars.

For pay of three instructors of cavalry, artillery, and infantry tactics, in addition to pay as second lieutenants, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of four assistant instructors of cavalry, artillery and infantry tactics, in addition to pay as second lieutenants, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For pay of adjutant, in addition to pay as second lieutenant, four hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the sum paid to said officer shall not exceed one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum.

proviso.

For pay as treasurer, quartermaster, and commissary of cadets, in addition to pay as captain of infantry, seven hundred dollars.

For pay of one master of the sword, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of cadets, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars; and no cadet shall receive more than at the rate of five hundred and forty dollars a year.

For pay of the teacher of music, one thousand and eighty dollars.

Band.	For pay of the Military Academy band, nine thousand two hundred and forty dollars; which shall be in full for the pay of the said band for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven any law to the contrary notwithstanding.
Additional pay.	For additional pay of professors and officers (on increased rank) for length of service, eleven thousand five hundred and forty-eight dollars and thirty-three cents.
Current expenses.	For current expenses, as follows:
Repairs and improvements.	For repairs and improvements, timber, planks, boards, joists, wall-strings, laths, shingles, slate, tin, sheet-lead, zinc, nails, screws, locks, hinges, glass, paints, turpentine, oils, varnish, brushes, stone, brick, flag, lime, cement, plaster, hair, sewer and drain pipe, blasting-powder, fuse, iron, steel, tools, mantels, and other similar materials, and for pay of overseer and master builder and citizen mechanics and labor employed upon repairs and improvements that cannot be done by enlisted men, ten thousand dollars.
Fuel and apparatus.	For fuel and apparatus, namely: Coal, wood, stoves, grates, furnaces, ranges and fixtures, fire-bricks, clay, sand, renewing certain worn-out furnaces of old and obsolete patterns, changing and putting in place improved arch-plates in steam-heating apparatus, renewing and extending system of pipes in academic building, repairs of steam-heating apparatus, grates, stoves, ranges, and furnaces, raising chimney to boiler-house (fifteen feet) to proper height, sixteen thousand three hundred dollars; one thousand six hundred dollars of which sum shall be immediately available.
Lights.	For gas-pipes, fixtures, lamp-posts, gasometers, and retorts and annual repairs of the same, nine hundred dollars.
Fuel, mess-hall, etc.	For fuel for cadets' mess-hall, shops, and laundry, three thousand dollars.
Postage, etc.	For postage and telegrams, three hundred dollars.
Stationery.	For stationery, blank-books, paper, envelopes, quills, steel pens, rubbers, erasers, pencils, mucilage, wax, wafers, folders, fasteners, rules, files, ink, inkstands, pen-holders, tape, blotting-pads, and rubber bands, six hundred dollars.
Transportation, etc.	For transportation of materials, discharged cadets, and ferriages, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.
Printing.	For printing: For type, materials for office, diplomas for graduates, annual registers, blanks, and monthly reports to parents of cadets, one thousand dollars.
Clerks.	For clerk to the disbursing officer and quartermaster, one thousand two hundred dollars. For clerk to adjutant, in charge of cadet records, one thousand two hundred dollars. For clerk to treasurer, one thousand two hundred dollars.
Department of natural and experimental philosophy.	For department of natural and experimental philosophy: For additions to apparatus to illustrate the principles of mechanics, acoustics, optics, and astronomy, one thousand dollars; books of reference, text-books, stationery, materials, and repairs, four hundred dollars; for pay of mechanic assistant, one thousand dollars; repairs to the observatory building and clocks, four hundred and fifty dollars; in all, two thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.
Department of modern languages.	For department of modern languages: For stationery, text-books, books of reference for the use of instructors, and for printing examination papers, two hundred dollars; in all, two hundred dollars.
Department of mathematics.	For department of instruction in mathematics, namely: For repairs and materials for preservation of models and instruments, twenty-five dollars; text-books, books of reference, binding, and stationery for instructors, one hundred dollars; hire of draughtsman to draw figures, make corrections and copies of subjects rendered necessary by revision of text-books in mathematics, fifty dollars; in all, one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For department of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology: For chemicals, chemical apparatus, glass and porcelain ware, paper, wire, sheet-metal, ores, photographic apparatus and materials, five hundred dollars; rough specimens, fossils, files, alcohol, lamps, blow-pipes, pencils, and paper for practical instruction in mineralogy and geology, and for gradual increase and improvement of the cabinet, four hundred dollars; repairs and additions to electric, magnetic, pneumatic, and thermic apparatus, and apparatus illustrating optical properties of substances, seven hundred and fifty dollars; pay of mechanic employed in chemical and geological section-rooms and in lecture-rooms, one thousand dollars; models, maps, and diagrams, books of reference, text-books, and stationery for the use of instructors, one hundred and eighty dollars; contingencies, one hundred dollars; in all, two thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars.

Department of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology.

For department of history, geography, and ethics: For text-books, books of reference, and stationery for use of instructors, and repairs, one hundred and fifty dollars.

Department of history, geography, and ethics.

For department of artillery, cavalry, and infantry tactics, namely: For tan-bark for riding-hall, three hundred dollars; repairing camp-stools and camp-furniture, one hundred dollars; furniture for offices and reception room, one hundred dollars; stationery for use of instructor and assistants, one hundred and fifty dollars; books and maps, seventy-five dollars; supply of fixtures for gymnasium, and repairs, two hundred and fifty dollars; foils, fencing-gloves, jackets, gaiters, and repairs, two hundred and fifty dollars; in all, one thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Department of artillery, cavalry, and infantry tactics.

For department of law: For stationery, text-books, and books of reference for use of instructors, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Department of law.

For department of civil and military engineering: For models, maps, purchase and repairs of instruments, text-books, books of reference, and stationery for the use of instructors, and contingencies, five hundred dollars; extra pay of enlisted man employed as draughtsman, one hundred dollars; in all, six hundred dollars.

Department of civil and military engineering.

For department of ordnance and gunnery: For addition to models; drawing apparatus illustrating course of instruction; repairs of electro-ballistic machines, galvanic batteries, and models; for addition to firing-houses and practical instruction-room; for books of reference, text-books, and stationery for the use of instructors, three hundred dollars.

Department of ordnance and gunnery.

For department of practical military engineering: For purchase and repair of instruments; transportation; purchase of tools, implements, and materials, and for extra duty pay of engineer soldiers, as follows, namely: Astronomical and meteorological instruments and lights for use in instructing cadets in practical astronomy; reconnoitering instruments for use in their practical instruction in making reconnaissances; photographic apparatus and material for field photography; drawing instruments and material for plotting reconnaissances; surveying instruments; instruments and material for signaling and field telegraphy; transportation of field parties; tools and material for the preservation and repair of one wooden ponton and one canvas ponton bridge train; sapping and mining tools and material; profiling material; rope; cordage; end materials for rafts and for spar and trestle bridges; intrenching tools; tools and material for the repair of Fort Clinton and the batteries at the Academy, and extra-duty pay of engineer soldiers employed upon the same; extra-duty pay of two engineer soldiers, at fifty cents per day each, when performing special skilled mechanical labor in the department of practical military engineering; for models, books of reference, and stationery, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Department of practical military engineering.

For department of drawing: For books of reference, periodicals on art and technology, one hundred dollars; models for topographical, mechanical, and free-hand drawing, one hundred dollars; repairs to desks, models, racks, stools, stretchers, and tables, one hundred dollars; drawing material for use of instructors, card-board, tacks, brushes,

Department of drawing.

	sponges, glue, alcohol, transfer-paper, hectograph, cloth, stationery, and contingencies, two hundred dollars; in all, five hundred dollars.
Expenses, Board of Visitors.	For expenses of the Board of Visitors, including mileage, three thousand dollars.
Incidental expenses.	For miscellaneous and incidental expenses: For gas-coal, oil, candles, lanterns, matches, and wicking for lighting the Academy, chapel, library, cadet barracks, mess-hall, shops, hospital, offices, stables and riding-hall, sidewalks, and wharves, three thousand five hundred dollars; water-pipes, plumbing, and repairs, one thousand five hundred dollars; cleaning public buildings (not quarters), six hundred dollars; brooms, brushes, pails, tubs, soap, and cloths, two hundred dollars; chalk, crayons, sponges, slate, and rubbers for recitation-rooms, three hundred dollars; compensation of chapel organist, two hundred dollars; compensation of librarian, one hundred and twenty dollars; pay of engineer of heating and ventilating apparatus for the academic building, the cadet barracks, and office building, cadet hospital, chapel, and philosophical building, including the library, one thousand two hundred dollars; pay of assistant engineer of same, one thousand dollars; pay of five firemen two thousand seven hundred dollars; in all, eleven thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.
Compensation	For pay of librarian's assistant, one thousand dollars.
Librarian's assistant.	For increase and expense of library, namely: For periodicals, binding new books, and scientific, historical, biographical, and general literature, one thousand five hundred dollars.
Library.	For additional tables and chairs, furniture, and contingent repairs to library rooms, two hundred dollars.
Furniture.	For furniture for cadet hospital, and repairs of the same, one hundred dollars.
	For purchase of bedding and necessary articles for the use of candidates previous to their admission into the Academy, and for the purpose of defraying the cost of subsistence and other necessary expenses of indigent candidates who fail to pass the preliminary examination, five hundred dollars.
Contingencies.	For contingencies for superintendent of the Academy, one thousand dollars.
Renewing and repairing furniture.	For renewing furniture (desks and benches) in section-rooms, and repairing the same, five hundred dollars.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Buildings and grounds.	For buildings and grounds: For repairing roads and paths, including roads and bridges on reservation, five hundred dollars.
Wall.	For continuing construction of breast-high wall in dangerous places, five hundred dollars.
Barracks.	For cadet barracks: To complete the reflooring of fifty-one rooms and eight halls, two thousand dollars; scraping and painting the ceilings and halls, the wood-work inside and out, and completing the repairs to the same and the piazza, three thousand dollars; in all, five thousand dollars.
Repairing, etc., officers' quarters.	For altering, repairing, and converting into suitable quarters for officers the old cadet hospital, three thousand five hundred dollars.
Water-works.	For water-works: Renewal of material in filter-beds; improving ventilation of filter-house and water-house; hose for use in cleaning filter-beds and water-house and for use in fire-service at same; tools, implements, and materials for use of the two keepers and for repairs of siphon-house, filter-house, and of four and one-half miles of supply-pipes; for shed for tools, and storage of fuel for keeper at Round Pond, and for tool-house at filter; for gauges at Round Pond and Delafield Pond, and stairs for access to same, five hundred and twenty dollars.

Approved, June 29, 1886.

CHAP. 572.—An act granting leave of absence to employees in the Government Printing Office

June 30, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the employees of the Government Printing Office, whether employed by the piece or otherwise, be allowed a leave of absence, with pay, not exceeding fifteen days in any one fiscal year, after the service of one year and under such regulations and at such time as the Public Printer may designate. Such employees as are engaged on piece-work shall receive the same rate of pay for the said fifteen days' leave as will be paid to day-hands: *Provided,* That those regularly employed on the Congressional Record shall receive leave, with pay, at the close of each session, pro rata for the time of such employment.

Employees in Government Printing Office to have fifteen days leave of absence.

Proviso.
Employees on Congressional Record.

SEC. 2. That this act shall take effect on and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

Approved, June 30, 1886.

CHAP. 573.—An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

June 30, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the Post-Office Department, in conformity to the act of July second, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, as follows:

Postal service appropriations.
Vol. 5, p. 80.

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Postmaster-General.

For mail depredations and post-office inspectors, and fees to United States marshals, attorneys, and the necessary incidental expenses connected therewith, two hundred thousand dollars.

Mail depredations, inspectors, etc.

For advertising, twenty thousand dollars.

Advertising.

For miscellaneous items in the office of the Postmaster-General, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

First Assistant Postmaster-General.

For compensation to postmasters, eleven million seven hundred thousand dollars.

Postmasters.

For compensation to clerks in post-offices, five million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Clerks in post-offices.

For rent, fuel, and light, four hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars. And the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized to rent a suitable building on Capitol Hill for use as a branch of the Washington city post-office, at a rate not exceeding thirty dollars per month, until further action of Congress.

Rent, fuel, and light.

Branch office, Capitol Hill, Washington city.

For office furniture, twenty five thousand dollars.

Furniture.

For miscellaneous and incidental items, seventy thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous.

For free-delivery service, four million nine hundred and twenty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty-one dollars and twenty-five cents; forty thousand dollars of which may be used, in the discretion of the Postmaster General, for the establishment, under existing law, of the free-delivery system in cities where it is not now established.

Free delivery.

Additional service.

For stationery in post-offices, fifty-five thousand dollars.

Stationery, etc.

For wrapping-twine, eighty thousand dollars.

For wrapping-paper, thirty thousand dollars.

For letter-balances, scales, and test-weights, ten thousand dollars.

For postmarking and rating stamps, and ink and pads for stamping and cancelling purposes, thirty thousand dollars.

**Second Assistant
Postmaster-General.****OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.**

Inland mail transportation.	For inland mail transportation, namely : Inland transportation by star routes, five million eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
Star routes.	
Steamboat routes.	Inland transportation by steamboat routes, five hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.
Messenger service.	Mail-messenger service, nine hundred thousand dollars.
Bags and bag-catchers.	Mail-bags and mail-bag catchers, two hundred and sixty thousand dollars.
Locks and keys.	Mail-locks and keys, twenty thousand dollars.
Railroad-routes.	Inland transportation, railroad routes, fifteen million five hundred and ninety-five thousand four hundred and thirty-two dollars.
Postal-cars.	Railway post-office-car service, one million eight hundred and eight thousand dollars.
Railway postal clerks.	Railway postal clerks, four million eight hundred thousand dollars.
Special facilities.	Necessary and special facilities on trunk lines, two hundred and ninety-one thousand dollars.
Miscellaneous.	Miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

**Third Assistant
Postmaster-General.****OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.**

Stamps.	For manufacture of adhesive postage and special-delivery stamps, one hundred and sixteen thousand seven hundred dollars.
Distribution.	For pay of agent and assistants to distribute stamps, and expenses of agency, eight thousand one hundred dollars.
Stamped envelopes, etc.	For manufacture of stamped envelopes, newspaper-wrappers, and letter-sheets, five hundred and eighty-three thousand five hundred dollars.
Distribution.	For pay of agent and assistants to distribute stamped envelopes, newspaper-wrappers, and letter-sheets, and expenses of agency, sixteen thousand dollars.
Postal cards.	For manufacture of postal cards, one hundred and eighty-eight thousand six hundred dollars.
Distribution.	For pay of agent and assistants to distribute postal cards, and expenses of agency, ten thousand three hundred dollars.
Official, etc., envelopes.	For registered package, tag, official, and dead-letter envelopes, sixty-seven thousand two hundred dollars.
Ship, etc., letters.	For ship, steamboat, and way letters, two thousand dollars.
Printing, etc., drafts.	For engraving, printing, and binding drafts and warrants, two thousand dollars.
Miscellaneous.	For miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

**Superintendent
foreign mails.****OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF FOREIGN MAILS.**

Transportation.	For transportation of foreign mails, three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.
Balance due foreign countries.	For balance due foreign countries, one hundred thousand dollars.

**Appropriation to
meet deficiency in
postal revenues.**

SEC. 2. That if the revenues of the Post-Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations made by this act, a sum equal to such deficiency of the revenues of said Department is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply the said deficiencies in the revenue of the Post-Office Department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

Approved, June 30, 1886.

CHAP. 574.—An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and for other purposes.

June 30, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven:

Army appropriations.

PAY OF OFFICERS OF THE LINE.

Pay.

For one Lieutenant-General, three major-generals, six brigadier-generals, forty colonels, forty lieutenant-colonels, seventy majors, one hundred and thirty captains (mounted), three hundred captains (not mounted), thirty-four chaplains, forty adjutants, forty regimental quartermasters, one hundred and forty first lieutenants (mounted), three hundred and fifty first lieutenants (not mounted), one hundred and thirty-five second lieutenants (mounted), three hundred second lieutenants (not mounted), in all, two million eight hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars.

Line officers.

Additional pay: For twenty-three aids-de-camp, one military secretary, and officers of foot regiments when mounted by proper authority, in addition to and payable with their current monthly pay, in all, eight thousand dollars.

Additional.

For pay to officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, in all, seven hundred and sixty-seven thousand seven hundred and ninety-one dollars and fifty cents.

Longevity.

ENLISTED MEN.

For pay proper of the enlisted men of all grades, four million two hundred and seventy-six thousand five hundred and eighty-eight dollars.

Enlisted men.

For pay of one hundred and twenty-five men enlisted as general service clerks at Army, Division, Department, and District headquarters, at the headquarters of the general recruiting service, at recruiting depots, and at West Point, New York, as follows: ten clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; twenty-five clerks, at one thousand one hundred dollars each; and ninety clerks, at one thousand dollars each; said sums to be in full for all pay, commutations, and allowances; in all, one hundred and twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

General service.

Post, p. 167.

For pay of forty-five men enlisted as general service messengers, at the rate of sixty dollars per month each, in full for all pay, commutations, and allowances, thirty-two thousand four hundred dollars.

General service messengers.

Post, p. 167.

Service pay to enlisted men: For pay to enlisted men by reason of length of service, in addition to their monthly pay, and payable therewith, three hundred and sixty-eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-four dollars.

Service pay.

PAY OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

General staff.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—For one brigadier-general, two colonels, four lieutenant-colonels, and ten majors, in all, forty-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

Adjutant General's Department.

Additional pay: For pay of the officers in the Adjutant-General's Department for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, sixteen thousand dollars.

Longevity.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—For one brigadier-general, two colonels, two lieutenant-colonels, and two majors, in all, twenty-three thousand five hundred dollars.

Inspector General's Department.

Longevity.	Additional pay: For pay of the officers in the Inspector-General's Department for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, six thousand dollars.
Corps of Engineers.	PAY OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS. —For one brigadier-general, six colonels, twelve lieutenant-colonels, twenty-four majors, thirty captains (mounted), twenty-six first lieutenants (mounted), ten second lieutenants (mounted), and for additional pay to adjutant and quartermaster, in all, two hundred and thirty-nine thousand five hundred dollars.
Longevity.	Additional pay: For pay of officers in the Corps of Engineers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, sixty-six thousand eight hundred and sixty-four dollars.
Staff officers.	PAY OF STAFF OFFICERS.
Ordnance Department.	ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT. —For one brigadier-general, three colonels, four lieutenant-colonels, ten majors, twenty-six captains (mounted), five storekeepers, and ten first lieutenants (mounted), one hundred and thirty-one thousand five hundred dollars.
Longevity.	Additional pay: For pay of the officers of the Ordnance Department for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, forty-one thousand five hundred and thirty-eight dollars.
Quartermaster's Department.	QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT. —For one brigadier-general, four colonels, eight lieutenant-colonels, fourteen majors, thirty captains (mounted), and five storekeepers, one hundred and forty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.
Longevity.	Additional pay: For pay of the officers in the Quartermaster's Department for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, fifty-one thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.
Subsistence Department.	SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT. —For one brigadier-general, two colonels, three lieutenant-colonels, eight majors, twelve captains (mounted), and additional pay for one hundred and forty acting commissaries, seventy-nine thousand five hundred dollars.
Longevity.	Additional pay: For pay of the officers of the Subsistence Department for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, twenty-two thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.
Medical Department.	MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. —For one brigadier-general, six colonels, ten lieutenant-colonels, fifty majors, ninety-five captains (mounted), three storekeepers, and thirty first lieutenants (mounted), four hundred and twenty-five thousand five hundred dollars.
Longevity.	Additional pay: For pay of the officers in the Medical Department for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, one hundred and sixteen thousand three hundred and forty dollars.
Pay Department.	PAY DEPARTMENT. —For one brigadier-general, two colonels, three lieutenant-colonels, and forty-three majors, one hundred and twenty-nine thousand dollars.
Longevity.	Additional pay: For pay of the officers in the Pay Department for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT. —For one brigadier-general, one colonel, three lieutenant colonels, three majors, and for additional pay for acting judge-advocates, in all, twenty four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
Longevity.	Additional pay: For pay of the officers in the Judge-Advocate-General's Department for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, seven thousand dollars.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Officers on retired list.	For pay of officers on the retired-list, and for officers who may hereafter be placed thereon, nine hundred and two thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars and thirty-eight cents.
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Additional pay: For pay of officers on the retired-list for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, two hundred and forty-five thousand six hundred and seventeen dollars and fifty cents. Longevity.

RETIRED-LIST OF ENLISTED MEN.

For pay of the enlisted men of the Army on the retired-list, thirty-six thousand four hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighty-three cents. Enlisted men on retired list.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For pay of sixty-five contract surgeons, one hundred and sixty hospital matrons, and fourteen veterinary surgeons, one hundred and eleven thousand dollars. Contract surgeons, etc.

For pay of forty-six paymaster's clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each per annum, thirty paymaster's messengers, and traveling expenses of paymaster's clerks actually paid by them, in all, eighty-eight thousand eight hundred dollars. Paymaster's clerks, etc.

For expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, and compensation of witnesses attending the same, fifteen thousand dollars. Courts-martial, etc.

For additional pay to officer in charge of public buildings, and so forth, in Washington, District of Columbia, five hundred dollars. Charge of public buildings, Washington.

For additional pay to the officer commanding Military Prison at Leavenworth, Kansas, one thousand dollars. Military prison, Leavenworth, Kans.

For commutation of quarters to commissioned officers on duty without troops at places where there are no public quarters, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Commutation of quarters.

For allowances for travel, retained pay, clothing not drawn, and for interest on deposits, payable to enlisted men on discharge, in all, eight hundred thousand dollars. Allowances.

For mileage to officers, when authorized by law, not to exceed one hundred and thirty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That in disbursing this allowance the maximum sum to be allowed and paid shall be four cents per mile, distance to be computed over the shortest usually traveled routes, and, in addition thereto, the cost of transportation actually paid, exclusive of sleeping or parlor car fare; making in all for pay of the Army, twelve million five hundred and forty-nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars and twenty-one cents. Mileage. *Proviso*. Maximum allowance.

All the money hereinbefore appropriated shall be disbursed and accounted for by the Pay Department as pay of the Army, and for that purpose shall constitute one fund.

SUBSISTENCE OF THE ARMY.

For the purchase of subsistence supplies; for issue as rations to troops, civil employes when entitled thereto, contract surgeons, hospital matrons, military convicts at posts, prisoners of war (including Indians held by the Army as prisoners, but for whose subsistence, appropriation is not otherwise made) estimated for the fiscal year on the basis of nine million nine hundred and seventy-one thousand eight hundred rations; for sales to officers and enlisted men of the Army; for authorized extra issue of candles, and salt and vinegar for public animals; for issues to Indians visiting military posts, and to Indians employed with the Army without pay as guides and scouts; for payments for cooked rations for recruiting parties and recruits; for hot coffee, canned beef and baked beans for troops traveling when it is impracticable to cook their rations; for scales, weights, measures, utensils, tools, stationery, blank-books and forms, printing, advertising, commercial newspapers, use of telephones, office furniture; for temporary buildings, cellars, and other means of protecting subsistence supplies (when not provided by the Quartermaster's Department); for bake-ovens at posts and in the field, and repairs thereof; for extra pay to enlisted men employed on extra duty in the Subsistence supplies.

Subsistence Department for periods of not less than ten days, at rates fixed by law; for compensation of civilians employed in the Subsistence Department; and for other necessary expenses incident to the purchase, care, preservation, issue, sale and accounting for subsistence supplies for the Army; for the payment of the regulation allowances for commutation in lieu of rations, to enlisted men on furlough, to ordnance sergeants on duty at ungarrisoned posts, to enlisted men stationed at places where rations in kind cannot be economically issued, to enlisted men traveling on detached duty when it is impracticable to carry rations of any kind, to enlisted men selected to contest for places or prizes in department, division, and army rifle competitions while traveling to and from places of contest; in all, one million seven hundred and forty-five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War; and not more than one hundred and five thousand dollars thereof shall be applied to the payment of civilian employes of the Subsistence Department.

Civilian employ-
ees.

Quartermaster's
Department.

Supplies.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Regular supplies: For the regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, consisting of stoves and heating apparatus, and repair and maintenance of the same, for heating barracks and quarters; of ranges and stoves for cooking; of fuel and lights for enlisted men, guards, hospitals, storehouses, and offices, and for sales to officers; of forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the Quartermaster's Department at the several posts and stations and with the armies in the field, including its care and protection; for the horses of the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of artillery, and such companies of infantry and scouts as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses, including bedding for the animals; of straw for soldiers' bedding; and of stationery, including blank-books for the Quartermaster's Department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the Pay and Quartermaster's Departments, and for printing division and department orders and reports, two million six hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended on printing unless the same shall be done by contract, after due notice and competition, except in such case as the emergency will not admit of the giving notice for competition.

Proviso.
Printing.

Incidental ex-
penses.

Incidental expenses: For postage; cost of telegrams on official business received and sent by officers of the Army; extra pay to soldiers employed under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department in the erection of barracks, quarters, and storehouses, in the construction of roads, and other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, and as clerks for post quartermasters at military posts; for expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field, of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains, where military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at military posts and on the frontiers, or when traveling under orders, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the Quartermaster's Department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, or guides for the Army; compensation of clerks and other employees to the officers of the Quartermaster's Department; compensation of forage and wagon masters authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension, securing, and delivering of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures required for the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such companies of infantry and scouts as may be mounted, and for the trains, to wit: Hire of veterinary surgeons, medicine for horses and mules, picket-ropes, blacksmith's tools and materials, horseshoes and blacksmith's tools for the cavalry service, and for the shoeing of horses and mules, and such

additional expenditures as are necessary and authorized by law in the movement and operations of the Army, and not expressly assigned to any other department, six hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the appropriation for incidental expenses, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be set aside for the payment of enlisted men on extra duty at constant labor of not less than ten days; but no such payment shall be made at any greater rate per day than is fixed by law for the class of persons employed and the work done.

Proviso.
Extra-duty pay.

For purchase of horses for the cavalry and artillery, and for the Indian scouts, and for such infantry as may be mounted, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the number of horses purchased under this appropriation, added to the number on hand, shall not at any time exceed the number of enlisted men and Indian scouts in the mounted service; and that no part of this appropriation shall be paid out for horses not purchased by contract, after competition duly invited by the Quartermaster's Department, and an inspection by such Department, all under the direction and authority of the Secretary of War.

Purchase of horses.
Proviso.
Limitation.

Army transportation: For transportation of the Army, including baggage of the troops, when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage from the depots at Philadelphia and Jeffersonville to the several posts and Army depots, and from those depots to the troops in the field; of horse equipments and of subsistence stores from the places of purchase and from the places of delivery, under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small-arms from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and Army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; the purchase and hire of draught and pack animals, and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, and of ships and other sea-going vessels and boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; extra-duty pay of enlisted men driving teams, repairing means of transportation, and employed as trainmasters and in opening roads and building wharves; transportation of the funds of the Pay and other disbursing Departments; the expenses of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; for procuring water at such posts as from their situation require it to be brought from a distance; and for the disposal of sewage and drainage, and for clearing roads, and for removing obstruction from roads, harbors, and rivers to the extent which may be required for the actual operation of troops in the field; in all, two million eight hundred thousand dollars.

Transportation.

Arrears of Army transportation on certain land-grant railroads: For the payment of Army transportation lawfully due such land-grant railroads as have not received aid in Government bonds, to be adjusted by the proper accounting officers in accordance with the decisions of the Supreme Court in cases decided under such land-grant acts; but in no case shall more than fifty per centum of the full amount of the service be paid, eighty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That such compensation shall be computed upon the basis of the tariff rates for like transportation performed for the public at large, and shall be accepted as in full for all demands for such services.

Arrears of transportation on certain land-grant railroads.

Proviso.
Rates.

Barracks and quarters: For barracks and quarters for troops, storehouses for the safe-keeping of military stores, for offices, and for the hire of buildings and of grounds for summer cantonments and for temporary buildings at frontier stations, for the construction of temporary buildings and stables, and for repairing public buildings at established posts, six hundred and twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no expenditures exceeding five hundred dollars shall be made upon any building or military post, or grounds about the same, without the approval of the Secretary of War for the same, upon detailed estimates by the

Barracks and quarters.

Proviso.
Approval of Secretary of War to work costing more than \$500.

	Quartermaster's Department; and the erection, construction, and repair of all buildings and other public structures in the Quartermaster's Department shall, as far as may be practicable, be made by contract, after due legal advertisement: <i>And provided further</i> , That no more than one million five hundred thousand dollars of the sums appropriated by this act shall be paid out for the services of civilian employees in the Quartermaster's Department, including those heretofore paid out of the funds appropriated for regular supplies, incidental expenses, barracks and quarters, Army transportation, clothing, and camp and garrison equipage; and that no employee paid therefrom shall receive as salary more than one hundred and fifty dollars per month, unless the same shall be specially fixed by law, and no part of any of the moneys so appropriated shall be paid for commutation of fuel and for quarters to officers or enlisted men.
Civilian employees.	
Limitation of salary.	
Shooting ranges, etc.	For shelter and shooting-galleries and ranges, and repairs thereof, ten thousand dollars.
Hospitals, construction and repairs of.	Construction and repairs of hospitals: For construction and repairs of hospitals, including the extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed on the same, one hundred thousand dollars.
Quarters for hospital stewards.	For construction of quarters for hospital-stewards, including the extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed on the same, twelve thousand five hundred dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That the posts at which such quarters shall be constructed shall be designated by the Secretary of War, and the quarters shall be built by contract, after legal advertisement, whenever the same is practicable; but the cost of construction of quarters at any one post shall in no case exceed eight hundred dollars.
<i>Proviso</i> , Posts to be designated by Secretary of War, etc.	
Clothing, camp, and garrison equipage.	Clothing, camp and garrison equipage: For cloth, woollens, material, and for the manufacture of clothing for the Army, for issue and for sale at cost price, according to the Army Regulations; for altering and fitting clothing, and washing and cleaning when necessary; for equipage, and for expenses of packing and handling, and similar necessities, one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
Medical Department.	MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
Supplies, etc.	Medical and Hospital Department: For the purchase of medical and hospital supplies, expenses of medical purveying depots, pay of employees, medical care and treatment of officers and enlisted men of the Army on duty at posts and stations for which no other provision is made, advertising, and other miscellaneous expenses, including disinfectants, of the Medical Department, two hundred thousand dollars; and not over thirty-six thousand dollars of the money appropriated by this paragraph shall be applied to the payment of civilian employees in the Medical Department.
Civilian employees.	
Army Medical Museum.	Medical Museum and library: For Army Medical Museum, preservation of specimens, and the preparation or purchase of new specimens, five thousand dollars; for the library of the Surgeon-General's Office, ten thousand dollars; in all, fifteen thousand dollars.
Library.	
Engineer Department.	ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.
Incidental expenses.	Engineer depot at Willet's Point, New York: Incidental expenses of the depot: Fuel, chemicals, stationery, extra-duty pay for soldiers employed in wheelwright's work, engine-driving, draughting, printing, photographing, and lithographing engineer documents, repairs of public buildings, and unforeseen expenses, three thousand dollars.
Materials for instruction of engineer troops.	For purchase of materials for the instruction of engineer troops at Willet's Point in their special duties of sappers, miners, and pontoneers, one thousand dollars.
Repairs of instruments.	For repairs of instruments for general use of the Corps of Engineers, and for the purchase of small instruments to fill requisitions, two thousand dollars.
Library.	Library of the Engineer School of Application: Purchase of profes-

sional works of recent date treating of military and civil engineering, five hundred dollars.

For construction of a new building to contain the officers' mess, the library, and draughting-rooms of the School of Application, ten thousand dollars, to be immediately available, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That the cost of the building complete for use and occupation shall not exceed ten thousand dollars.

Building.

Proviso.
Cost.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ordnance Department.
Current expenses.

Ordnance service: For current expenses of the ordnance service required to defray the current expenses at the arsenals; of receiving stores and issuing arms and other ordnance supplies; of police and office duties; of rents, tools, fuel, and lights; of stationery and office furniture; of tools and instruments for use; incidental expenses of the ordnance service, and those attending practical trials and tests of ordnance, small-arms, and other ordnance supplies, ninety thousand dollars.

For manufacture of metallic ammunition for small-arms, and ammunition for reloading cartridges, and tools for the same, including the cost of targets and material for target-practice, one hundred thousand dollars.

Ammunition for small-arms, etc.

For mounting and dismounting guns, and removing the armament from forts being modified or repaired, including heavy carriages returned to arsenals for alteration and repairs, and other necessary expenses of the same character, and for repairing ordnance and ordnance stores in the hands of troops and for issue at the arsenals and depots, and for extra-duty pay for enlisted men detailed for ordnance service, ten thousand dollars.

Mounting and dismounting guns, etc.

Extra-duty pay.

For purchase and manufacture of ordnance stores to fill requisitions of troops, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Ordnance stores.

For infantry, cavalry, and artillery equipments, sixty-five thousand dollars.

Equipments.

For overhauling, cleaning, and preserving new ordnance stores on hand at the arsenals, five thousand dollars.

Preserving ordnance stores.

For manufacture of arms at national armories, four hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That not more than sixty thousand dollars of the money appropriated for the Ordnance Department, in all its branches, shall be applied to the payment of civilian clerks in said Department.

Manufacture of arms.
Proviso.
Civilian clerks.

RECRUITING SERVICE.

Recruiting service.

For expenses of recruiting and transportation of recruits from rendezvous to depot, one hundred thousand dollars.

Expenses.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

Signal Service.

For expenses of the Signal Service of the Army, as follows: Purchase, equipment, and repair of field electric telegraphs; signal equipments and stores; binocular glasses, telescopes, heliostats, and other necessary instruments, including absolutely necessary meteorological instruments for use on target-ranges; telephone apparatus and maintenance of same, three thousand dollars.

Expenses.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Lieutenant-General, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Lieutenant-General's office.

For contingent expenses of the Adjutant-General's Department at the headquarters of military divisions and departments, two thousand dollars.

Adjutant-General's Department.

For all contingent expenses of the Army not provided for by other estimates, and embracing all branches of the military service, to be expended under the immediate orders of the Secretary of War, fifteen thousand dollars.

Not elsewhere provided for.

Approved, June 30, 1886.

June 30, 1886.

CHAP. 575.—An act making an appropriation for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and for other purposes.

Agricultural Department appropriations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, in full compensation for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, for the purposes and objects hereinafter expressed, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER.

Salaries: Commissioner, clerks, etc.

For compensation of Commissioner of Agriculture, four thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk in said Department, who shall be superintendent of the Department buildings, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief of division of accounts and disbursing officer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one assistant disbursing officer, who shall act as property clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; one clerk to disbursing officer, one thousand dollars; one stenographer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one engraver, two thousand dollars; two clerks of class four, three thousand six hundred dollars; two clerks of class three, three thousand two hundred dollars; four clerks of class two, five thousand six hundred dollars; seven clerks of class one, eight thousand four hundred dollars; eight clerks, at one thousand dollars each; six clerks, at eight hundred and forty dollars each; one librarian, one thousand four hundred dollars; one engineer, one thousand four hundred dollars; two firemen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; superintendent of folding-room, one thousand two hundred dollars; two assistants in folding-room, at six hundred dollars each; messengers, carpenters, watchmen, and laborers, ten thousand dollars; one assistant fireman, at five hundred dollars; in all, sixty-five thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars.

Botanical Division.

BOTANICAL DIVISION.

Botanist, assistant. Investigations.

For compensation of botanist, two thousand dollars; for one assistant botanist, one thousand two hundred dollars; for investigating the nature of the diseases of fruits and fruit-trees, grains, and other useful plants due to parasitic fungi, and for experiments necessary to determine suitable remedies for these diseases, and for field investigation in the South and West with respect to the discovery and introduction into cultivation of forage plants and grasses suitable to increase the grazing capacity of the arid districts of the South and West, five thousand dollars; in all, eight thousand two hundred dollars.

Pomological Division.

POMOLOGICAL DIVISION.

Pomologist, etc.

For compensation of pomologist, two thousand dollars; and for the collection and dissemination of pomological information, three thousand dollars; in all, five thousand dollars.

Microscopical Division.

MICROSCOPICAL DIVISION.

Microscopist, assistant. Investigations.

For compensation of microscopist, two thousand dollars; one assistant microscopist, one thousand dollars; for microscopical apparatus, chemicals, and purchase of food samples and fibers in making necessary investigations and examinations into the adulteration of food, one thousand dollars; in all, four thousand dollars.

CHEMICAL DIVISION.

Chemical Division.

For compensation of chief chemist, two thousand five hundred dollars; one assistant chemist, one thousand six hundred dollars; one assistant chemist, one thousand four hundred dollars; employment of additional assistance, when necessary, in the chemical division, six thousand dollars; chemicals and apparatus for the use of the chemist, and for necessary changes in and additions to the fixtures to the laboratory, and necessary expenses in conducting experiments, including purchase of samples, six thousand dollars; for purchase, erection, transportation, and operation of machinery, and necessary traveling within the United States and other expenses in continuing and concluding experiments in the manufacture of sugar, by the diffusion and saturation processes, from sorghum and sugar-cane, so much thereof as may be necessary to be immediately available, ninety-four thousand dollars; in all, one hundred and eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Chemist, assistants, etc.

Sugar manufacture.

All machinery purchased under the provisions of this act shall be built in the United States, wholly of domestic material, except so much of it not exceeding ten thousand dollars in cost as is now under contract, express or implied, or such parts thereof as can not be built in the United States within proper time.

Machinery to be built in the United States; exception.

ENTOMOLOGICAL DIVISION.

Entomological Division.

For compensation of entomologist, two thousand five hundred dollars; one assistant entomologist, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one assistant entomologist or clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; one assistant entomologist or clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; for investigating the history and habits of insects injurious to agriculture, arboriculture, and horticulture, experiments in ascertaining the best means of destroying them, for drawings and illustrations, and for chemicals and traveling within the United States, and other expenses on the practical work of the entomological division, fifteen thousand dollars; in all, twenty-two thousand three hundred dollars.

Entomologist, assistants.

Investigations.

DIVISION OF ECONOMIC ORNITHOLOGY AND MAMMALOLOGY.

Division of Economic Ornithology and Mammalogy. Investigations.

For the promotion of economic ornithology and mammalogy; an investigation of the food-habits, distribution, and migrations of North American birds and mammals in relation to agriculture, horticulture and forestry; for publishing reports thereon; and for drawings and traveling and other expenses in the practical work of the division, ten thousand dollars.

SILK CULTURE.

Silk culture.

For collecting and disseminating information relating to silk-culture, for purchasing and distributing silk-worm eggs, and for conducting, at some point in the District of Columbia, experiments with automatic machinery for reeling silk from the cocoon, ten thousand dollars. And the Commissioner of Agriculture is hereby authorized to sell, in open market, any and all reeled silk and silk waste produced in these experiments, and to apply the proceeds of such sales to the payment of the legitimate expenses incurred therein; and the Commissioner of Agriculture shall make full report to Congress of the experiments herein provided for, and also of all sales and purchases made under this paragraph.

Collecting and disseminating information, etc.

Sales.

For the encouragement and development of the culture of raising raw silk, five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Woman's Silk-Culture Association of the United States, located at Philadelphia, and to be paid directly to said association.

Woman's Silk-Culture Association.

Experimental
gardens and
grounds.

Superintendent;
labor; material,
etc.

EXPERIMENTAL GARDENS AND GROUNDS.

For compensation of superintendent of gardens and grounds, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; for labor in experimental garden and grounds, ten thousand dollars, for the purchase and repair of tools, wagons, carts, harness, machinery, horseshoeing, and necessary material, one thousand dollars; for purchase of seeds of new and rare kinds, of plants and cuttings for propagation and distribution, including expense for material and putting up same, three thousand dollars; for glass, lumber, and carpenter work, and other material for repairing, glazing, and painting green-houses, two thousand five hundred dollars; for cleaning and necessary material for painting the iron fence on B street, two hundred dollars; for repairing, stoning, and graveling drives and walks, two thousand five hundred dollars; for concreting or paving part of carriage-yard in rear of main building, two thousand dollars; in all, twenty-three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

Foreign medicinal
plants.

For the purchase, cultivation, propagation, and distribution of foreign medicinal plants, two thousand dollars.

Museum.

MUSEUM.

Curator, assistant,
etc.

For compensation of curator of museum, one thousand four hundred dollars; one assistant, one thousand dollars; one night watchman for museum building, who shall also act as night watchman for seed building, seven hundred and twenty dollars; collecting and modeling specimens of fruits and vegetables, and collecting and preparing specimens for the museum and herbarium, one thousand dollars; in all, four thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

Seed Division.

SEED DIVISION.

Chief of Division,
superintendent,
etc.

For compensation of chief of seed division, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one superintendent of seed-room, one thousand six hundred dollars; four clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one clerk, at eight hundred and forty dollars; for the purchase and propagation, and distribution, as required by law, of seeds, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants, and expenses of putting up the same, to be distributed in localities adapted to the culture, one hundred thousand dollars; in all, one hundred and eight thousand two hundred and forty dollars. An equal proportion of two-thirds of all plants, seeds, trees, cuttings, vines, and shrubs shall, upon their request, be supplied to Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, for distribution among their constituents, or shall, by their direction, be sent to their constituents; and the persons receiving such seeds shall inform the Department of the results of the experiments therewith: *Provided*, That all seeds, plants, and cuttings herein allotted to Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, for distribution, remaining uncalled for at the end of the fiscal year, shall be distributed by the Commissioner of Agriculture: *And provided also*, That the Commissioner shall report, as provided in this act, the place, quantity, and price of seeds purchased, from whom purchased, and the date of purchase. But nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to prevent the Commissioner of Agriculture from sending flower, garden, and other seeds to those who apply for the same. And the amount herein appropriated shall not be diverted or used for any other purpose but for the purchase, propagation, and distribution of improved and valuable seeds, plants, cuttings, and vines: *But provided, however*, That the Commissioner shall not distribute to any Senator, Representative, or Delegate seeds entirely unfit for the climate and locality he represents, but shall distribute the same so that each member may have seeds of equal value, as near as may be, and the best adapted to the locality he represents.

Distribution.

Provision.

Distribution of
seeds, etc., uncalled
for.

Report.

Distribution to
be made with regard
to climate
and locality.

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Division of Agricultural Statistics.

For compensation of one statistician, two thousand five hundred dollars; two clerks of class four, three thousand six hundred dollars; three clerks of class three, four thousand eight hundred dollars; four clerks of class two, five thousand six hundred dollars; five clerks of class one, six thousand dollars; seven clerks, at one thousand dollars each; four clerks, at eight hundred and forty dollars each; two clerks, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; for collecting foreign and domestic agricultural statistics, and compiling, writing, and illustrating matter for monthly, annual, and special reports, sixty-five thousand dollars; in all, ninety-nine thousand three hundred dollars.

Statistician, clerks, etc.

FURNITURE, CASES, AND REPAIRS.

Furniture, cases, and repairs.

For repairing buildings, heating apparatus, furniture, carpeting, matting, water and gas pipes, and other necessary articles, seven thousand dollars; for one steam-boiler, boiler-front, steam and water gauges, and putting same in place, one thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars; in all, eight thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

LIBRARY.

Library.

For entomological and botanical works of reference, works on chemistry and mineralogy, charts, current agricultural works for library, miscellaneous agricultural periodicals, and the completion of imperfect series, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Purchase of books, etc.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

Bureau of Animal Industry.

For carrying out the provisions of the act of May twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, establishing the Bureau of Animal Industry, one hundred thousand dollars; and the Commissioner of Agriculture is hereby authorized to use any part of this sum he may deem necessary or expedient, and in such manner as he may think best, to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia, and for this purpose to employ as many persons as he may deem necessary, and to expend any part of this sum in the purchase and destruction of diseased animals whenever in his judgment it is essential to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia from one State into another.

Vol. 23, p. 31.

Purchase and destruction of diseased animals.

QUARANTINE STATIONS FOR NEAT CATTLE.

Quarantine stations for neat cattle.

To establish and maintain quarantine stations, and to provide proper shelter for and care of neat cattle imported, at such ports as may be deemed necessary, thirty thousand dollars.

DIVISION OF FORESTRY.

Division of Forestry.

For compensation of chief of forestry division, two thousand dollars; for the purpose of enabling the Commissioner of Agriculture to experiment and to continue an investigation and report upon the subject of forestry, and the collection and distribution of valuable economic forest-tree seeds and plants, eight thousand dollars; in all, ten thousand dollars.

Chief of Division. Investigations, etc.

RECLAMATION OF ARID AND WASTE LANDS.

Reclamation of arid and waste lands.

To aid in sinking an artesian well in Eastern Oregon or Eastern Washington Territory, with a view to reclaim arid and waste public lands, such well to be located and money expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Agriculture, in conjunction with the expenditure of any appropriation made, or which may be made, by said State

Artesian well in Oregon or Washington Territory.

Proviso.
To be on Gov-
ernment land.

or Territory, and contributions by individuals, for such purpose, five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be used in sinking any well except the same be located on lands owned by the United States; and the one hundred and sixty acres of land on which the same may be sunk shall be reserved from sale till otherwise provided by law.

Tea culture:

TEA CULTURE.

Distribution of
plants; closing up
tea-farm.

For the distribution of the tea-plants now on the Government tea-farm in South Carolina, or such number of them as are in proper condition for transplanting, and to preserve the property and close out the interests of the Government at that place, two thousand dollars.

Postage.

POSTAGE.

For postage on return letters, circulars, and miscellaneous articles for correspondents and foreign mail, four thousand dollars.

Contingent ex-
penses.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

For stationery, freight, express charges, fuel, lights, subsistence and care of horses, repairs of harness, paper, twine, and gum for folding-room, and for miscellaneous items, namely, for advertising, telegraphing, dry-goods, soap, brushes, brooms, mats, oils, paints, glass, lumber, hardware, ice, purchasing supplies, and necessary items, including actual traveling expenses while on the business of the Department, fifteen thousand dollars.

Approved, June 30, 1886.

June 30, 1886.

CHAP. 576.—An act to authorize the Cheyenne and Northern Railway Company to build its road across the Fort Russell and Fort Laramie Military Reservations.

Right of way
across Fort Rus-
sell and Fort Lar-
amie Military Res-
ervations, to Chey-
enne and Northern
Railway Company
Proviso.
Width.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Cheyenne and Northern Railway Company, a corporation created and organized under the laws of the Territory of Wyoming, is hereby authorized to build its road across the Fort Russell and Fort Laramie Military Reservations, upon such a line and subject to such restrictions as may be approved by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That such right of way shall not exceed one hundred feet in width and shall be subject to such change or removal as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, at the expense of the railway company.

If not used in
three years to
lapse.

SEC. 2. That if the rights hereby conferred shall not be exercised and the road built within three years next after the passage of this act, all the rights and authority hereby granted shall absolutely cease and determine.

Approved, June 30, 1886.

June 30, 1886.

CHAP. 577.—An act for the erection of a public building at Savannah, Georgia.

Savannah, Ga.

Public building.

Site, plans, cost.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase or otherwise provide a site and cause to be erected thereon a substantial and commodious building, with fire-proof vaults, for the use and accommodation of the United States circuit and district courts and post-office, and other Government uses, at the city of Savannah, in the State of Georgia. The site, and building thereon, when completed upon plans and specifications to be previously made and approved by the Secretary

of the Treasury, shall not exceed in cost the sum of two hundred thousand dollars; nor shall any site be purchased until estimates for the erection of a building which will furnish sufficient accommodations for the transaction of the public business, and which shall not exceed in cost the balance of the sum herein limited after the site shall have been purchased and paid for, shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; and no purchase of site nor plan for said building shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury involving an expenditure exceeding the said sum of two hundred thousand dollars for site and building; and the site purchased shall leave the building unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least fifty feet, including streets and alleys: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be expended until a valid title to the said site shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of Georgia shall cede to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owners thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of civil process therein.

Estimates.

Limit.

Open space.

Post, p. 348.

Proviso.

Title.

Approved, June 30, 1886.

CHAP. 578.—An act making an appropriation to complete the public building at Hannibal, Missouri, in accordance with the original plan of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and to make the same fire-proof.

June 30, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to complete the public building in course of erection at Hannibal, Missouri, in accordance with the original plan of the Supervising Architect providing for a building three stories high, and to make the same fire-proof, the sum of thirty-seven thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated

Hannibal, Mo.
Public building.

Appropriation to complete.
Vol. 22, p. 93.

Approved, June 30, 1886.

CHAP. 579.—An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Peoria, in the State of Illinois," approved May ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two.

June 30, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Peoria, in the State of Illinois," approved May ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, be so amended as to extend the limitation of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, for the purpose of completing a third story to said building and of building an annex to the first story, according to plans and specifications to be previously made and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and of purchasing additional ground for said annex, said additional ground not to cost over sixteen thousand dollars; and no money appropriated for this purpose shall be made available until a valid title to said additional ground shall be vested in the United States, to be approved by the Attorney-General.

Peoria, Ill.
Public building.
Vol. 22, chap. 130, p. 62, amended.

Limit of cost extended.

Additional ground.

SEC. 2. That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be used and expended for the purposes provided in this act.

Appropriation.

Approved, June 30, 1886.

June 30, 1886.

CHAP. 580.—An act appropriating money for the completion of the public building at Frankfort, Kentucky.

Frankfort, Ky.
Public building.
Appropriation to
complete.
Vol. 22, p. 49.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of completing the public building at Frankfort, Kentucky.

Approved, June 30, 1886.

June 30, 1886.

CHAP. 581.—An act to change the time of holding United States circuit and district courts in the southern district of the State of Florida.

United States
courts, southern
district of Florida.
Time of holding
at Tampa, Fla.,
changed.
Vol. 20, p. 280.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States circuit and district courts for the southern district of Florida, at Tampa, shall hereafter be held on the second Monday in February of each year, instead of the first Monday in March; and so much of the act entitled "An act to extend the jurisdiction of the district and circuit courts of the United States for the southern district of Florida," approved February the third, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, as provides that the said courts shall be held on the first Monday in March, is hereby repealed.

Approved, June 30, 1886.

June 30, 1886.

CHAP. 582.—An act making an appropriation for the repairs and enlargement of the post-office and court-house at Des Moines, Iowa, and fixing a limit therefor.

Des Moines,
Iowa.
Public building.
Appropriation to
complete.
Vol. 22, pp. 315,
604.
Vol. 23, pp. 195,
480.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That one hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of completing the repairs and enlargement of the United States post-office and court-house at Des Moines, Iowa; and this amount shall be in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for said purpose, and shall, together with said sum, be considered the limit of appropriations for such repairs and enlargement.

Limitation.

SEC. 2. That the officers of the United States Government having charge of the erection of public buildings are authorized and required to be governed by this limit in making contracts therefor.

Approved, June 30, 1886.

June 30, 1886.

CHAP. 583.—An act making appropriations for additional barracks at the Southern, Northwestern, and Western Branches of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

National Home
for Disabled Vol-
unteer Soldiers.
Appropriation to
build additional
quarters at—
Hampton.
Milwaukee.
Leavenworth.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, under the direction of the Board of Managers, in the construction and equipment of additional barracks or quarters for disabled veterans at the Southern, Northwestern, and Western Branches of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, located at Hampton, Milwaukee, and Leavenworth, respectively.

Approved, June 30, 1886.

CHAP. 584.—An act to legalize and validate the general laws of the Territory of Dakota for the incorporation of insurance companies and for other purposes.

June 30, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all general laws heretofore enacted by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Dakota providing for the incorporation of insurance companies are hereby legalized and made valid, and are declared to have the same force and effect as if the said legislative assembly had had full power and authority to enact the same; and all insurance companies incorporated under said laws and in accordance therewith are hereby declared to have been legally incorporated.

Approved, June 30, 1886.

Dakota Territory.
Laws of, for incorporation of insurance companies, declared valid.

CHAP. 585.—An act for the erection of a public building at El Paso, Texas.

June 30, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase or otherwise provide a site and cause to be erected thereon a substantial and commodious building, with fire-proof vaults, for the use and accommodation of the United States custom-house, post-office, and Federal courts, and for other Government uses, at El Paso, in the State of Texas. The site, and building thereon, when completed upon plans and specifications to be previously made and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall not exceed in cost the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; nor shall any site be purchased until estimates for the erection of a building which will furnish sufficient accommodations for the transaction of the public business, and which shall not exceed in cost the balance of the sum herein limited after the site shall have been purchased and paid for, shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; and no purchase of site, nor plan for said building, shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury involving an expenditure exceeding the said sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for site and building; and the site purchased shall leave the building unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least fifty feet, including streets and alleys: *Provided,* That no part of said sum shall be expended until a valid title to the said site shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of Texas shall cede to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of civil process therein.

Approved, June 30, 1886.

El Paso, Texas.
Public building.

Site, plans, cost

Estimates.

Limit.

Open space.
Proviso.
Title.

CHAP. 599.—For the relief of Fitz-John Porter.

July 1, 1886.

Whereas, the board of Army officers convened by the President of the United States by special orders numbered seventy-eight, headquarters of the Army, April twelfth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, to examine into and report upon the case of Fitz John Porter, late a major-general of the United States volunteers and a brevet brigadier-general and colonel of the Army, having by their report of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, stated that, in their opinion, "justice required at his (the President's hands) such action as may be necessary to annul and set aside the findings and sentence of the court-martial in the case of Major-General Fitz John Porter, and to restore him to the positions of which the sentence deprived him, such restoration to take effect from the date of dismissal from the service;" and

Whereas the President, on the fourth day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, remitted so much of the sentence of said court-martial

Preamble.

remaining unexecuted as "forever disqualified the said Fitz-John Porter from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States." Therefore, that justice may be done the said Fitz-John Porter, and to carry into effect the recommendations of said board,

Fitz-John Porter.
President authorized to appoint, a colonel in the Army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Fitz-John Porter, late a major-general of the United States volunteers and a brevet brigadier-general and colonel of the Army, to the position of colonel in the Army of the United States, of the same grade and rank held by him at the time of his dismissal from the Army by sentence of court-martial promulgated January twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and, in his discretion, to place him on the retired-list of the Army as of that grade, the retired-list being hereby increased in number to that extent; and all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are suspended for this purpose only: *Provided*, That said Fitz-John Porter shall receive no pay, compensation, or allowance whatsoever prior to his appointment under this act.

Proviso.
No pay, etc., prior to appointment.

Approved, July 1, 1886.

July 1, 1886.

CHAP. 600.—An act making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and for other purposes.

Diplomatic and consular appropriations.
To be full compensation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, severally appropriated in full compensation for the diplomatic and consular service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, namely:

Schedule A.

SCHEDULE A.

Salaries.

SALARIES OF MINISTERS.

Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary.

Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia, at seventeen thousand five hundred dollars each, seventy thousand dollars.

Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to Japan, China, Spain, Austria, Italy, Brazil, and Mexico, at twelve thousand dollars each, eighty-four thousand dollars.

Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to Chili and Peru, at ten thousand dollars each, twenty thousand dollars.

Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador, to reside at such place in either of said states as the President may direct, ten thousand dollars.

Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Turkey, ten thousand dollars.

Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of Colombia, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Ministers resident.

Ministers resident in Belgium, Netherlands, Hawaiian Islands, Sweden and Norway, and Venezuela, at seven thousand five hundred dollars each, thirty seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Ministers resident and consuls-general.

Minister resident and consul-general in the Argentine Republic, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

Ministers resident and consuls-general in Liberia, Switzerland, L. mark, Portugal, Siam, Persia, Corea, Hayti, and Bolivia, at five thousand dollars each; and the minister resident and consul-general in Haiti shall also be accredited as chargé d'affaires to Santo Domingo, at five thousand dollars.

Minister resident and consul-general to Roumania, Servia, and Greece, six thousand five hundred dollars.

Agent and consul-general at Cairo, five thousand dollars.

Agent, etc., Cairo.

Chargé d'affaires to Paraguay and Uruguay, five thousand dollars.

Chargés d'affaires.

Chargés d'affaires ad interim and diplomatic officers abroad, twenty thousand dollars.

SALARIES, SECRETARIES OF LEGATIONS.

Secretaries of the legations in London, Paris, Berlin, and Saint Petersburg, at two thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars each, ten thousand five hundred dollars. Secretaries of legations.

Secretaries of the legations in China and Japan, at two thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars each, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Secretaries of the legations in Spain, Turkey, Austria, Italy, Brazil, and Mexico, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

Secretaries of the legations in Chili and Peru, at one thousand five hundred dollars each, three thousand dollars.

Second secretaries of the legations at London, Paris, and Berlin, at two thousand dollars each, six thousand dollars. Second secretaries.

Second secretaries of the legations in Japan and China, who shall be American students of the language of the court and country to which they are appointed, respectively, and shall be allowed and required, under the direction of the Secretary of State, to devote their time to the acquisition of such language, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, three thousand six hundred dollars. Second secretaries in China and Japan to study the language of the country.

Clerk to the legation in Spain, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Clerk to legation in Spain.

Secretary of legation and consul-general at Bogota, two thousand dollars.

Secretaries of legation and consuls-general.

Secretary of legation in Central American States and consul-general to Guatemala, two thousand dollars.

SALARIES, INTERPRETERS TO LEGATIONS.

Interpreter to the legation in China, three thousand dollar

Interpreters.

Interpreters to the legations in Japan and Turkey, at two thousand five hundred dollars each, five thousand dollars. But no person drawing the salary of interpreter as above provided shall be allowed any part of the salary appropriated for any secretary of legation or other officer.

No additional salary to interpreter.

Interpreter to the legation and consulate-general in Persia, one thousand dollars.

Interpreter to the legation in Corea, one thousand dollars.

Interpreter to the legation and consulate-general in Bangkok, Siam, five hundred dollars.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, FOREIGN MISSIONS.

For the purpose of enabling the President to provide, at the public expense, all such stationery, blanks, record and other books, seals, presses, flags, and signs as he shall think necessary for the several legations in the transaction of their business, and also for rent, postage, telegrams, furniture, messenger service, clerk-hire, compensation of carasses, guards, dragomans, and porters, including compensation of interpreter, guards, and Arabic clerk at the consulate at Tangiers, and the compensation of despatch agents at London, New York, and San Francisco, and for traveling and miscellaneous expenses of legations, and for printing in the Department of State, one hundred and five thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses foreign missions.

Despatch agents.

Printing.

Miscellaneous.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES OF LEGATIONS.

Loss by exchange.	Loss by exchange in remittances of money to and from legations, two thousand five hundred dollars.
Hire of launch, Constantinople.	Hiring of steam-launch for use of the legation at Constantinople, one thousand eight hundred dollars.
Rent. Peking, China.	Rent of buildings for legation and other purposes at Peking, or such other place in China as shall be designated, three thousand one hundred dollars.
Tokio, Japan.	For rent of legation buildings in Tokio, Japan, for the year ending March fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, three thousand four hundred dollars.
Purchase of buildings, etc., Seoul, Corea.	For purchase of building and grounds for legation at Seoul, Corea, and repairs upon the same, five thousand dollars.
Cape Spartel and Tangier light.	Annual proportion of the expenses of Cape Spartel and Tangier light, on the coast of Morocco, including loss by exchange, three hundred and twenty-five dollars.
Bringing home persons charged with crime.	Actual expenses incurred in bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crime, five thousand dollars.
Extradition expenses.	To enable the Secretary of State to comply with the requirement of the fourth section of "An act regulating fees and the practice in extradition cases," approved August third, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, to be disbursed by the Secretary of State, five thousand dollars.
Vol. 22, p. 216.	
Life-saving testimonials.	For expenses which may be incurred in the acknowledgment of the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American seamen or citizens from shipwreck, four thousand dollars.
Expenses, neutrality act.	To meet the necessary expenses attendant upon the execution of the neutrality act, to be expended under the direction of the President, pursuant to the requirement of section two hundred and ninety-one of the Revised Statutes, fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.
R. S., sec. 291, p. 49.	
Unforeseen emergencies.	To enable the President to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the diplomatic and consular service, and to extend the commercial and other interests of the United States, to be expended pursuant to the requirement of section two hundred and ninety-one of the Revised Statutes, fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.
R. S., sec. 291, p. 49.	
Allowance to heirs of diplomatic or consular officers dying abroad.	For the payment, under the provisions of section seventeen hundred and forty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States, of the widows or heirs-at-law of diplomatic or consular officers of the United States dying in foreign countries in the discharge of their duties, five thousand dollars.
R. S., sec. 1749, p. 311.	
Transporting remains of ministers and consuls.	For defraying the expenses of transporting the remains of ministers and consuls of the United States to their former homes in this country for interment, where such ministers or consuls have died, or who may die, abroad, while in discharge of their official duties, ten thousand dollars.
International Bureau of Weights and Measures.	Contribution to the maintenance of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, in conformity with the terms of the convention of May twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be paid, under the direction of the Secretary of State, to said Bureau on its certificate of apportionment, two thousand two hundred and seventy dollars.
Vol. 20, p. 714.	

Schedule B.

SCHEDULE B.

Salaries.

SALARIES, CONSULS-GENERAL.

Consuls-general.	Consuls-general at London, Paris, Havana, and Rio de Janeiro, at six thousand dollars each, twenty-four thousand dollars.
	Consuls-general at Shanghai and Calcutta, at five thousand dollars each, ten thousand dollars.

Consul-general at Kanagawa, four thousand dollars.
 Consul-general at Panama, four thousand dollars.
 Consul-general at Melbourne, four thousand five hundred dollars.
 Consuls-general at Berlin, Montreal, and Honolulu, at four thousand dollars each, twelve thousand dollars.
 Consul general at Halifax, three thousand five hundred dollars.
 Consuls-general at Saint Petersburg, Frankfort, Vienna, Constantinople, and Rome, and in Ecuador, at three thousand dollars each, eighteen thousand dollars.
 Consul-general at Mexico, two thousand five hundred dollars.

SALARIES, CONSULAR SERVICE.

For salaries of consuls, vice-consuls, and commercial agents, three hundred and thirty-three thousand five hundred dollars, namely :
 Consul at Liverpool, six thousand dollars.
 Consul at Hong-Kong, five thousand dollars.

CLASS II.—At three thousand five hundred dollars per annum: Class II, \$3,500 a year.

CHINA.

Foochow ; Hankow ; Canton ; Amoy ; Tien-Tsin ; Chin-Kiang.

PERU.

Callao.

CLASS III.—At three thousand dollars per annum. Class III, \$3,000 a year.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Manchester ; Glasgow ; Bradford ; Belfast ; Demerara ; Ottawa ; Singapore.

CHINA.

Ningpo.

FRANCE.

Havre.

SPANISH DOMINIONS.

Matanzas (Cuba).

MEXICO.

Vera Cruz.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Colon (Aspinwall).

JAPAN.

Nagasaki ; Osaka and Hiogo.

CHILL.

Valparaiso.

CLASS IV.—At two thousand five hundred dollars per annum. Class IV, \$2,500 a year.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Tunstall ; Birmingham ; Sheffield ; Dundee ; Leith ; Nottingham ; Victoria (British Columbia).

FRENCH DOMINIONS.

Marseilles; Bordeaux; Lyons.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Buenos Ayres.

GERMANY.

Hamburg; Bremen; Dresden.

SPANISH DOMINIONS.

Cienfuegos; Santiago de Cuba.

BELGIUM.

Brussels; Antwerp.

DANISH DOMINIONS.

St. Thomas.

TURKISH DOMINIONS.

Smyrna.

GREECE.

Athens.

Class V, \$2,000
a year.

CLASS V.—At two thousand dollars per annum.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Cork; Dublin; Leeds; Cardiff; Toronto; Hamilton (Ontario); Saint John (New Brunswick); Kingston (Jamaica); Nassau (New Providence); Port Louis (Mauritius); Sydney (New South Wales).

VENEZUELA.

Maracaibo.

TURKISH DOMINIONS.

Beirut; Jerusalem.

SPANISH DOMINIONS.

San Juan (Porto Rico); Sagua la Grande (Cuba).

BARBARY STATES.

Tangier.

NETHERLANDS.

Rotterdam.

RUSSIA.

Odessa.

GERMANY.

Sonneberg; Nuremberg; Barmen; Cologne; Chemnitz; Leipsic; Crefeld.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Trieste; Prague.

SWITZERLAND.

Basle; Zurich.

ITALY.

Palermo.

MEXICO.

Acapulco; Matamoras.

BRAZIL.

Pernambuco.

MADAGASCAR.

Tamatave.

URUGUAY.

Montevideo.

HONDURAS.

Tegucigalpa.

COSTA RICA.

San Jose.

NICARAGUA.

Managua; San Juan del Norte.

SAN SALVADOR.

San Salvador.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Manila

FRIENDLY AND NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS.

Apia.

CLASS VI.—At one thousand five hundred dollars per annum:

Class VI, \$1,500
a year.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Bristol; Clifton; Southampton; Newcastle; Auckland; Gibraltar;
Cape Town; Saint Helena; Charlottetown (Prince Edward Island);
Port Stanley (Falkland Islands); Pictou; Winnipeg; Mahe; Kingston;
Prescott; Port Sarnia; Quebec; Saint John's (Canada); Barbadoes;
Bermuda; Fort Erie; Goderich (Canada West); Amherstburg (Canada
West); Windsor (Canada West); Ceylon; Antigua; Saint Stephen's;
Malta.

FRENCH DOMINIONS.

Nice; Martinique; Guadeloupe.

SPAIN.

Cadiz; Malaga; Barcelona.

PORTUGUESE DOMINIONS.

Fayal (Azores); Funchal (Madeira).

BELGIUM.

Verviers and Liege.

GERMANY.

Munich; Stuttgart; Mannheim; Aix la Chapelle.

	NETHERLANDS.
Amsterdam.	
	DENMARK.
Copenhagen.	
	SWITZERLAND.
Geneva.	
	ITALY.
Genoa; Naples; Milan; Leghorn; Florence; Messina.	
	MEXICO.
Tampico; El Paso del Norte.	
	VENEZUELA.
Laguayra; Puerto Cabello.	
	PARAGUAY.
Asuncion.	
	BRAZIL.
Bahia; Para.	
	SAN DOMINGO.
San Domingo.	
	TURKISH DOMINIONS.
Sivas.	

Schedule C.

SCHEDULE C.

Class VII, \$1,000
a year.

CLASS VII.—At one thousand dollars per annum.

	GREAT BRITAIN.
Gaspe Basin; Windsor (Nova Scotia); Bombay; Sierra Leone; Turk's Island.	
	CHILI
Talcahuano.	
	GERMANY.
Stettin.	
	BELGIUM.
Ghent.	
	FRANCE.
Nantes; Algiers.	
	ITALY.
Venice.	
	HAYTI.
Cape Haytien.	
	NETHERLANDS.
Batavia.	

BRAZIL.

Rio Grande do Sul.

HONDURAS.

Ruatan and Truxillo (to reside at Utilia).

EASTERN AFRICA.

Mozambique.

MEXICO.

Guaymas; Nuevo Laredo; Piedras Negras.

MUSCAT.

Zanzibar.

PORTUGUESE DOMINIONS.

Santiago (Cape Verde Islands).

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

Tahiti.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Christiania.

COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

Commercial agencies.

SCHEDULE C.

Saint Paul de Loando; Levuka; Gaboon.

And in the estimates for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, there shall be estimated for specifically, under classified consulates, all consulates and commercial agencies where the fees collected or compensation allowed for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, exceeds one thousand dollars.

All consulates and commercial agencies to be estimated for specifically.

CONSULAR CLERKS.

Seven consular clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars per annum each, eight thousand four hundred dollars.

Consular clerks.

Six consular clerks, at one thousand dollars per annum each, six thousand dollars.

CONSULAR OFFICERS NOT CITIZENS.

For consular officers not citizens of the United States, six thousand dollars.

Consular officers not citizens.

ALLOWANCE FOR CLERKS AT CONSULATES.

For allowance for clerks at consulates, fifty thousand three hundred and twenty dollars, the sum to be allowed at each consulate not to exceed the rate herein specified, as follows:

Clerks at consulates.

Consul at Liverpool, two thousand dollars.

Consul-general at Havana, one thousand six hundred dollars.

Consul-general at Shanghai, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Consuls-general at London, Paris, and Rio de Janeiro, at one thousand six hundred dollars each, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

Consuls-general at Berlin, Frankfort, Vienna, Montreal, and Kana-gawa, and consuls at Hamburg, Bremen, Manchester, Lyons, Hong-Kong, Havre, Orefeld, and Chemnitz, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; fifteen thousand six hundred dollars.

Consuls at Bradford, Birmingham, and Marseilles, at nine hundred and sixty dollars each, two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

Consuls-general at Calcutta, Port au Prince, and Melbourne, and consuls at Leipsic, Sheffield, Sonneberg, Dresden, Antwerp, Nuremberg, Tunstall, Bordeaux, Colon, Singapore, Glasgow, and Panama, at eight hundred dollars each, twelve thousand dollars.

Consuls at Belfast, Barmen, Leith, Dundee, and Victoria, and the consuls-general at Matamoras and Halifax, at six hundred and forty dollars each, four thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

Consul-general at Mexico and Berne, and consuls at Malaga, Naples, Genoa, Stuttgart, Florence, Mannheim, Prague, Zurich, Beirut, and Demerara, at four hundred and eighty dollars each, five thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

Consulates not specified.

For an additional allowance for clerks at consulates, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State at consulates not herein provided for in respect to clerk-hire, no greater portion of this sum than four hundred dollars to be allowed to any one consulate in any one fiscal year: *Provided*, That the total sum expended in one year shall not exceed amount appropriated, ten thousand dollars: *And provided further*, That out of the amount hereby appropriated the Secretary of State may make such allowance as may to him seem proper to any interpreter for clerical services, in addition to his pay as interpreter.

Provisos.

Limit.

Allowance to interpreters for clerical services.

INTERPRETERS TO CONSULATES IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

Interpreters, China and Japan.

Interpreters to be employed at consulates in China and Japan, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, twelve thousand dollars.

MARSHALS FOR CONSULAR COURTS.

Marshals, consular courts.

Marshals for the consular courts in Japan, China, and Turkey, eight thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous.

MISCELLANEOUS CONSULAR EXPENSES.

Boat and crew, consul at Osaka and Hiogo.

Boat for official use of United States consul at Osaka and Hiogo, and for pay of boat's crew, five hundred dollars.

Boat and crew, consul at Hong-Kong.

Boat for official use of the United States consul at Hong-Kong, and for pay of boat's crew, five hundred dollars.

Interpreters and guards.

Interpreters and guards at the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Cairo, Jerusalem, and Beirut, in the Turkish dominions, and at Seoul, in Corea, four thousand dollars.

Expense of exchange.

Actual cost and expense of making exchange of money to and from the several consulates and consulates-general, four thousand dollars.

EXPENSES OF PRISONS FOR AMERICAN CONVICTS.

Consular prisons. Bangkok, Siam. Shanghai, China.

For the expense of a prison and prison-keeper at the consulate-general in Bangkok, Siam, one thousand dollars.

Actual expense of renting a prison at Shanghai for American convicts in China, seven hundred and fifty dollars, and for the wages of a keeper of such prison, eight hundred dollars, one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Kanagawa, Japan.

Actual expense of renting a prison in Kanagawa for American convicts in Japan, seven hundred and fifty dollars, and for the wages of a keeper of such prison, eight hundred dollars, one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Keeping and feeding prisoners.

For the purpose of paying for the keeping and feeding of prisoners in China, Japan, Siam, and Turkey, nine thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no more than seventy-five cents per day for the keeping and feeding of each prisoner while actually confined shall be allowed or paid

Provisos.

Maximum allowance.

for any such keeping and feeding; this is not to be understood as covering cost of medical attendance and medicines when required by such prisoners: *And provided further*, That no allowance shall be made for the keeping and feeding of any prisoner who is able to pay, or does pay, the above sum of seventy-five cents per day; and the consular officer shall certify to the fact of inability in every case.

No allowance for self-supporting prisoners.

Rent of prisons for American convicts in Turkey, and for wages of keepers of the same, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Prisons in Turkey.

RELIEF AND PROTECTION OF AMERICAN SEAMEN.

Relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, or so much thereof as may be necessary, fifty thousand dollars.

Relief of American seamen.

FOREIGN HOSPITALS AT PANAMA.

Annual contributions towards the support of foreign hospitals at Panama, to be paid by the Secretary of State upon the assurance that suffering seamen and citizens of the United States will be admitted to the privileges of said hospitals, five hundred dollars.

Foreign hospitals at Panama.

PUBLICATION OF CONSULAR AND COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

Preparation, printing, publication, and distribution, by the Department of State, of the consular and other commercial reports, including circular letters to chambers of commerce, twenty thousand dollars.

Publication, etc., consular reports.

Expense of revising the Consular Regulations by the Department of State, three thousand dollars.

Revising Consular Regulations.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, UNITED STATES CONSULATES.

Expense of providing all such stationery, blanks, record and other books, seals, presses, flags, signs, rent, postage, furniture, statistics, newspapers, freight, foreign and domestic, telegrams, advertising, messenger-service, traveling expenses of consular clerks, and such other miscellaneous expenses as the President may think necessary for the several consulates and commercial agencies in the transaction of their business, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

Approved, July 1, 1886.

CHAP. 601.—An act to authorize the Denison and Washita Valley Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

July 1, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Denison and Washita Valley Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Texas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point to be selected by said railway company on Red River, near Denison, in Grayson County, in the State of Texas, and running thence by the most practicable route through the Indian Territory in the direction of Fort Smith, in the State of Arkansas, to a point of intersection with the projected line of the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway, in the Indian Territory, from Fort Smith to Paris, in the State of Texas, by the most feasible and practicable route thereto, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turnouts, branches, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

Denison and Washita Valley Railway Company, authorized to construct railway and telegraph and telephone line through Indian Territory.
Location.

Right of way	<p>SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railway, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet, in addition to right of way, for stations, for every ten miles of road, with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: <i>Provided</i>, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: <i>Provided further</i>, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used, such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.</p>
Stations.	
Provisos.	
Limit.	
To be used only for railroad, etc., purposes.	<p>SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian nations or tribes through which it may be constructed, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisalment of three disinterested referees, to be appointed one (who shall act as chairman) by the President, one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belongs, and one by said railroad company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe, before a district judge, clerk of a district court, or United States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof; and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member, after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of the court held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, or at the district court for the northern district of Texas, upon the application of the other party. The chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings, within the nation to which such occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nations. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by such railroad company. In case the referees cannot agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the district court held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, or the district court for the northern district of Texas, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition, according to the laws of the State in which the same shall be heard provided for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes. If upon the hearing of said appeal the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, the costs of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railroad company. If the judgment of the court shall be for the same sum as the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the appellant. If the judgment of the court shall be for a smaller sum than the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the party claiming</p>
Compensation for damages.	
Appraisalment.	
Appointment of referees.	
Substitution in case of failure to appoint.	
Compensation to referees.	
Witness fees.	
Appeal to district court Fort Smith, Ark., or northern district, Texas.	
Costs.	

damages. When proceedings have been commenced in court, the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railroad.

SEC. 4. That said railroad company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Texas for services or transportation of the same kind: *Provided*, That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway, and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines, until a State government or governments shall exist in said Territory within the limits of which said railway, or a part thereof, shall be located; and then such State government or governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freights within their respective limits by said railway; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State: *Provided, however*, That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or inter-State, shall not exceed the rate above expressed: *And provided further*, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide; and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nations or tribes through whose lands said line may be located, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for in this act for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway, for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territory, said payments to be made in installments of five hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is graded: *Provided*, That if the general council of either of the nations or tribes through whose land said railway may be located shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowances provided for in this section, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupant of lands, with the right of appeal to the courts upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as therein provided: *Provided further*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railway company for said dissenting nation or tribe shall be in lieu of the compensation that said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provision. Said company shall also pay, so long as said Territory is owned and occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said Territory. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him, in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force among the different nations and tribes, according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations and tribes, to impose such additional taxes upon said railroad as it may deem just and proper for their benefit; and any Territory or State hereafter formed through which said railway shall have been established may exercise the like power as to such part of said railway as may lie within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

Railroad company may proceed, pending decision, upon paying double the award.

Freight rates.

Provisos.

Passenger rates. Right to regulate charges reserved.

Maximum charges.

Mails.

Additional compensation to tribes.

Provisos.

General council may appeal to Secretary of Interior.

Award to be in place of other compensation.

Annual payment.

Distribution.

Right of taxation reserved.

Maps to be filed with Secretary of Interior and chiefs.

Proviso.

Work to be begun within six months from filing map.

Officers, etc., allowed to reside on right of way.

Litigation.

Fifty miles at least to be built in three years.

Crossings, etc.

Company not to interfere in present tenure of land.

Proviso.
Violation to cause forfeiture.

Mortgages to be recorded in Interior Department.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.

Not assignable prior to completion.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located lines through said Territory to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located; and after the filing of said maps no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided*, That when a map showing any portion of said railway company's located line is filed as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within six months thereafter, or such location shall be void; and said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in sections of twenty-five miles before construction of any such section shall be begun.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon such right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.

SEC. 8. That the United States circuit and district courts for the northern district of Texas and the western district of Arkansas, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress, shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said Denison and Washita Valley Railway Company and the nations and tribes through whose territory said railway shall be constructed. Said courts shall have like jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all controversies arising between the inhabitants of said nations or tribes and said railway company; and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory, without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. That said railway company shall build at least fifty miles of its railway in said Territory within three years after the passage of this act, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; that said railroad company shall construct and maintain continually all fences, road and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

SEC. 10. That the said Denison and Washita Valley Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian nations any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

SEC. 11. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railroad, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory, shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

SEC. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act; and the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever prior to the construction and completion of the road, except as to mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Approved, July 1, 1886.

CHAP. 608.—An act to provide for the sale of the Cherokee Reservation in the State of Arkansas.

July 2, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the lands known as the old Cherokee Reservation, in townships seven and eight north, of range twenty-one west of the fifth principal meridian, in the State of Arkansas, be, and are hereby, placed under the control of the General Land Office, to be sold and disposed of in the same manner and under the same regulations as other public lands of the United States, except as hereinafter provided.

Cherokee Reservation, Arkansas, to be sold.

SEC. 2. That such homestead and pre-emption entries as have been made, under instructions from the General Land Office, upon the odd-numbered sections of said reservation, as shall appear to be in all respects fair and regular, except as to time of sale, are hereby confirmed, and patents shall be issued thereon as in other cases.

Homestead entries confirmed.

SEC. 3. That all actual settlers, and settlers upon adjoining lands, who are duly qualified to make entries under the homestead laws of the United States, and who settled upon or improved either odd or even numbered sections of said reservation at any time prior to the date of this act, and are now residing thereon, or cultivating the same and residing upon adjoining lands, shall be entitled to a preference right of entry under said laws, not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres, including the tract on which they reside, if residing on adjoining lands, with credit for actual settlement and residence or cultivation heretofore made in computing the time necessary to perfect title; but in no case shall actual settlers on adjoining lands be permitted to abandon any part of their claims upon which settlements have been made to secure a larger or increased amount of the reservation: *Provided*, That all such parties shall file their applications under the homestead laws within three months from date of receipt by the local land-officers of instructions under this act from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and make proof and payment as in other cases.

Actual settlers to have preference of entry.

Proviso.
Applications to be filed within three months.

Approved, July 2, 1886.

CHAP. 609.—An act to construct a road to the national cemetery at Natchez, Mississippi.

July 2, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of constructing a macadamized or gravel road from the city of Natchez, Mississippi, to the national cemetery near that city: *Provided*, That the right of way, not less than fifty feet in width, shall first be secured to the United States to the ground over which said road shall run: *And provided further*, That said road shall be constructed under the supervision of the Secretary of War, upon a contract let to the lowest bidder.

National cemetery, Natchez, Miss. Appropriation to construct road to.

Proviso.
Right of way.

Construction.

Approved, July 2, 1886.

CHAP. 610.—An act making an appropriation to construct a road or wagon roadway from the United States barracks in Saint Bernard Parish, Louisiana, to the national military cemetery at Chalmette, in said parish.

July 2, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of constructing a macadamized road or wagon roadway from the United States barracks in the parish of Saint Bernard, Louisiana, about one mile and a half, to the national military cemetery at Chalmette, in said parish.

National cemetery, Chalmette, La.
Appropriation to construct road to, from United States barracks, Saint Bernard parish.

To be expended
under direction of
Secretary of War.

Report.

SEC. 2. That the sum of money appropriated by this act shall be expended by and under the direction of the Secretary of War, either by contract or otherwise, as to him may seem best.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War shall report to Congress at its next session his action under the provisions of this act.

Approved, July 2, 1886.

July 2, 1886.

CHAP. 611.—An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and for other purposes.

Pension appro-
priations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and for other purposes, namely:

Pensions.

For Army and Navy pensions as follows: For invalids, widows, minor children, and dependent relatives, and survivors and widows of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, seventy-five million dollars: *Provided,* That the appropriations aforesaid for Navy pensions shall be paid from the income of the Navy pension fund, so far as the same may be sufficient for that purpose: *And provided further,* That the amount expended under each of the above items shall be accounted for separately.

Provisos.
Navy pensions
paid from Navy
fund.

Fees, etc., exam-
ining surgeons.

For fees and expenses of examining surgeons, eight hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars. And each member of each examining board shall, as now authorized by law, receive the sum of two dollars for the examination of each applicant whenever five or a less number shall be examined on any one day, and one dollar for the examination of each additional applicant on such day: *Provided,* That if twenty or more applicants appear on one day, no fewer than twenty shall, if practicable, be examined on said day, and that if fewer examinations be then made, twenty or more having appeared, then there shall be paid for the first examinations made on the next examination day the fee of one dollar only until twenty examinations shall have been made.

Proviso.
Twenty exami-
nations to be made
in one day.

Salaries to
agents.

For the salaries of eighteen agents for the payment of pensions, at four thousand dollars each, seventy-two thousand dollars; and hereafter the provisions of section three of the act approved July fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and for other purposes," are hereby extended and made applicable to all official mail-matter of agents for the payment of pensions.

Official mail-mat-
ter to be carried
free.
Vol. 23, p. 158.

Clerk hire, rents,
stationery, etc.

For clerk hire, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; rents, twenty thousand dollars; fuel, one thousand two hundred dollars; lights, two thousand dollars; postage on letters to the Executive Departments and to pensioners, stationery, and other necessary expenses, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, nine thousand dollars; in all, one hundred and eighty-two thousand two hundred dollars.

Approved, July 2, 1886.

July 3, 1886.

CHAP. 622.—An act granting the right of way to the Leavenworth, Northern and Southern Railway Company through the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth.

Right of way
through Fort
Leavenworth res-
ervation to Leav-
enworth, Northern
and Southern Rail-
way Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way not exceeding one hundred feet in width is hereby granted to the Leavenworth, Northern and Southern Railway Company, a corporation created under the laws of the State of Kansas, to construct and operate a railroad across and over the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, in

the State of Kansas, upon such line as shall be designated and fixed by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That if any part of the line to be so designated and fixed shall be upon any portion of any right of way heretofore fixed by the Secretary of War for any other railroad company, all differences between such companies as to the occupying of such line, and as to any compensation to be paid therefor, shall be determined by the Secretary of War: *And provided further*, That no further interference with any railway line now in operation on said reservation shall be made than the public interest shall require.

Provisos.
Compensation for use of line of other company.

Not to interfere with other lines.

Approved, July 3, 1886.

CHAP. 623.—An act to authorize the improvement of the water-power in the Mississippi River at Little Falls, Minnesota.

July 3, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Little Falls Water-Power Company of Minnesota to improve and develop the water-power in the Mississippi River at Little Falls, in the State of Minnesota, by constructing, maintaining, and operating in said river, at said Little Falls, dams, piers, sluice ways, canals, locks, ponds, breakwaters, abutments, and mill sites for manufacturing purposes: *Provided*, That there shall be placed and maintained in connection with said dam and other works a sluice-way, lock, or other fixture sufficient and so arranged as to permit logs, timber, and lumber to pass around, through, or over said dam or other works without unreasonable delay or hindrance, and without tolls or charges: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of War may at any time require such changes and alterations to be made in said works, at the expense of said water-power company, as he may deem advisable and necessary in the interest of navigation.

Little Falls Water-Power Company may build dam, etc., at Little Falls, Mississippi River, Minn.

Provisos.
Sluice-way, etc., for passage of logs, etc.

Changes.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, July 3, 1886.

CHAP. 636.—An act to authorize the printing of the eulogies delivered in Congress upon the late John F. Miller.

July 6, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be printed of the eulogies delivered in Congress upon the late John F. Miller, a Senator from California, prepared under the direction of the Joint Committee on Public Printing, twelve thousand copies, of which four thousand shall be for the use of the Senate and eight thousand for the use of the House of Representatives; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to have printed a portrait of said John F. Miller, to accompany said eulogies; and for engraving and printing said portrait the sum of five hundred dollars, or so much as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

John F. Miller, late Senator from California.
Eulogies.

Portrait.
Appropriation.

Approved, July 6, 1886.

CHAP. 637.—An act to forfeit the lands granted to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific coast, and to restore the same to settlement and for other purposes

July 6, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the lands, excepting the right of way and the right, power, and authority given to said corporation to take from the public lands adjacent to the line of said road ma-

Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.

Forfeiture of grant of lands adjacent to uncompleted portion of road, except right of way, etc.

Vol. 14, p. 292.

terial of earth, stone, timber, and so forth, for the construction thereof, including all necessary grounds for station buildings, workshops, depots, machine-shops, switches, side-tracks, turn-tables, and water-stations, heretofore granted to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company by an act entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific coast," approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and subsequent acts and joint resolutions of Congress, which are adjacent to and coterminous with the uncompleted portions of the main line of said road, embraced within both the granted and indemnity limits, as contemplated to be constructed under and by the provisions of the said act of July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and acts and joint resolutions subsequent thereto and relating to the construction of said road and telegraph, be and the same are hereby, declared forfeited and restored to the public domain.

Approved, July 6, 1886.

July 6, 1886.

CHAP. 744.—An act to authorize the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railway Company authorized to build railway and telegraph and telephoneline through Indian Territory.

Location.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Kansas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point to be selected by said railway company near and south of the City of Baxter Springs, in the State of Kansas, and running thence by the most practicable route through the Indian Territory to the Northwest corner of the State of Arkansas, and after passing through the counties of Benton and Washington, in the State of Arkansas, to the town of Evansville, in the said county of Washington; thence from the said town of Evansville, through the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, to the city of Fort Smith, in the said State of Arkansas, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracts, turnouts, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

Right of way.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railway, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet, in addition to right of way, for stations, for every ten miles of road, with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill; *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used, such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

Stations.

Provisos.

Lands not to be sold or leased by company.

Damages.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian nations or tribes through which it may be constructed, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of

such railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterested referees, to be appointed one (who shall act as chairman) by the President, one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belongs, and one by said railroad company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe, before a district judge, clerk of a district court, or United States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof; and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member, after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of the court held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, or at the district court for the district of Kansas, upon the application of the other party. The chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings, within the nation to which such occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nations. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by such railroad company. In case the referees cannot agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the district court held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, or the district court for the district of Kansas, which courts shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition, according to the laws of the State in which the same shall be heard provided for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes. If upon the hearing of said appeal the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, the costs of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railroad company. If the judgment of the court shall be for the same sum as the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the appellant. If the judgment of the court shall be for a smaller sum than the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the party claiming damages. When proceedings have been commenced in court, the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railroad.

Appraisement.
Appointment of referees.

Substitution in case of failure to appoint.

Compensation to referees:

Fees of witnesses.
Costs to be paid by company.

Appeal to district court at Fort Smith, Ark., or district of Kansas.

Costs.

Company may commence on deposit of double the award.

Freight rates.

Provisos.
Passenger rates, limit.

¹Telegraph and telegraph and telephone charges.

Right to regulate inter-State charges.

Maximum charges.
Mails.

SEC. 4. That said railroad company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Arkansas for services or transportation of the same kind: *Provided*, That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines, until a State government or governments shall exist in said Territory within the limits of which said railway or a part thereof, shall be located; and then such State government or governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freights within their respective limits by said railway; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State: *Provided, however*, That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or inter-State, shall not exceed the rate above expressed: *And provided further*, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices

Additional compensation to tribes.

Provisos.
General council may appeal to Secretary of Interior as to allowance.

Award to be in place of compensation.

Annual rental.

Right of taxation reserved.

Maps to be filed with Secretary of Interior and chiefs.

Proviso.

Company to begin grading within six months from filing map.

Employees allowed to reside on right of way.

Jurisdiction of circuit and district courts for western district of Arkansas and district of Kansas, in litigation.

as Congress may by law provide; and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nations or tribes through whose lands said line may be located, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for in this act for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway, for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territory, said payments to be made in installments of five hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is graded: *Provided*, That if the general council of either of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowances provided for in this section, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupant of lands, with the right of appeal to the courts upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as therein provided: *Provided further*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railway company for said dissenting nation or tribe shall be in lieu of the compensation that said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provision. Said company shall also pay, so long as said Territory is owned and occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said Territory. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him, in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force amongst the different nations and tribes, according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations and tribes, to impose such additional taxes upon said railroad as it may deem just and proper for their benefit; and any Territory or State hereafter formed through which said railway shall have been established may exercise the like power as to such part of said railway as may lie within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located line through said Territory to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located; and after the filing of said maps no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided*, That when a map showing any portion of said railway company's located line is filed as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within six months thereafter, or such location shall be void; and said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in sections of twenty-five miles before construction of any such section shall be begun.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon such right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.

SEC. 8. That the United States circuit and district courts for the district of Kansas and the western district of Arkansas, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress, shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf

Railway Company and the nations and tribes through whose territory said railway shall be constructed. Said courts shall have like jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all controversies arising between the inhabitants of said nations or tribes and said railway company; and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory, without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. That said railway company shall build at least fifty miles of its railway in said Territory within three years after the passage of this act, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; that said railroad company shall construct and maintain continually all fences, road and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

At least 50 miles to be built within three years or rights forfeited.

SEC. 10. That the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian nations or tribes any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

Condition of acceptance.

Proviso.
Violation to work forfeiture.

SEC. 11. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railroad, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory, shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

Record of mortgages.

SEC. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act; and the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever prior to the construction and completion of the road, except as to mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.
Not assignable prior to construction and completion.

Received by the President, June 24, 1886.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

CHAP. 745.—An act to amend chapter two hundred and eighteen of the acts of the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress, approved June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two.

July 8, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the county of Attala, in the northern judicial district of the State of Mississippi, is hereby transferred from the western to the eastern division of said district. All crimes and offences heretofore committed within said western division shall be prosecuted tried and determined in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed.

Attala County transferred from western to eastern division, northern judicial district of Mississippi.
Vol. 22, p. 101.

Approved, July 8, 1886.

July 8, 1886.

CHAP. 746.—An act referring to the Court of Claims the claims for property seized by General Johnston on the Utah expedition for examination and report.

Joseph C. Irwin
& Co.
C. A. Perry & Co.
Claims referred
to Court of Claims.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the claims of Joseph C. Irwin and Company and C. A. Perry and Company, freighters, for property claimed to have been taken and impressed into the service of the United States in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, by orders of Colonel Albert Sidney Johnston, in command of the Utah expedition, as well as for property alleged to have been sold to the Government, be, and the same are hereby, referred, with all the papers relating thereto, to the Court of Claims, for adjudication, according to law, on the proofs heretofore presented and such other proofs as may be adduced, and report the same to Congress

Approved, July 8, 1886.

July 8, 1886.

CHAP. 747.—An act to authorize the purchase of a certain tract of land near San Antonio, Texas, and to provide for the sale of the old site of Fort Brady, Michigan, and for a new site and the construction of suitable buildings thereon.

San Antonio,
Texas.
Secretary of War
to purchase tract
of land near.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and is, authorized and directed to purchase and to acquire a valid title to, for the United States, a certain tract of land lying in the county of Bexar, in the State of Texas, near the city of San Antonio, consisting of three hundred and ten acres, more or less, and being the same now held by the United States for a drill-ground under a rental contract with John H. Kampmann, and dated July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-five.

Appropriation.

SEC. 2. That in order to make said purchase and to acquire said title the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, upon the order of the Secretary of War, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand dollars, which is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of purchasing and acquiring a valid title to said tract of land.

Fort Brady mili-
tary reservation,
Michigan, to be
sold; exception.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to sell the military reservation known as Fort Brady, in the village of Sault Sainte Marie, in the State of Michigan, except that portion lying north of Water street extended, which shall be reserved for canal and wharf purposes, and except the plat of ground now occupied as a military cemetery, which shall also be reserved. In disposing of said property the Secretary of War shall cause the grounds to be platted in blocks, streets, and alleys, corresponding as near as may be with the plat of the village of Sault Sainte Marie, and in lots not exceeding one-quarter of an acre in each, unless with due reference to the requirements of the houses and buildings now located on said grounds. The Secretary of War shall also cause the lots to be appraised and sold at public or private sale, at not less than the appraised value, having first been offered at public sale. The expense of advertising, appraisement, survey, and sale shall be paid out of the proceeds of said sale, and the balance paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Property to be
platted and sold in
lots.

Expenses.
Proceeds.

Secretary of War
to purchase
grounds in or near
Sault Ste. Marie,
Mich., and con-
struct military
post called Fort
Brady.

Appropriation.

Proviso.
Title.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of War is also authorized to purchase grounds in or near the village of Sault Sainte Marie, suitable and sufficient for fortifications and for garrison purposes and construct thereon the necessary buildings, with appurtenances, sufficient for a four company military post, to be known as Fort Brady, in accordance with estimates to be prepared by the War Department; and a sufficient sum of money, not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of War to comply with the provisions of this act: *Provided,* That the title to lands authorized to be purchased under the fourth section of this act shall be approved by the Attorney-General.

SEC. 5. That in platting these grounds the Secretary of War, in his discretion, may reserve all that part of the reservation lying south of Portage street, to be set apart and kept by the municipal authorities of Sault Sainte Marie, as a public park for its citizens and the people of the United States.

Ground for public park may be reserved.

SEC. 6. That section three of this act shall not be of effect until the purchase of a new site, provided for in section four, shall have been effected.

New site to be purchased before sale of old.

Approved, July 8, 1886.

CHAP. 755.—An act relating to the licensing of vessels engaged in towing, to carry persons in addition to their crews.

July 9, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any steam-vessel engaged in the business of towing vessels, rafts, or water-craft of any kind, and not carrying passengers, may be authorized and licensed by the supervising inspector of the district in which said steamer shall be employed, to carry on board such number of persons, in addition to its crew, as the supervising inspector in his judgment, shall deem necessary to carry on the legitimate business of such towing steamers, not exceeding, however, one person to every net ton of measurement of said steamer: *Provided, however,* That the person so allowed to be carried shall not be carried for hire.

Steam tow-boats allowed to carry other persons than their crews; limitation.

R. S., sec. 4252, p. 820.

Proviso.
Not to charge therefor.
Life-preservers.

SEC. 2. That every steam-vessel licensed under the foregoing section shall carry and have on board, in accessible places, one life-preserver for every person allowed to be carried, in addition to those provided for the crew of such vessel.

SEC. 3. That steam-vessels of one hundred tons burden or under, engaged in the coastwise bays and harbors of the United States, may be licensed by the United States local inspectors of steam-vessels to carry passengers or excursions on the ocean or upon the Great Lakes of the North or Northwest, not exceeding fifteen miles from the mouth of such bays or harbors, without being required to have the three water-tight cross-bulkheads provided by section forty-four hundred and ninety of the Revised Statutes for other passenger steamers: *Provided,* That in the judgment of the local inspector such steamers shall be safe and suitable for such navigation without danger to human life, and that they shall have one water-tight collision bulkhead not less than five feet abaft the stem of said steamer.

Certain steam vessels may carry excursions, etc., without having bulkheads.

R. S., sec. 4490, p. 863.

Proviso.

Approved, July 9, 1886.

CHAP. 756.—An act to reimburse the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers for losses incurred through the failure of the Exchange National Bank of Norfolk, Virginia, and for other purposes.

July 9, 1886.

Be it enacted in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, or cause to be paid, to the treasurer of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers the sum of twenty thousand two hundred and sixty-two dollars and forty-six cents, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be held and expended by him as originally intended and any dividends hereafter made in favor of the Home shall be paid to the United States and covered into the Treasury.

National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, reimbursed for losses incurred through failure of Exchange National Bank, Norfolk, Va.

SEC. 2. That from and after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to require from the president and cashier of all banks used as depositories by the treasurer of the Home a deposit of bonds sufficient in amount to fully secure all moneys pertaining to said Home left on deposit with any such bank.

Depositories of Home funds to give bonds.

Approved, July 9, 1886.

July 9, 1886.

CHAP. 757.—An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and for other purposes.

District of Co-
lumbia appropria-
tions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the half of the following sums named, respectively, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the other half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, for the purposes following, being the estimated expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, namely:

GENERAL EXPENSES.

FOR SALARIES AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Salaries and con-
tingent expenses.

Commissioners.

For executive office: For two commissioners, at five thousand dollars each; one engineer commissioner, nine hundred and twenty-four dollars (to make salary five thousand dollars); one secretary, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; one clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one messenger, six hundred dollars; one messenger, four hundred and eighty dollars; one driver, four hundred and eighty dollars; for contingent expenses, including printing, books, stationery, horseshoeing, and other necessary items, two thousand five hundred dollars; in all, twenty-two thousand four hundred and forty-four dollars.

Secretary.
Clerks.

Contingent ex-
penses.

Assessor, assist-
ants, etc.

For assessor's office: For one assessor, three thousand dollars; two assistant assessors, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; one clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one license clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; one inspector of licenses, one thousand two hundred dollars; one assistant or clerk, nine hundred dollars; one clerk and messenger, nine hundred dollars; for contingent expenses, including printing, books, stationery, detection of frauds on the revenue, and other necessary items, one thousand dollars; in all, fourteen thousand six hundred dollars.

Contingent ex-
penses.

Collector, cash-
ier, clerks, etc.

For collector's office: For one collector, four thousand dollars; one cashier, who shall, in the absence or inability from any cause of the collector, perform his duties, without additional compensation, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk in charge of special assessments, one thousand seven hundred dollars; one bookkeeper, one thousand six hundred dollars; four clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; one clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; one messenger, six hundred dollars; for contingent expenses, printing, books, stationery, and other necessary items, seven hundred dollars; for services necessary for preparing an exhibit of all outstanding taxes in arrears, two thousand dollars; in all, nineteen thousand two hundred dollars.

Contingent ex-
penses.

Auditor, clerks,
etc.

For auditor's office: For one auditor, three thousand dollars; one chief clerk, who shall, in the absence or inability from any cause of the auditor, perform his duties, without additional compensation, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one bookkeeper, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; three clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one messenger, six hundred dollars; for temporary clerk-hire, one thousand dollars; for contingent expenses, including books, stationery, and other necessary items three hundred dollars; in all, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars.

Contingent ex-
penses.

Attorney, assist-
ants, etc.

For attorney's office: For one attorney, four thousand dollars; one assistant attorney, two thousand dollars; one special assistant attorney, one thousand one hundred dollars; one law clerk, one thousand dollars; one messenger, two hundred dollars; for rent of office, one hundred dollars; for contingent expenses, including books, stationery, printing, and

Contingent ex-
penses.

other necessary items, three hundred dollars; in all, eight thousand seven hundred dollars.

For sinking-fund office, under control of the Treasurer of the United States: For one clerk, at one thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk, at nine hundred dollars; for contingent expenses, including books, stationery, printing, and miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars; in all, two thousand seven hundred dollars.

Sinking-fund clerks.
Contingent expenses.

For coroner's office: For one coroner, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for contingent expenses, including jurors' fees, stationery, books, blanks, removal of deceased persons, making autopsies, and holding inquests, seven hundred dollars; in all, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Coroner.
Contingent expenses.

For engineer's office: One chief clerk, one thousand nine hundred dollars; three clerks, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; one clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars; four clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; three clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one computing engineer, two thousand four hundred dollars; one inspector of buildings, two thousand four hundred dollars; one assistant inspector of buildings, one thousand two hundred dollars; one inspector of asphalt and cements, two thousand four hundred dollars; one inspector of gas and meters, who shall pay to the collector, for payment into the Treasury, to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia in equal parts, all fees collected by him, two thousand dollars; one superintendent of streets, two thousand dollars; one superintendent of roads, one thousand four hundred dollars; one inspector of plumbing, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one assistant inspector of plumbing, one thousand dollars; one superintendent of lamps, nine hundred dollars; superintendent of parking, one thousand two hundred dollars; one assistant superintendent of parking, seven hundred dollars; one assistant engineer, one thousand six hundred dollars; two assistant engineers, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; one draughtsman, one thousand two hundred dollars; three inspectors of streets and sewers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; three market-masters, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one market-master, at nine hundred dollars; one harbor-master, at one thousand two hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the fees collected by said harbor-master shall be paid to the collector, for payment into the Treasury, to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia in equal parts; three rodmen, at seven hundred and eighty dollars each; three axmen, at six hundred and fifty dollars each; one janitor, seven hundred dollars; two messenger clerks, at six hundred dollars each; three messengers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; three watchmen, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; two laborers, at three hundred and sixty dollars each; contingent expenses, including rent of property-yards, books, stationery, binding and preservation of records in the engineer's and surveyor's offices, printing, transportation (vehicles, animals, saddlery, forage, and repairs), and other necessary items and services, in all not to exceed five thousand dollars; for maintaining and keeping in good order and repair the laboratory and apparatus in the office of the inspector of gas and meters, eight hundred dollars; in all, sixty-five thousand six hundred and ninety dollars: *Provided*, That overseers or inspectors temporarily required in connection with sewer, street, or road work, or the construction or repair of buildings, done under contracts authorized by appropriations, shall be paid out of the sums appropriated for the work, and for the time actually engaged thereon; and the Commissioners of the District, in their annual report to Congress, shall report the number of such overseers and inspectors, and their work, and the sums paid to each, and out of what appropriation.

Engineer's office.
Clerks, inspectors, etc.

Proviso.
Harbor fees.

Contingent expenses.

Proviso.
Temporary overseers.

For fuel, ice, gas, repairs, insurance, rebinding and repairing records, books, and general necessary expenses of District offices and markets, five thousand dollars.

Fuel, ice, repairs, etc.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

Repairs to pavements. For repairs to concrete pavements, with the same or other not inferior material, sixty-five thousand dollars; for materials for permit work, sixty thousand dollars; and the Commissioners of the District are authorized, in their discretion, to apply such material to and pay from this appropriation, the cost of labor for the improvement and repair of alleys and sidewalks when, in their opinion, such course is necessary for the public health, safety, or comfort: *Provided*, That the costs of such labor shall be charged against and become a lien on the abutting property, and its collection shall be enforced in the same manner as the collection of general taxes, and shall, when so collected, be credited to said appropriation; for continuation of surveys of the District of Columbia with reference to the extension of various avenues to the District line, four thousand dollars; for sewers, forty-five thousand dollars; for work on sundry avenues and streets, and replacement of pavements in localities named in Appendix Ff annexed to the estimates of the Commissioners of the District for eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, two hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars; in all, four hundred and forty thousand dollars; and the money appropriated for new sewers and for work on sundry avenues and streets shall become available on the approval of this act: *Provided also*, That under this appropriation no contract shall be made for making or repairing concrete or asphalt pavement at a higher price than two dollars per square yard for a quality equal to the best heretofore laid in the District.

Proviso.
Cost to be charged against abutting property.

Surveys.

Sewers.

New pavements.

Proviso.
Limit.

CONSTRUCTING, REPAIRING, AND MAINTAINING BRIDGES.

Bridges. Care, repairs, and maintenance. For ordinary care, under the supervision and control of the Commissioners of the District, of Benning's, Anacostia, and Chain Bridges, including fuel, oil, lamps, and matches, two thousand dollars; for one bridge-keeper at Chain Bridge, six hundred and sixty dollars; and for repairing and maintaining bridges under the control of said Commissioners, including Benning's and Anacostia Bridges, ten thousand dollars; in all, twelve thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

Washington Aqueduct.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

For engineering, maintenance, and general repairs, twenty thousand dollars.

FOR REFORMATORIES AND PRISONS.

Washington Asylum. For Washington Asylum: For one intendant, one thousand two hundred dollars; one matron, six hundred dollars; one visiting physician, one thousand and eighty dollars; one resident physician, four hundred and eighty dollars; one clerk, six hundred dollars; one baker, four hundred and twenty dollars; one overseer, eight hundred dollars; five overseers, at six hundred dollars each; one engineer, six hundred dollars; one assistant engineer, three hundred dollars; five watchmen, at three hundred and sixty-five dollars each; one blacksmith, two hundred and forty dollars; one hostler, one hundred and twenty dollars; one ambulance-driver, one hundred and twenty dollars; one female keeper at workhouse, three hundred dollars; one female keeper at workhouse, at one hundred and eighty dollars; one cook, at one hundred and twenty dollars; three cooks, at sixty dollars each; one nurse, one hundred and eighty dollars; four nurses, at sixty dollars each; one teacher, three hundred dollars; for contingent expenses, including improvements and repairs, provisions, fuel, forage, lumber, shoes, clothing, dry-goods, hardware, medicines, repairs to tools and machinery, and other necessary articles, thirty-nine thousand dollars; erection and furnishing one hospital ward for twenty-five patients, three thousand five hundred dol-

Contingent expenses.

lars; purchase of dummy engine for tramway, two thousand dollars; in all, fifty-seven thousand three hundred and eighty-two dollars.

For Reform School: For one superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars; assistant superintendent, nine hundred dollars; teachers and assistant teachers, three thousand dollars; matron of school, six hundred dollars; two assistant matrons of families, at one hundred and eighty dollars each; farmer, four hundred and eighty dollars; superintendent of chair-shop, six hundred and sixty dollars; engineer, three hundred and ninety-six dollars; baker, cook, shoemaker, and tailor, at three hundred dollars each; two dining-room servants, seamstress, chambermaid, and laundress, at one hundred and forty-four dollars each; florist, two hundred and forty dollars; watchmen, not exceeding four in number, nine hundred and sixty dollars; secretary and treasurer of board of trustees, six hundred dollars; in all, eleven thousand six hundred and sixteen dollars.

Reform School.

For support of inmates, including groceries, flour, meats, dry goods, leather and shoes, gas, fuel, hardware, table-ware, furniture, farm implements and seeds, harness and repairs to same, fertilizers, books, stationery, plumbing, painting and glazing, medicines, medical attendance, stock, fencing, and other necessary items, including compensation, not exceeding nine hundred dollars, for additional labor or services, all in the discretion of the Commissioners, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the Georgetown Almshouse: For the support of inmates, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Georgetown Almshouse.

For transportation of paupers and conveying prisoners to the work-house, four thousand dollars.

Transportation of paupers, etc.

For the Industrial Home School: For maintenance of inmates and salaries of superintendent and employees, the promotion of industries, and general repairs, and other necessary expenses, all in the discretion of the Commissioners, ten thousand dollars.

Industrial Home School.

For the erection of a new building for the Industrial Home School, three thousand five hundred dollars.

FOR SUPPORT OF THE INSANE.

For the support of the indigent insane of the District of Columbia in the Government Hospital for the Insane in said District, as provided in sections forty-eight hundred and forty-four and forty-eight hundred and fifty of the Revised Statutes, seventy-five thousand one hundred and thirty-two dollars.

Support of indigent insane.

R. S., secs. 4844, p. 939; 4850, p. 940.

FOR CHARITIES.

For the relief of the poor, fifteen thousand dollars.

Relief of the poor.

For the support and maintenance of the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in-Asylum, fifteen thousand dollars.

Columbia Hospital.

For the Women's Christian Association, four thousand dollars.

Women's Christian Association.

For the National Association for Destitute Colored Women and Children, six thousand five hundred dollars; for furniture and heating apparatus for building, and improving grounds, two thousand five hundred dollars; in all, nine thousand dollars.

National Association for Destitute Colored Women and Children.

For the Children's Hospital, five thousand dollars.

Children's Hospital.

For Saint Ann's Infant Asylum, five thousand dollars.

Saint Ann's Infant Asylum.

For maintenance of the Church Orphanage of the District of Columbia, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Church Orphanage.

To enable the trustees of the Washington Hospital for Foundlings to complete the building being erected for the use of said institution, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Foundling Hospital.

To aid in the erection of additional accommodations for the use of the Saint Rose Industrial School, five thousand dollars.

Saint Rose Industrial School.

To aid in the erection of additional accommodations for the use of the House of the Good Shepherd, five thousand dollars.

House of the Good Shepherd.

Association for Works of Mercy. To enable the board of managers of the Association for Works of Mercy to discharge so much of the indebtedness of said association incurred in the purchase of a building, five thousand dollars.

Homeopathic Hospital. For the repair and completion of the building for the National Homeopathic Hospital Association of Washington, District of Columbia, five thousand dollars.

Streets.

FOR STREETS.

Sweeping, etc.
Repairs.

For sweeping, cleaning, and sprinkling streets, avenues, and alleys, fifty-eight thousand dollars; for current work of repairs of streets, avenues, and alleys, twenty-five thousand dollars; current work on county roads and suburban streets, forty thousand dollars; for opening and extending suburban streets, thirty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That this provision shall not be construed to authorize the widening of any street now laid out and opened; cleaning sewers and basins, twenty-five thousand dollars; purchase of and repairs to pumps, three thousand dollars; in all, one hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars.

Sewers.

For the parking commission: For contingent expenses, including laborers, cart-hire, trees, tree-boxes, tree-stakes, tree-straps, planting and care of trees, whitewashing, care of parks, and miscellaneous items, eighteen thousand dollars.

Parking.

For street-lamps: For illuminating material and lighting, extinguishing, repairing, and cleaning lamps on avenues, streets, and alleys, and for purchasing and erecting new lamp-posts, and to replace such as are old, damaged, and unfit for use, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no more than twenty dollars per annum for each street-lamp shall be paid for gas, lighting, extinguishing, repairing, and cleaning, under any expenditure provided for in this act; and said lamps shall burn not less than two thousand six hundred hours per annum; and the Commissioners are authorized, in their discretion, to substitute other illuminating material at the same or less price, and to use so much of the sum hereby appropriated as may be necessary for that purpose; but not exceeding ten thousand dollars of the above amount may be used in providing electric lights on one or more of the principal thoroughfares of the city, without regard to this limitation: *Provided further*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall not be authorized to make any contract for gas or other illuminating material, in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph, for any longer period than one year.

Street lamps.

Proviso.
Price per lamp.

For illuminating material and lighting, extinguishing, repairing, and cleaning lamps on avenues, streets, and alleys, and for purchasing and erecting new lamp-posts, and to replace such as are old, damaged, and unfit for use, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no more than twenty dollars per annum for each street-lamp shall be paid for gas, lighting, extinguishing, repairing, and cleaning, under any expenditure provided for in this act; and said lamps shall burn not less than two thousand six hundred hours per annum; and the Commissioners are authorized, in their discretion, to substitute other illuminating material at the same or less price, and to use so much of the sum hereby appropriated as may be necessary for that purpose; but not exceeding ten thousand dollars of the above amount may be used in providing electric lights on one or more of the principal thoroughfares of the city, without regard to this limitation: *Provided further*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall not be authorized to make any contract for gas or other illuminating material, in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph, for any longer period than one year.

Electric lights.
Proviso.
Contracts limited to one year.

FOR METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Police.

For one major and superintendent, two thousand six hundred dollars; one captain, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one lieutenant, night inspector, one thousand five hundred dollars; one property clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk, nine hundred dollars; four surgeons for the police and fire departments, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; for additional compensation for privates detailed for special service in the detection and prevention of crime, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; nine lieutenants, at one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars each; twenty sergeants, at one thousand one hundred and forty dollars each; one hundred and five privates, class one, at nine hundred dollars each; one hundred and forty privates, class two, at one thousand and eighty dollars each; seventeen station-keepers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; eight laborers, at four hundred and twenty dollars each; one messenger, seven hundred dollars; one messenger, five hundred dollars; one major and superintendent, mounted, two hundred and forty dollars; one captain, mounted, two hundred and forty dollars; twenty-five lieutenants, sergeants, and privates, mounted, at two hundred and forty dollars each; one driver, three hundred and sixty dollars;

one ambulance-driver, four hundred and eighty dollars; one assistant ambulance-driver, three hundred dollars; two drivers of patrol-wagons, at three hundred and sixty dollars each; rent of headquarters and Uniontown sub station, one thousand two hundred dollars; for fuel, two thousand dollars; repairs to station-houses, including police court, two thousand dollars; miscellaneous and contingent expenses, including stationery, books, telegraphing, photographs, printing and binding, gas, ice, washing, meals for prisoners, furniture and repairs to same, police equipments and repairs to same, beds and bed-clothing, insignia of office, purchase and care of horses, harness, and forage, repairs to vehicles, and expenses incurred in prevention and detection of crime, and other necessary items, ten thousand dollars; erection of brick stables, concreting the yards, concreting and paving cellars, setting stone steps, at sixth and seventh precinct stations, and completing ventilators for dormitories and for fencing at seventh precinct station, five thousand five hundred dollars; police signal and telephone system, first precinct, including patrol-wagon, four thousand five hundred dollars; reconstructing cells in third precinct, six hundred dollars; in all, three hundred and forty-four thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars.

Contingent expenses.

FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

For one chief engineer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one fire-marshal, one thousand dollars; one clerk, nine hundred dollars; two foremen acting as assistant chief engineers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; seven foremen, at one thousand dollars each; seven engineers, at one thousand dollars each; seven firemen, at eight hundred and forty dollars each; two tillermen, at eight hundred and forty dollars each; nine hostlers, at eight hundred and forty dollars each; sixty privates, at eight hundred dollars each; three watchmen, at six hundred dollars each; one veterinary surgeon for fire and other departments of the District government, four hundred dollars; repairs to engine-houses, three thousand dollars; repairs to apparatus, new appliances, and purchase of hose, six thousand dollars; for fuel, two thousand dollars; purchase of horses, two thousand five hundred dollars; forage, five thousand five hundred dollars; contingent expenses, including office-rent, horseshoeing, furniture, fixtures, washing, oil, medical and stable supplies, harness, blacksmithing, labor, gas, and other necessary items, seven thousand five hundred dollars; new engine, four thousand five hundred dollars; in all, one hundred and sixteen thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

Fire department.

Contingent expenses.

Telegraph and telephone service: For one general superintendent, one thousand six hundred dollars; one electrician, at one thousand two hundred dollars; two telegraph operators, at one thousand dollars each; three telephone operators, at six hundred dollars each; two repair men, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; two laborers, at four hundred dollars each; general supplies, repairs, new batteries and battery supplies, telephone rental, wire, extension of the telegraph and telephone service, repairs of lines, purchase of poles, insulators, brackets, pins, hardware, cross-arms, gas, fuel, ice, record-books, stationery, printing, office-rent, purchase of horse and harness, washing, blacksmithing, forage, extra labor, new boxes, and other necessary items, seven thousand dollars; in all, fifteen thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

Telegraph and telephone service.

COURTS.

For the police court: For one judge, three thousand dollars; one clerk, two thousand dollars; one deputy clerk, one thousand dollars; two bailiffs, at three dollars per day each; one messenger, nine hundred dollars; one doorkeeper, five hundred and forty dollars; United States marshal's fees, one thousand four hundred dollars; contingent expenses,

Police court.

including compensation of a justice of the peace acting as judge of the police court during the absence of said judge, not exceeding three hundred dollars; books, stationery, fuel, ice, gas, witness-fees, and other necessary items, three thousand dollars; for judicial expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars; in all, sixteen thousand two hundred and eighteen dollars.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- Public schools.** For salaries of superintendents, teachers, and janitors, secretary of the board, and clerks, including additional teachers, rents, repairs, fuel, furniture, books, stationery, new school buildings, furniture for new school buildings, and other necessary items, five hundred and seventy-two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, namely:
- Superintendents.** For officers: For one superintendent, at two thousand seven hundred dollars; one superintendent, at two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars;
- Clerks.** one clerk to superintendent and secretary to board of trustees, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk to superintendent, at eight hundred dollars; in all, six thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.
- Teachers.** For teachers, not to exceed six hundred and twenty in number, to be employed at a rate of compensation not to exceed the rate provided by the present schedule of salaries, and at an average salary not to exceed six hundred and seventy dollars, four hundred and fifteen thousand four hundred dollars.
- Night schools.** For teachers of night schools, two thousand five hundred dollars.
- Janitors.** For janitors, and care of the several school buildings: For care of the high-school building, one thousand six hundred dollars; of the Jefferson building, one thousand four hundred dollars; of the Franklin and Stevens buildings, at one thousand one hundred dollars each; of the Force, Seaton, Henry, Webster, Gales, Peabody, Wallach, Garnett, Sumner, Analostan, Curtis, and Dennison buildings, at nine hundred dollars each; of the Lincoln and Miner buildings, at eight hundred dollars each; of the Twining, Abbot, John F. Cook, and Randall buildings, at seven hundred dollars each; of the Cranch, Amidon, Morse, Brent, Bannaker, Blair, Wormley, Addison, and two new buildings, five hundred dollars each; for messenger to the superintendent of the first six divisions, three hundred dollars; for messenger to the superintendent of the seventh and eighth divisions, two hundred dollars; for care of smaller buildings and rented rooms, at a rate not to exceed forty-eight dollars per annum for the care of each school-room, six thousand dollars; in all, thirty-one thousand nine hundred dollars.
- Rent of school buildings, etc.** For rent of school buildings, six thousand dollars; for fuel, twenty thousand dollars; repairs and improvements to school buildings and grounds, twenty thousand dollars; and for contingent expenses, including furniture, books, stationery, printing, insurance, tools, apparatus, and materials for industrial instruction, and other necessary items, twenty thousand dollars; in all, sixty-six thousand dollars.
- Buildings.** For buildings for schools: For the purchase of sites, and for the erection and completion of new buildings, and for furniture for new school buildings, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the plans and specifications for each of said buildings, and for all other buildings provided for in this act, shall be prepared by the inspector of buildings of the District of Columbia, and shall be approved by the Architect of the Capitol and the Commissioners of the District, and said buildings shall be constructed by the Commissioners in conformity therewith.
- Post*, p. 264.
Proviso.
Plans to be prepared by inspector of buildings, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

- Miscellaneous expenses.** For repairs and replacement of public hay-scales, five hundred dollars; for rent of District offices, three thousand six hundred dollars; for general advertising, three thousand dollars; for books for register

of wills, printing, checks, damages, forage, care of horses, horseshoeing, and other necessary items, two thousand five hundred dollars; in all, nine thousand six hundred dollars.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

For one health officer, three thousand dollars; six sanitary inspectors, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; two food inspectors, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one inspector of marine products, one thousand two hundred dollars; for one clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; one messenger, five hundred and forty dollars; one poundmaster, one thousand two hundred dollars; laborers, at not exceeding thirty dollars per month, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; and for contingent expenses, including books, stationery, fuel, rent, repairs to pound and vehicles, forage, meat for dogs, horseshoeing, maintenance of ambulance service, and other necessary items, three thousand five hundred dollars; removal of garbage, fifteen thousand dollars; purchase of one horse for pound service, two hundred dollars; in all, forty-two thousand two hundred and eighty dollars.

Health officer, inspectors, etc.

Contingent expenses.

INTEREST AND SINKING-FUND.

For interest and sinking-fund on the funded debt, exclusive of water-bonds, one million two hundred and thirteen thousand nine hundred and forty-seven dollars and ninety-seven cents.

Interest and sinking-fund.

For general contingent expenses of the District of Columbia, to be expended only in case of emergency, such as riot, pestilence, calamity by flood or fire, and of like character, not otherwise sufficiently provided for, five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That in the purchase of all articles provided for in this act no more than the market-price shall be paid for any such articles, and all bids for any of such articles above the market price shall be rejected.

Emergency expenses.

Proviso.
Purchases.

WATER DEPARTMENT.

The following sums are hereby appropriated to carry on the operations of the water department, to be paid wholly from its revenues, namely:

Water department.

For one chief clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; one clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk, nine hundred dollars; one superintendent, one thousand six hundred dollars; one messenger, six hundred dollars; one inspector, at three dollars per day, nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars; contingent expenses, including books, stationery, forage, advertising, printing, and other necessary items and services, two thousand four hundred dollars; in all, eleven thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

Clerks, etc.

Contingent expenses.

For engineers and firemen, coal, material, and for high service in Washington and Georgetown, pipe-distribution to high and low service, including public hydrants, fire plugs, material and labor, repairing and laying new mains, and lowering mains, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For interest and sinking-fund on water-stock bonds, forty-four thousand six hundred and ten dollars.

Interest, etc.

For interest and sinking-fund on account of increasing the water-supply, as provided in the act of July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, fifty-seven thousand two hundred and thirty-nine dollars and two cents.

Interest, etc., increased water-supply.
Vol. 22, p. 168.

SEC. 2. That said Commissioners shall not make requisitions upon the appropriations from the Treasury of the United States for a larger amount during the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven than they make on the appropriations arising from the revenues,

Requisitions, limitation of.

Drawback certificates, to be considered as money.
Vol. 21, p. 36.
Vol. 23, p. 132.

including drawback certificates, of said District. And all the drawback certificates heretofore or hereafter received for general taxes under the acts of June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, and July fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, and paid or deposited in the Treasury, shall be considered and treated as money in the keeping and settlement of accounts between the United States and the District of Columbia under this or any other act, and one-half of the same less any amounts heretofore credited shall be credited to said District as such, together with all other revenues, as received, upon the books of the Treasury.

Approved, July 9, 1886.

July 10, 1886.

CHAP. 758.—An act relating to the supreme court of Montana Territory, and providing for the establishment of judicial districts in said Territory.

Montana Territory.
Additional justice in supreme court of.

Proviso.
No judge to sit in appeal from his decision.

Territory to be divided into four districts.

Offenses committed prior to act to be tried in present courts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the supreme court of the Territory of Montana shall consist of a chief justice and three associate justices, three of whom shall constitute a quorum; they shall hold their offices for four years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified; they shall hold a term annually at the seat of government of said Territory: *Provided, however,* That no justice shall act as a member of the supreme court of said Territory of Montana in any action or proceeding brought to such court by writ of error, bill of exceptions, or appeal from a decision, judgment, or decree rendered by him as judge of a district court.

SEC. 2. That said Territory shall be divided into four judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each district of the Territory by one of the justices of the supreme court, at such time and place as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. That all offenses committed before the passage of this act shall be prosecuted, tried, and determined in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed.

Approved, July 10, 1886.

July 10, 1886.

CHAP. 759.—An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near the city of Saint Joseph, in the State of Missouri, and to establish it as a post-road.

Saint Joseph and Rio Grande Railroad Company, authorized to bridge Missouri River, at Saint Joseph, Mo.

Proviso.
Free navigation not to be impaired.

Construction.

Provisos.
Spans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Saint Joseph and Rio Grande Railroad Company of the State of Kansas, its successors or assigns, are hereby, authorized to build a bridge across the Missouri River at or near the city of Saint Joseph, in the State of Missouri, and to lay on or over said bridge railway tracks for the more perfect connection of any railroads that are or shall be constructed to the said river at or opposite said point, under the limitations and conditions hereinafter provided: *Provided,* That said bridge shall not interfere with the free navigation of said river beyond what is necessary to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under the provisions of this act may, at the option of the company building the same, be built either as a pivot draw-bridge or with unbroken or continuous spans: *Provided,* That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, it shall not be of less elevation in any case than fifty-feet above high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge, nor shall the spans of said bridge be less than three hundred feet in length, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river and not be less than three hundred feet in

length: *And provided also*, That if any bridge built under this act shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, the same shall be constructed with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, with spans not less than one hundred and sixty feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw; and the next adjoining spans to the draw shall be not less than three hundred feet, if the proper location of the draw over the channel will admit spans of this width between it and the shore; and said spans shall not be less than thirty feet above low-water mark, and not less than twenty feet above extreme high-water mark, measuring to the bottom chord of the bridge; and the piers of the said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river: *And provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for passage of boats.

Draw.

SEC. 3. That in case said bridge be constructed as a low bridge, there shall be at least one protection-pier of masonry, crib-work, or piling extending from the upper end of a pivot-pier or one of the rest piers of a draw-span, up stream, for a distance of not less than five hundred feet from the center line of the bridge, or such other distance as may be determined by the Secretary of War, which protection-pier shall be properly arranged with ring-bolts and fender-planking so as to enable boats to tie up alongside of it and drop down through the draw-openings at such times as it may be dangerous to attempt the passage of the draw-opening under headway. That all draw or pivot spans authorized by this act shall be operated by steam or other reliable mechanical power, and shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passage of boats, except when trains are passing over said span or spans; but in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening said draw after the passage of trains; and in case the opening of a draw be delayed by reason of the passing of a train after the signal has been given from a boat ready to pass through, the draw shall be opened for the passage of such boat before another train is allowed to pass over the bridge. That the piers of all high channel spans and all pivot-spans shall be built parallel with the current of the river at that stage of water which is most important for navigation; and riprapping, or other protection for imperfect foundations which will materially lessen the water-way, shall not be employed in the channel-ways of the high spans or of the draw-openings, and piers which will produce cross-currents or bars dangerous to navigation shall not be constructed, and if, after construction, any piers or protection-walls are found to produce the above mentioned effects, the nuisance shall be abated or corrected by or at the expense of the persons owning said bridge. That in case the approaches to draw-span openings, channel-spans, or raft-passages in said bridge be found dangerous or difficult of access by any important class of river traffic, the Secretary of War shall order the construction of such sheer-booms, guide-piers, or other similar device as will obviate the difficulty, which sheer booms, guide piers, or other device shall be paid for by the persons owning said bridge. That the persons owning, controlling, or operating the bridge authorized by this act shall maintain, at their own expense, from sunset to sunrise, throughout the year, and during heavy fogs, such lights or other signals as the Light-House Board shall prescribe, and shall, in case a high bridge be constructed, during the season of navigation, have posted in a conspicuous place on or near the bridge the clear head-room under the channel-span on that day, the figures expressing this height to be not less than two feet high, and to be readily visible from any point in the channel of the river for a stretch of three thousand feet above and one thousand feet below the bridge.

Construction, if a low bridge.

Opening draw.

Aids to navigation.

Lights, etc.

SEC. 4. That any bridge constructed under this act and according to its limitations shall be a lawful structure and shall be known and recognized as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for

To be a lawful structure and post-route.

their transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to the said bridge.

Other companies
to have use of.

Secretary of War
to prescribe terms.

Secretary of War
to approve plans,
location, etc.

SEC. 5: That all railway companies desiring to use the said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties in case they shall not agree.

SEC. 6. That any bridge constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said company shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design of the drawings of the bridge and piers and a map of the location, giving, for the space of at least one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject, and until said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built; and if any change be made in the plan of construction of said bridge during the progress of the work thereon, or before the completion of said bridge, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; and the said structure shall be at all times so kept and managed as to offer reasonable and proper means for the passage of vessels through or under said structure; and the said structure shall be changed at the cost and expense of the owners thereof, from time to time, as Congress may direct, so as to preserve the free and convenient navigation of said river; and the authority to erect and continue said bridge shall be subject to the revocation or modification by law whenever the public good shall, in the judgment of Congress, so require, without any expense or charge to the United States; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river caused or alleged to be caused by said bridge, suit may be brought in the circuit courts of the United States of Missouri or Kansas in whose jurisdiction any portion of said bridge may be located.

Litigation.

Right to amend,
etc., reserved.

SEC. 7. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved; and the right to require any changes in said structure, or its entire removal, at the expense of the owners thereof, whenever Congress shall decide that the public interest requires it, is also expressly reserved.

Approved, July 10, 1886.

July 10, 1886.

CHAP. 760.—An act declaring forfeited certain grants of land made to certain States in aid of the construction of railroads.

Grants of lands
to railroads in Mis-
sissippi forfeited;
exceptions.
Vol. 11, p. 30.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the several acts and parts of acts of Congress as are below recited be, and they are hereby, repealed, namely:

Chapter eighty-three, eleventh Statutes at Large, page thirty, approved August eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, entitled "An act granting public lands in alternate sections to the State of Mississippi to aid in the construction of railroads in said State, and for other purposes," except so much of said act as relates to a grant of land in aid of "a railroad from Jackson to the line between the State of Mississippi and the State of Alabama," which road was completed within the time prescribed by said act; also except so much of said act as relates

to a grant of land in aid of a railroad from Brandon to the Gulf of Mexico, commonly known as the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad.

Also, so much of chapter forty-one, eleventh Statutes at Large, page seventeen, approved June third, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, entitled "An act granting public lands in alternate sections to the State of Alabama, and so forth," as relates to a grant of lands in aid of the construction of railroads from Elyton to the Tennessee River at or near Beard's Bluff, Alabama.

Also, to aid in the construction of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, in section six of said act.

Also, section seven of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, chapter ninety-nine, eleventh Statutes at Large, page one hundred and ninety seven, making a grant to the State of Alabama in aid of the Savannah and Albany Railroad Company, as recited in said section.

Also, so much of chapter forty-two, eleventh Statutes at Large, page eighteen, entitled "An act making a grant of lands to the State of Louisiana to aid in the construction of railroads in said State," as relates to a railroad from New Orleans to the State line in the direction of Jackson, Mississippi.

That all rights, titles, and privileges as to any of the public lands granted or conferred by, through, or under the said several provisions of law be, and they are hereby declared forfeited and determined; that all the lands within the terms and scope of said several provisions of law be, and they are hereby restored to the public domain: *Provided, however,* That if sales of any of said lands have heretofore been made by the United States such sales are hereby confirmed.

Approved, July 10, 1886.

Grant for railroad from Elyton to Tennessee River, Ala., forfeited.
Vol. 11, p. 17.

Memphis and Charleston R. R.
Vol. 11, p. 18.
Savannah and Albany Railroad.
Vol. 11, p. 197.

Railroad from New Orleans to the State line in the direction of Jackson, Miss.
Vol. 11, p. 18.

All rights, etc., granted for above roads forfeited.
Lands restored to public domain.
Provided.
Sales by United States confirmed.

CHAP. 761.—An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide a building for the use of the United States circuit and district courts of the United States, the post-office, and other Government offices at Williamsport, Pennsylvania," and making an additional appropriation therefor.

July 10, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first section of the act entitled "An act to provide a building for the use of the United States circuit and district courts of the United States, post-office, and other Government offices at Williamsport, Pennsylvania," approved August third, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, be, and the same is hereby, amended by substituting the words, "two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars" in the place of the words "one hundred thousand dollars;" so that the first section of said act, as amended, shall read, as follows: "shall not exceed the cost of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, including site, including the cost of any additional ground for site, which the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to purchase if in his judgment necessary."

Approved, July 10, 1886.

Williamsport, Pa.
Public building.
Limit of cost increased.
Vol. 22, chap. 381, p. 217, amended.

CHAP. 762.—An act authorizing an additional appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars for the court-house at Keokuk, Iowa, to make the same fire-proof.

July 10, 1886.

Whereas, by an act of Congress approved February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to purchase a site for a court-house at Keokuk, Iowa, and to erect thereon a building suitable for said purpose, and by an act approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, there was appropriated the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for said purpose; and Whereas said site has been selected and acquired, subject to the conditions of said acts, and the plans and specifications for said building

Preamble.
Vol. 23, pp. 320, 481.

prepared by the Supervising Architect, but said appropriation is insufficient, as shown by said plans, to provide a building of sufficient capacity for the purposes required, and complete the same as a fire-proof building:—Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the further and additional sum of forty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to enlarge and complete said building at Keokuk Iowa, and to finish the same as a fire-proof building, the sum of one hundred and forty thousand dollars to be the limit of the cost of said building.

Approved, July 10, 1886.

Keokuk, Iowa.
Public building.
Appropriation
to complete.
Limit of cost in-
creased.

July 10, 1886.

CHAP. 763.—An act providing for the establishment of certain light-houses and fog-signals, and for other purposes.

Light-houses and
fog-signals estab-
lished.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be established a light-house and fog-signal, together or on separate sites, as may be found most advantageous, at or near San Luis Obispo, at the entrance to Port Harford, San Luis Obispo Bay, California. The entire cost of which shall not exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars; also that there be established at or near Point Sur, on the sea-coast of California, a light-house and fog-signal station, the entire cost of which shall not exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; also that a light-house and fog-signal be established on Castle Hill, Rhode Island, at the entrance to Newport Harbor, under the direction of the Light-House Board: *Provided,* That a suitable site for the light-house can be obtained without expense to the Government, upon terms and conditions to be agreed upon by said Board with the owner of the land at Castle Hill: *Provided,* The entire cost of the structure shall not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars; also that there be established above Pulpit Point, Whitehall Narrows, New York, a light to guide vessels through said narrows, the cost of which shall not exceed the sum of two hundred dollars; also that a light be established on the bridge between New Bedford and Fairhaven, Massachusetts, the entire cost of which shall not exceed the sum of two hundred dollars; also that a light-house and fog-signal be established on one of the Gull Rocks, opposite the United States Naval Training School, in Upper Newport Harbor, Rhode Island, the entire cost of which shall not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars; also that there be established and erected a light-house on Crabtree's Ledge (so called), between Bean Island and the mainland of Crabtree's Neck, in Frenchman's Bay, Hancock County, Maine, the cost of which shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars; also that there be established a light-house and fog-signal at or near Deer Island, in Boston Harbor, Massachusetts, the cost of which shall not exceed the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars; also that there be established a light-house at or near Lubec Narrows, Maine, the cost of which shall not exceed the sum of forty thousand dollars; also that there be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, two thousand dollars for the purchase of a right of way from Cape Orford Light Station to the town of Cape Orford, Oregon; also that there be established a light-house at Two Harbors, Minnesota, the cost of which shall not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars; also that there be established a light-house on Gould Island, Narragansett Bay, State of Rhode Island, the cost of which shall not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars; also that there be established a light-station at or near North Point, to take the place of the old one near Milwaukee, on Milwaukee Bay, Lake Michigan, Wisconsin, the cost of which shall not exceed the sum of fifteen thousand dollars; also for the purchase of a site and the construction

of a first-order coast light house at Cape Meares, Tillamook Bay, Oregon, the cost of which shall not exceed the sum of sixty thousand dollars; also that the appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars made by the act of Congress approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, "for removing the Croatan Light-House to a point where it will be of more value to navigators," be made available for the erection of a new light-house at the proposed point.

Approved, July 10, 1886.

Vol. 23, p. 197.

CHAP. 764.—An act to provide for taxation of railroad-grant lands, and for other purposes.

July 10, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no lands granted to any railroad corporation by any act of Congress shall be exempt from taxation by States, Territories, and municipal corporations on account of the lien of the United States upon the same for the costs of surveying, selecting, and conveying the same, or because no patent has been issued therefor; but this provision shall not apply to lands unsurveyed: *Provided*, That any such land sold for taxes shall be taken by the purchaser subject to the lien for costs of surveying, selecting, and conveying, to be paid in such manner by the purchaser as the Secretary of the Interior may by rule provide and to all liens of the United States, all mortgages of the United States, and all rights of the United States in respect of such lands: *Provided further*, That this act shall apply only to lands situated opposite to and coterminous with completed portions of said roads, and in organized counties: *Provided further*, That at any sale of lands under the provisions of this act the United States may become a preferred purchaser, and in such case the lands sold shall be restored to the public domain and disposed of as provided by the laws relating thereto.

Lands granted to railroad corporations not exempt from taxation if surveyed.

Provisos.

Lands sold for taxes subject to lien for costs of surveying, etc.

Lands opposite completed portions of roads only, affected.

United States may become preferred purchaser.

SEC. 2. That if any railroad corporation required by law to pay the costs of surveying, selecting, or conveying any lands granted to such company or for its use and benefit by act of Congress shall for thirty days neglect or refuse to pay any such costs after demand for payment thereof by the Secretary of the Interior, he shall notify the Attorney-General, who shall at once commence proceedings to collect the same. But when any sum shall be collected of such railroad company as costs of surveying, selecting, and conveying any tract of land which shall have been purchased under the provisions of section one hereof, the Secretary of the Interior shall out of such collections reimburse said purchaser, his heirs or assigns, the amount of money paid by him as the costs of such surveying, selecting, and conveying.

Collection of costs of surveying the lands granted to railroad companies.

SEC. 3. That this act shall not affect the right of the Government to declare or enforce a forfeiture of any lands so granted; but all the rights of the United States to said lands or to any interest therein shall be and remain as if this act had not passed, except as to the lien mentioned in the first section hereof.

Right of Government to forfeit not affected.

SEC. 4. That section twenty-one of chapter two hundred and sixteen, approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, is hereby so amended as that the costs of surveying, selecting and conveying therein required to be paid shall become due and payable at and on the demand therefor made by the Secretary of the Interior as provided in section two of this act, and nothing in this act shall be construed or taken in any wise to affect or impair the right of Congress at any time hereafter further to alter, amend, or repeal the said act, as in the opinion of Congress, justice or the public welfare may require, or to impair or waive any right or remedy in the premises now existing in favor of the United States. This act shall be subject to alteration, amendment, or repeal.

Costs of surveying, etc., lands granted to Union Pacific Railway Company payable on demand of Secretary of the Interior.

Vol. 13, p. 365.
Right to amend, etc., reserved.

Approved, July 10, 1886.

July 12, 1886.

CHAP. 765.—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to transfer the United States barracks at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, at said place, for educational purposes, and granting to the city of Marquette, Michigan, certain lands for park purposes.

Preamble.

Whereas, the United States barracks at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, are not occupied by the Government or needed at the present time for any governmental purpose whatever; and

Whereas, the said barracks and grounds are especially adapted for educational purposes: Therefore,

United States barracks, Baton Rouge, La., transferred to Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College; except-

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to transfer to the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Baton Rouge, the possession of the buildings and grounds of the United States barracks at Baton Rouge, for the purposes of the said university and college, except that portion of said grounds that lies westward of a line one hundred feet east of the center of the railroad track of the Louisville, New Orleans, and Texas Railway Company, and said excepted lands may be used and occupied by said railroad company; but should said railroad company cease to use and occupy said lands, then the possession shall revert to the United States: *Provided however,* That the board of managers of the said university and college shall keep the buildings in good repair and insured for the use of the United States: *And provided, further,* That whenever the said buildings and grounds cease to be used for educational purposes by the said university and college or when required by the Secretary of War for the use of the United States the possession of the same shall revert to the Government of the United States.

Provisos.

Repairs and insurance.

To revert to United States if not used for educational purposes.

Marquette, Mich. Public lands adjoining light-house granted to, for a public park.

Provisos.

Reversion.

Amendment.

SEC. 2. That fractional section one and lot numbered four, section two, township forty-eight north, range twenty-five west, in the district of lands subject to sale at Marquette, Michigan, except a tract two hundred and twenty feet by one hundred and ninety feet, containing one acre, on the extreme north end of said tract, being a light-house reservation, be, and the same are granted to the city of Marquette, Michigan, to be held in trust for the purpose of a public park, reserving the right of way on the above-granted land to the above-excepted tract: *Provided,* That if the above granted land shall cease to be used for park purposes the same shall revert to the United States: *Provided further,* That Congress reserves the right at any time to alter or amend this act.

Approved, July 12, 1886.

July 19, 1886.

CHAP. 775.—An act to authorize the construction of a railroad, wagon, and foot-passenger bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Dubuque, in the State of Iowa.

Chicago, Burlington and Northern Railroad Company authorized to bridge the Mississippi River.

Railroad, wagon, and foot bridge.

Free navigation not to be impaired. Litigation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Chicago, Burlington and Northern Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, be, and they are hereby, authorized to construct and maintain a railroad, wagon, and foot-passenger bridge across the Mississippi River at a suitable point in the vicinity of the city of Dubuque, in the State of Iowa, and to lay on or over said bridge a railroad track or tracks for the more perfect connection of any railroad or railroads that are or shall be constructed to said river, on either or both sides thereof, at or opposite said point, under the limitations and conditions hereinafter provided; that said bridge shall not interfere with the free navigation of said river beyond what is necessary in order to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the circuit court of the United States in and for any district in which any portion of said bridge or obstruction

touches. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railroad trains, and for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals, and for foot-passengers, for such reasonable rates of toll as may be fixed from time to time by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That the proviso regarding wagons, animals, foot-passengers, and so forth, shall not influence the location of said bridge in its relation to the interests of navigation.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under the provisions of this act may, at the option of the company building the same, be built as a draw-bridge or with unbroken and continuous spans: *Provided*, That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, it shall give clear head-room of not less in any case than fifty-five and one-half feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, nor shall the spans of said bridge give a clear width of water-way of less than two hundred and fifty feet, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of said river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river and give a clear width of water-way of not less than three hundred feet: *And provided further*, That if any bridge built under the provisions of this act shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, the same shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans giving a clear width of waterway of not less than one hundred and sixty feet on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw, and the next adjoining span or spans to the draw shall give a clear width of water-way of not less than two hundred and fifty feet: *Provided*, That if the pivot-pier of said bridge shall be constructed within less than four hundred and ten feet of the east shore of said river, the span constructed east of said pivot-pier may be less than two hundred and fifty feet, and said spans shall give clear head-room of not less than thirty feet above low-water mark, and not less than ten feet above extreme high-water mark and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river where said bridge shall be erected: *And provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passage of boats, except when trains are passing over the draw; but in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw during or after the passage of trains. In the event that the bridge herein provided for, or any part thereof, shall be constructed within seven hundred and fifty feet south of the present bridge between Dubuque and East Dubuque, any expenditures that may hereafter be made by the owners of the bridge now constructed for the purpose of guarding against casualties by floods or ice, and made either north of the present bridge or around the piers of the same, shall be borne in equal parts by the two companies, respectively, and paid for as the work progresses; and any expenditures which have been made or that may be hereafter made for the purpose of complying with existing laws or laws hereafter enacted for the protection of navigation, by means of sheerbooms or otherwise, shall be borne equally by the two companies aforesaid: *Provided*, That in the location of the piers of said bridge, if made within seven hundred and fifty feet, due regard shall be had to the existing structure, and said piers shall be so constructed as not to increase the danger of the same either from floods or ice.

SEC. 3. That any bridge constructed under this act and according to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be known as a post-route, and the same is hereby declared to be a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, or for passengers or freight passing over said bridge, than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads and public highways leading to said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way for postal-telegraph purposes across said bridge.

SEC. 4. That all railway companies desiring to use said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of

Tolls.
Proviso.
Location.

Construction.

Provisos.
Spans.

Draw.

Location of
pivot-pier.

Opening draw.

Protection
against damage by
floods or ice.

To be a lawful
structure and post-
route.

Postal telegraph

Other companies
to have right of
way.

Secretary of War
to prescribe terms.

Plans, etc., to be
approved by Sec-
retary of War.

Lights.

Right to amend,
etc., reserved.

the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties, in case they shall not agree.

SEC. 5. That the structure herein authorized shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of the navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said company or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawing of the bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the current at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as shall be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are decided by the Secretary of War to be such as will not materially affect the interests of navigation the bridge shall not be commenced or built; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; and the said structure shall be at all times so kept and managed as to offer reasonable and proper means for the passage of vessels through or under said structure; and for the safety of vessels passing at night there shall be displayed on said bridge, from the hours of sunset to sunrise, such lights as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War; and the said structure shall be changed or removed at the cost and expense of the owners thereof, from time to time as Congress may direct, so as to preserve the free and convenient navigation of said river; and the authority to erect and continue said bridge shall be subject to revocation and modification by law when the public good shall, in the judgment of Congress, so require, without any expense or charge to the United States.

SEC. 6. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, July 19, 1886.

July 19, 1886.

CHAP. 776.—An act for the relief of Thomas Sampson.

Preamble.
Vol. 18, p. 125.

Whereas, by act of Congress approved June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, it was enacted that the Secretary of the Treasury prepare medals of honor, to be distinguished as life-saving medals, to be bestowed upon any persons who should thereafter imperil their own lives to save the lives of others from the sea; and

Whereas Thomas Sampson had theretofore, at various times, greatly distinguished himself in rescuing human beings from death in the manner prescribed by said act: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, directed to cause to be prepared a medal of honor, with suitable devices, to be bestowed upon Thomas Sampson, of the city of New York, according to the provisions contained in section seven of the act entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of life-saving stations and houses of refuge upon the sea and lake coasts of the United States, and to promote the efficiency of the Life Saving Service."

SEC. 2. That the said Thomas Sampson be, and he hereby is, entitled to receive all the benefits of said section in said act contained, just as though he had rendered the services subsequent to the approval of said act.

SEC. 3. That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved, July 19, 1886.

Thomas Samp-
son.
Life-saving med-
al bestowed upon.
Vol. 18, p. 127.

CHAP. 778.—An act to provide for the construction of a bridge across the west channel of the Detroit River to connect Belle Isle Park with the mainland.

July 20, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress is hereby given to the municipality known as the city of Detroit, a body corporate existing by and under the laws of the State of Michigan, to erect a bridge across the Detroit River between any point on the northwestern bank of said river within the limits of said corporation aforesaid and the island in the Detroit River heretofore known as Belle Isle, and now known and designated as Belle Isle Park, the said bridge to be devoted to such general use as may be prescribed by the municipal authorities of the city of Detroit.

City of Detroit authorized to bridge Detroit River between the city and Belle Isle Park.

SEC. 2. That the bridge authorized to be erected by this act shall be so located and constructed that the channel of said Detroit River shall not be unreasonably obstructed, but that a draw or pivot span of not less than one hundred and twenty-five feet clear opening on each side of the pivot-pier shall be located over the above-specified channel in such a manner that one or both of the openings of said draw or pivot span can be conveniently and safely reached and passed by boats pursuing the ordinary channel of the river: that one opening at least of a draw or pivot span shall be over the best and most convenient channel of the river for such classes of river traffic as shall find it convenient to use said channel.

Not to obstruct navigation.
Draw.

SEC. 3. That the height at which said bridge shall be constructed above the surface of the river shall be such as may be approved by the Secretary of War.

Height.

SEC. 4. That all draw or pivot spans authorized by this act shall be operated by steam or other reliable mechanical power, and shall be opened promptly upon such signals as are now prescribed by law for the passage of boats through draw or bridges, and such other and further regulations as may be prescribed in the premises.

Draw to be operated by steam.

SEC. 5. That piers upon which said bridge is built shall be parallel with the current of the river, and so as to avoid producing cross-currents or bars dangerous to navigation; and if, after construction, any piers are found to produce the above-mentioned effects, the nuisance shall be abated or corrected by or at the expense of the corporation owning or operating said bridge, and when advised by the Secretary of War.

Piers.

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of the municipal corporation authorized to erect a bridge under this act to maintain, at its own expense, from sunset to sunrise of each day throughout the season of navigation, and during heavy fogs, such lights on the bridge as may be required by the Light-House Board for the security of navigation.

Lights.

SEC. 7. That any bridge constructed under this act and according to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, over which the mails, troops, and munitions of war of the United States may be transported at no higher charge than is made for transportation of said mails, troops, and munitions of war over railroads and public highways leading to said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way for postal-telegraph lines and appliances across said bridge.

To be lawful structure and post-route.

Postal telegraph.

SEC. 8. That before commencing work on the bridge contemplated in this act it shall be the duty of the municipal authorities of the city of Detroit to submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination, a design and drawing of the bridge and piers, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one-half mile above and one-half mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction of the current, and soundings showing accurately the bed of the stream, and such other and further information as the Secretary of War may require for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject.

Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.

SEC. 9. That when the Secretary of War is satisfied that the provisions of this act have been complied with in the matter of location and the submission of plans, the building of the piers may at once

Construction to begin when Secretary of War is satisfied as to plans, etc.

Remonstrances.

commence; but if it shall appear that the conditions prescribed by this act cannot be complied with at the location where it is desired to construct the bridge, the Secretary of War shall, after considering all remonstrances filed against the building of said bridge, and furnishing copies of remonstrances to the board of engineers provided for in this act, detail a board of experienced engineers from the Engineer Corps of the United States Army to examine the case, and may, on their recommendation, authorize and direct such modifications as appear necessary.

Board of Army engineers to supervise the work.

SEC. 10. That the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, appoint one or more Army engineers to supervise and personally examine the construction of said bridge; and that the proposed bridge shall only be a lawful structure when built as approved by the Secretary of War, who shall have authority, by and with the advice of the engineers detailed by him, to order such change in construction or appliances as he may deem necessary for the safety of said bridge and the convenience of navigation.

Litigation.

SEC. 11. That in case of any litigation from any obstruction, or alleged obstruction, to navigation created by the construction of any bridge under this act, the cause or question arising may be heard by the District Court of the United States of any State in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge touches.

Municipal laws to extend to bridge

SEC. 12. That the municipal laws and ordinances of the city of Detroit may be enforced on said bridge, and the care, control, and the use of the same shall be governed by ordinances of the city enacted, as though said bridge was a public street in said city.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.

SEC. 13. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act, and to require the removal of material obstructions to navigation by the construction of any bridge under its provisions, is hereby expressly reserved, without any liability of the Government for damages on account of such alterations, amendment, or repeal, or on account of the prevention or the requiring of the removal of any such obstruction; and if any change be made in the plan of any bridge constructed under this act, during the progress of the work thereon or before the completion of said bridge, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; and any change in the construction or any alteration of any such bridge, and the removal of any such obstruction, that may be directed at any time by Congress or the Secretary of War, shall be made at the cost and expense of the owners of the said bridge.

Approved, July 20, 1886.

July 26, 1886.

CHAP. 779.—An act authorizing the construction of additional light-house districts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section forty-six hundred and seventy of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Light-house districts. Increased to sixteen.

R. S., sec. 4670, p. 908, amended.

Employment of persons over 45 years old to be allowed.

"The Light-House Board shall arrange the ocean, gulf, lake, and river coasts of the United States into light-house districts, not exceeding sixteen in number.

That any law or regulation prohibiting the employment in the light-houses of the United States of persons of more than forty-five years of age be and the same is hereby repealed."

Approved, July 26, 1886.

CHAP. 780.—An act to provide for the establishment of additional aids to navigation to guide vessels through the channels leading to Pensacola, Florida.

July 26, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to establish range-lights near Fort McRae; to re-establish the Fort Barancas ranges; to establish lighted beacons at or near Devil's Point, Escambia Bay; at or near the anchorage, in Santa Maria de Galvaez Bay; at or near the turn of the channel; and at Bay Point Black-Water Bay; and that a day-beacon be placed to mark the shoals between the Anchorage and Blackwater Bay, Florida. The entire cost of which shall not exceed the sum of seventeen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Pensacola, Fla.
Additional aids
to navigation es-
tablished.

Approved, July 26, 1886.

CHAP. 781.—An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and for other purposes.

July 26, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the naval service of the Government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and for other purposes:

Naval service ap-
propriations.

PAY OF THE NAVY.

Pay of the Navy.

For the pay of officers on sea-duty; officers on shore and other duty; officers on waiting orders; officers on the retired-list; Admiral's and Vice-Admiral's secretaries; clerks to commandants of yards and stations; clerks to paymasters at yards and stations; inspections; receiving-ships and other vessels; extra pay to men re-enlisting under honorable discharge; pay of petty officers, seamen, landsmen, and boys, including men in the engineers' force, and for the Coast Survey service and Fish Commission, seven thousand five hundred men and seven hundred and fifty boys, at the pay prescribed by law; in all, seven million dollars.

Officers, seamen,
etc.

PAY, MISCELLANEOUS.

For commission and interest; transportation of funds; exchange; mileage to officers while traveling under orders in the United States, and for actual personal expenses of officers while traveling abroad under orders, and for traveling expenses of apothecaries, yeomen, and civilian employees, and for actual and necessary traveling expenses of naval cadets while proceeding from their homes to the Naval Academy for examination and appointment as cadets; for rent and furniture of buildings and offices not in navy-yards; expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, boards of investigation, examining boards, with clerks' and witnesses' fees, and traveling expenses and costs; stationery and recording; expenses of purchasing-paymasters' offices of the various cities, including clerks, furniture, fuel, stationery, and incidental expenses; newspapers and advertising; foreign postage; telegraphing, foreign and domestic; telephones; copying; care of library; mail and express wagons, ferriage, tolls, and livery and express fees; costs of suits; commissions, warrants, diplomas, and discharges; relief of vessels in distress; canal tolls and pilotage; recovery of valuables from shipwrecks; quarantine expenses; care and transportation of the dead; reports, professional investigation, cost of special instruction at home or abroad, including maintenance of students, and information from abroad, and the collection and classification thereof, and other necessary incidental expenses, two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous
expenses.

Civilian members, Naval Advisory Board.

Proviso.
Compensation to be in full.

For the compensation of the two civilian members of the Naval Advisory Board for the time they may serve after June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at the rate of two thousand five hundred dollars each for six months, and of two hundred and fifty dollars each for traveling and other expenses for six months, five thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the sum accepted by them under this act shall be in full of all services rendered after June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

CONTINGENT NAVY.

Extraordinary expenses.

For all emergencies and extraordinary expenses arising at home or abroad, but impossible to be anticipated or classified, exclusive of personal services in the Navy Department or any of its subordinate Bureaus or offices, at Washington, District of Columbia, ten thousand dollars.

Bureau of Navigation.

Expenses and supplies.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

Foreign and local pilotage and towage of ships of war; services and materials in correcting compasses on board ships, and for adjusting and testing compasses on shore; nautical and astronomical instruments, nautical books, maps, charts, and sailing directions, and repairs of nautical instruments for ships of war; books for libraries of ships of war; naval signals and apparatus, namely, signal-lights, lanterns, rockets, running-lights, drawings and engravings for signal-books; compass-fittings, including binnacles, tripods, and other appendages of ships' compasses; logs and other appliances for measuring the ship's way, and leads and other appliances for sounding; lanterns and lamps, and their appendages, for general use on board ship, including those for the cabin, ward-room, and steerage, and for the holds and spirit-room, for deck and quartermasters' use; bunting and other materials for flags, and making and repairing flags of all kinds; oil for ships of war, other than that used in the engineer department; candles, when used as a substitute for oil in binnacles and running-lights; chimneys and wicks, and soap used in the navigation department; photographic instruments and materials; stationery for commanders and navigators of vessels of war, and for use of courts-martial; musical instruments and music for vessels of war; steering-signals and indicators, and speaking-tubes and gongs for signal communications on board vessels of war; and for introducing and maintaining electric lights on board vessels of war, in all, eighty-three thousand five hundred dollars.

Special ocean surveys.

For special ocean-surveys and the publication thereof, four thousand dollars.

Surveys of Mexican coast.

For preparing and engraving on copper plates the surveys of the Mexican coast, and for publishing the same, seven thousand dollars.

Compass-testing houses.

For completing compass-testing houses, and furniture for same, two thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses of the Bureau of Navigation, namely: For freight and transportation of navigation materials, postage and telegraphing on public business, advertising for proposals, packing-boxes and materials, furniture, stationery, and fuel for navigation offices at navy-yards, and all other contingent expenses, five thousand dollars.

Transit of Venus. Completion, etc., of observation.

For the completion and other expenses connected with the reduction of the observations of the transit of Venus, in eighteen hundred and seventy-four and eighteen hundred and eighty-two, to be expended under the direction of the Transit of Venus Commission: *Provided*, That said Commission shall deliver all the instruments and other public property in its possession into the custody of the Secretary of the Navy, three thousand dollars.

Proviso.
Property to be delivered to Secretary of the Navy.

Civil establishment.

For the civil establishment at navy-yards and stations, including master of tugs, storekeepers, clerks, writers, and all clerical work, nine thousand dollars; and no other fund appropriated by this act shall be used in payment for such services.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

Bureau of Ordnance.

Material and supplies.

For procuring, producing, preserving and handling ordnance material; for the armament of ships; for fuel, tools, material, and labor to be used in the general work of the Ordnance Department; for furniture at magazines, at the ordnance dock, New York, and at the naval ordnance battery and proving-ground, one hundred and nine thousand three hundred dollars.

Tests of rifled cannon.

One or more rifled cannon of each type constructed at the cost of the United States for the Navy shall be publicly subjected to the proper test for endurance including such rapid firing as a like gun would be subjected to in battle. This test shall be under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, and if such guns do not prove satisfactory, the type they represent shall not be put in use in the naval service.

Repairs.

For necessary repairs to ordnance buildings, magazines, gun-parks, boats, lighters, wharves, machinery, and other objects of the like character, fifteen thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For miscellaneous items, namely: Freight to foreign and home stations, advertising and auctioneer's fees, cartage and express charges, repairs to fire-engines, gas and water pipes, gas and water tax at magazines, toll, ferriage, foreign postage, and telegrams to and from the Bureau, four thousand dollars.

Civil establishment.

For the civil establishment at navy-yards and stations, including writers, clerks, foreman, draughtsmen, assistant draughtsman, and a chemist, twenty-three thousand two hundred and four dollars; and no other fund appropriated by this act shall be used in payment for such services.

Torpedo corps.

For the torpedo corps, namely: For labor; material; freight and express charges; general care of and repairs to grounds, buildings, wharves; boats; instruction; instruments, tools, furniture, experiments, and general torpedo outfits, fifty thousand dollars.

For new ferry-launch, in place of the one now in use, which shall be sold, and building fuse-room and coal-shed, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

New cruisers.
Completion of armament.

Chicago, Boston, Atlanta, and Dolphin: To complete the armament of the three steam-cruisers the Chicago, Boston, and Atlanta, and the dispatch-boat Dolphin, ninety-one thousand one hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

Equipment of vessels.

For equipment of vessels: For coal for steamers' and ships' use, including expenses of transportation, storage, and handling; hemp, wire, hides, and other materials for the manufacture of rope and cordage; iron for the manufacture of anchors, cables, galleys, and chains; canvas for the manufacture of sails, awnings, bags, and hammocks; beating apparatus for receiving-ships; and for the purchase of all other articles of equipment at home and abroad, and for the payment of labor in equipping vessels and manufacture of equipment articles in the several navy-yards, seven hundred and eighty-two thousand two hundred dollars.

Recruiting.

For expenses of recruiting for the naval service, rent of rendezvous and expense of maintaining the same, advertising for men and boys, and all other expenses attending the recruiting for the naval service, and for the transportation of enlisted men and boys at home and abroad, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses equipment and recruiting: For extra expenses of training ships, freight and transportation of equipment stores, printing, advertising, telegraphing, books and models, postage on letters sent abroad, ferriage, ice, apprehension of deserters and stragglers, continuous-service certificates, good-conduct badges and libraries for

enlisted men, school-books for training-ships, medals for boys, and emergencies arising under cognizance of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting unforeseen and impossible to classify, twenty thousand dollars.

Civil establishment.

For the civil establishment at navy-yards and stations, including clerks, writers, and superintendent of rope-walk, sixteen thousand eight hundred dollars; and no other fund shall be used in payment for such services.

Bureau of Yards and Docks.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

General maintenance.

For general maintenance of yards and docks, namely: For freight and transportation of materials and stores; books, maps, models, and drawings; purchase and repair of fire-engines; machinery; repairs on steam fire-engines, and attendance on the same; purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and driving-teams; carts and timber-wheels, and all vehicles for use in the navy-yards, and tools and repairs of the same; postage on letters and other mailable matter on public service sent to foreign countries, and telegrams; furniture for Government houses and offices in the navy-yards; coal and other fuel; candles, oil, and gas; cleaning and clearing up yards and care of public buildings; attendance on fires, lights, fire-engines, and apparatus; for incidental labor at navy-yards; water-tax, and for tolls and ferriage; rent of four officers' quarters at Philadelphia; pay of watchmen in the navy-yards; and for awnings and packing-boxes, and advertising for yards and docks purposes, one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses that may arise at navy-yards and stations, twenty thousand dollars.

Civil establishment.

For the civil establishment at navy-yards and stations, consisting of writers, clerks, messengers, telegraph operators, draughtsmen, foreman laborers and foreman masons, quarterman brick and stone masons, and pilots, including the work of bell-ringing and lamp lighting, sixty-two thousand dollars; and no other fund appropriated by this act shall be used in payment for such service.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, Pa. Salaries and expenses.

For the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: For superintendent, six hundred dollars; steward, four hundred and eighty dollars; matron, three hundred and sixty dollars; chief cook, two hundred and forty dollars; two assistant cooks, three hundred and thirty-six dollars; chief laundress, one hundred and ninety-two dollars; six laundresses, at one hundred and sixty-eight dollars each; four scrubbers, at one hundred and sixty-eight dollars each; eight waiters, at one hundred and sixty-eight dollars each; six laborers, at two hundred and forty dollars each; stable-keeper and driver, three hundred and sixty dollars; master-at-arms, four hundred and eighty dollars; two house corporals, at three hundred dollars each; barber, three hundred and sixty dollars; carpenter, eight hundred and forty-five dollars; water-rent and gas, one thousand eight hundred dollars; cemetery, burial expenses, and head-stones, three hundred and fifty dollars; improvement of grounds, five hundred dollars; repairs to buildings, furnaces, grates, and ranges, furniture, and repairs to furniture, four thousand five hundred dollars; fitting up bath-rooms with twelve tubs for use of beneficiaries, eight hundred dollars; and for support of beneficiaries, forty-five thousand eight hundred dollars; in all, sixty-three thousand and fifty-seven dollars; which sum shall be paid out of the income from the naval pension fund.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Surgeons' necessities.

For support of the medical department: For surgeons' necessities for vessels in commission, navy-yards, naval stations, Marine Corps, and

Coast Survey, and for the civil establishment at the several naval hospitals, navy-yards, naval laboratory, and Naval Academy, fifty-five thousand dollars. Civil establishment.

For the naval-hospital fund : For maintenance of the naval hospitals at the various navy-yards and stations, thirty thousand dollars. Naval hospitals.

For contingent expenses: For freight or expressage on medical stores, toll, ferriages; transportation of insane patients; advertising; telegraphing; rent of telephones; purchase of books; postage, and purchase of stamps for foreign service; expenses attending the medical board of examiners; rent of rooms for naval dispensary and museum of hygiene; hygienic and sanitary investigation and illustration; sanitary and hygienic instruction; purchase and repairs of wagons and harness; purchase and feed of horses and cows; trees, plants, garden-tools, and seeds; furniture and incidental articles for museum of hygiene, naval dispensary, Washington, naval laboratory, sick-quarters at Naval Academy, and dispensaries at navy-yards; washing for medical department at museum of hygiene, naval dispensary, Washington, naval laboratory, sick-quarters at Naval Academy, dispensaries at navy-yards, and for receiving-ships and rendezvous, and all other necessary contingent expenses, twenty thousand dollars. Contingent expenses.

For necessary repairs of naval laboratory, naval hospitals, and appendages, including roads, wharves, out-houses, sidewalks, fences, gardens, farms, and cemeteries, fifteen thousand dollars. Repairs.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

For provisions for the seamen and marines; commuted rations for officers, naval cadets, seamen, and marines; commuted rations stopped on account of sick in hospital and credited to the hospital fund; water for drinking and cooking purposes on board ships; and for labor and expenses of inspections; in all, one million and fifty-two thousand dollars; and the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the amount now standing to the credit of the clothing fund, and the further sum of seventy-five thousand dollars of the amount now standing to the credit of the small stores fund of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be forthwith covered into the Treasury. Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. Provisions and clothing.

For contingent expenses: For freight on shipments, candles, fuel, books and blanks, stationery, advertising, furniture for inspections and pay-offices in the navy-yards, expenses of naval-clothing factory, foreign postage, telegrams, express charges, tolls, ferriages, yeomen's stores, iron safes, newspapers, ice, and other necessary incidental expenses, fifty thousand dollars. Contingent expenses.

For the civil establishment, to include firemen, writers, receivers, assistant receivers, messengers, leading men and pressmen in inspection office, superintendent of coffee and spice mill, box-maker, coffee-roaster, engine-tender, teamster, telephone-operating, cutter, machine-operator, and two laborers, thirty-five thousand dollars; and no other fund appropriated by this act shall be used in payment for such services. Civil establishment.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

For preservation and completion of vessels on the stocks and in ordinary; purchase of materials and stores of all kinds; labor in navy-yards and on foreign stations; preservation of materials; purchase of tools for use in shops; wear, tear, and repair of vessels afloat, and for general care, increase, and protection of the Navy in the line of construction and repair; incidental expenses, such as advertising, foreign postages, telegrams, photographing, books, plans, stationery, and instruments for the drawing room, nine hundred thousand dollars. Preservation, repair, etc., of vessels. Contingent expenses. Provisions. Nautical school ship, Philadelphia, Pa. Repair of.

- injury to the service, said vessel to be used as a nautical school ship at the port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, under the authority and provisions of the act of Congress of June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four; but the United States shall be put to no charge or expense and shall incur no liability in relation to said vessel while the same is in such use: *Provided further*, That no part of this sum shall be applied to the repairs of any wooden ship when the estimated cost of such repairs, to be appraised by a competent board of naval officers, shall exceed twenty per centum of the estimated cost, appraised in like manner, of a new ship of the same size and like material: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall deprive the Secretary of the Navy of the authority to order repairs of ships damaged in foreign waters or on the high seas, so far as may be necessary to bring them home.
- For the civil establishment at navy-yards, including clerks, draughtsmen, and writers, forty-three thousand dollars; and no other fund appropriated by this act shall be used in payment for such services.
- Chicago, Boston, Atlanta, and Dolphin: To complete the construction of the three steel cruisers the Chicago, Boston, and Atlanta, and to pay the amount due on the dispatch-boat Dolphin, authorized by the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, ninety-five thousand eight hundred and sixty-one dollars.
- Chicago, Boston, Atlanta, and Dolphin: To complete the construction of the three steel cruisers the Chicago, Boston, and Atlanta, and to pay the amount due on the dispatch-boat Dolphin, authorized by the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, ninety-five thousand eight hundred and sixty-one dollars.

Bureau of Steam-Engineering.

BUREAU OF STEAM-ENGINEERING.

- For completion, repairs, and preservation of machinery and boilers of naval vessels, including cost of new boilers, steam-steerers, pneumatic steerers, steam-capstans, steam-windlasses, and other steam auxiliaries; preservation of and small repairs to machinery and boilers in vessels in ordinary, receiving and training vessels; repair and care of machinery of yard tugs and launches; purchase, handling, and preservation of all materials and stores; purchase, fitting, repair, and preservation of machinery and tools in the navy-yards and stations; running yard engines; incidental expenses for naval vessels, yards, and the Bureau, such as foreign postages, telegrams, advertising, freight, photographing, books, stationery, and instruments, seven hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be applied to the repair of engines and machinery of wooden ships where the estimated costs of such repair shall exceed twenty per centum of the estimated cost of new engines and machinery of the same character and power; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the repair or building of boilers for wooden ships the hulls of which can be fully repaired for twenty per centum of the estimated cost of a new ship of the same size and materials.
- For contingencies, drawing materials, and instruments, for the draughting room, five hundred dollars.
- For the civil establishment in navy-yards, to include clerks, draughtsmen, assistant draughtsmen, messengers, writers, receivers, and weighers, twenty-seven thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents; and no other fund appropriated by this act shall be used in payment for such services.
- The duties of the several clerks, writers, and other employees at the navy yards appropriated for in this act shall be designated by the Secretary of the Navy or under his direction.

Naval Academy.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

- For pay of professors and others: For two professors, namely, one of mathematics and one of physics at two thousand five hundred dollars each three professors (assistants), namely, one of chemistry, one of Spanish and French, and one of English studies, history, and law, at two thousand two hundred dollars each; five assistant professors, namely one of English studies, history, and law, three of French, and

one of drawing, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; sword-master, at one thousand five hundred dollars, and two assistants, at one thousand dollars each; boxing-master and gymnast, at one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant librarian, at one thousand four hundred dollars; secretary of the Naval Academy, one thousand eight hundred dollars; three clerks to superintendent, one at one thousand two hundred dollars, one at one thousand dollars, and one at eight hundred dollars; one clerk to commandant of cadets, one thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk to paymaster, one thousand dollars; one dentist, one thousand six hundred dollars; one baker, six hundred dollars; one mechanic in department of physics and chemistry, at seven hundred and thirty dollars; one cook, three hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty cents; one messenger to superintendent, six hundred dollars; one armorer, five hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents; one gunner's mate, four hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents, and one quarter-gunner, four hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents; one cockswain, four hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents; one seaman in the department of seamanship, three hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty cents; one attendant in the department of astronomy and one in the department of physics and chemistry, at three hundred dollars each; six attendants at recitation-rooms, library, store, chapel, and offices, at three hundred dollars each; one band-master, five hundred and twenty-eight dollars; twenty-one first-class musicians, at three hundred and forty-eight dollars each; seven second-class musicians, at three hundred dollars each; in all, fifty-two thousand one hundred and nineteen dollars.

For special course of study and training of naval cadets, as authorized by act of Congress approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, five thousand dollars.

Special training,
naval cadets.
Vol. 22, p. 284.

For pay of watchmen, mechanics, and others: For captain of the watch and weigher, at two dollars and fifty cents per day; four watchmen, at two dollars per day each; foreman of the gas and steam-heating works of Academy, at five dollars per day; ten attendants at gas and steam-heating works, one at three dollars, one at two dollars and fifty cents, and eight at two dollars per day each; four laborers at gas and steam-heating works, at one dollar and fifty cents per day each; one yeoman, six hundred dollars; one foreman of joiners, one foreman of painters, and one foreman of masons, at three dollars and fifty cents per day each; one mason, at three dollars per day; two joiners and one painter, at two dollars and fifty cents per day each; one tinner, one gas-fitter, and one blacksmith, at two dollars and fifty cents per day each; one mechanic at workshop, at two dollars and twenty-five cents per day; one master-laborer, to keep public grounds in order, at two dollars and twenty-eight cents per day; twenty-two laborers, to assist in same, three at two dollars per diem each, eleven at one dollar and fifty cents per diem each, and eight at one dollar and twenty-five cents per diem each; one laborer to superintend and keep in order upper quarters of naval cadets, at two dollars per diem; twenty servants to keep in order and attend to quarters of naval cadets and public buildings, at twenty-five dollars per month each; in all, forty-four thousand one hundred and twenty-two dollars and forty-five cents.

Watchmen, me-
chanics, etc.

For pay of the employees in the department of steam-engineering, Naval Academy: For one master-machinist, at four dollars per day; one boiler-maker and one pattern-maker, at three dollars and fifty cents per day each; two machinists and one blacksmith, at two dollars and fifty cents per day each; four laborers, at one dollar and fifty cents per day each; in all, seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-one dollars.

Employees, de-
partment of steam-
engineering.

For necessary repairs of public buildings, pavements, wharves, and walls inclosing the grounds of the Naval Academy, and for improvements, repairs, and furniture and fixtures, twenty-one thousand dollars.

Repairs.

For fuel and for heating and lighting the Academy and school-ships, seventeen thousand dollars.

Fuel and lights.

Contingent expenses, books, stationery, etc.	For contingent expenses, Naval Academy: For purchase of books for the library, two thousand dollars. For stationery, blank-books, models, maps, and for text books for use of instructors, two thousand dollars.
Board of Visitors.	For expenses of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, one thousand five hundred dollars, being for mileage and five dollars per diem for each member for expenses during actual attendance at the Academy.
Chemicals, etc.	For purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and instruments in the department of physics and chemistry, and for repairs of the same, two thousand five hundred dollars.
Miscellaneous.	For purchase of gas and steam machinery, steam-pipe and fittings, rent of building for the use of the Academy, freight, cartage, water, music, musical and astronomical instruments, uniforms for the bandmen, telegraphing, for feed and maintenance of teams, for current expenses and repairs of all kinds, and for incidental labor and expenses not applicable to any other appropriation, thirty-two thousand dollars. For stores in the department of steam-engineering, eight hundred dollars. For materials for repairs in steam-machinery, one thousand dollars.
Head-stones for sailors and marines lost on the Huron.	For head stones for the graves of sixty sailors and marines buried in the naval cemetery at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, who lost their lives by being wrecked in the United States steamer Huron, five hundred dollars.
Naval Observatory.	For commencing the erection of the new Naval Observatory on the site purchased under the act of Congress approved February fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty, fifty thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That the construction of no building shall be commenced except an observatory proper, with necessary offices for observers and computers.
Commencement of new building.	
Vol. 21, p. 64.	
<i>Proviso.</i>	

Marine Corps.

MARINE CORPS.

Pay of officers, active list.	For pay of officers on the active-list, as follows: For one colonel commandant, one colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, one adjutant and inspector, one paymaster, one quartermaster, four majors, two assistant quartermasters, one judge-advocate-general United States Navy, nineteen captains, thirty first lieutenants, and nineteen second lieutenants, one hundred and eighty one thousand two hundred and sixty-five dollars.
Officers retired list.	For pay of officers on the retired-list: For one colonel, one quartermaster, three majors, two assistant quartermasters, four captains, one first lieutenant, and three second lieutenants, thirty-one thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.
Non-commissioned officers, privates, etc.	For pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates: For one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one leader of the band, one drum-major, fifty first sergeants, one hundred and forty sergeants, one hundred and eighty corporals, thirty musicians, ninety-six drummers and fifers, and one thousand five hundred privates, three hundred and eighty-nine thousand and fifty-two dollars.
Clerks, etc.	For pay of civil force, namely: For ten clerks and two messengers, sixteen thousand and thirty-five dollars; payments to discharged soldiers for clothing undrawn, twenty thousand dollars; transportation of officers traveling under orders without troops, eight thousand dollars; commutation of quarters for officers on duty where there are no public quarters, four thousand dollars; in all, forty-eight thousand and thirty-five dollars.
Provisions.	For provisions for the Marine Corps, and for difference between cost of rations and commutation thereof for detailed men, sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars.
Clothing.	For clothing, fifty thousand dollars.
Fuel.	For fuel, eighteen thousand dollars.
Military stores.	For military stores, namely: For pay of one chief armorer, at three dollars per day; three mechanics, at two dollars and fifty cents each

per day; purchase of military equipments, such as cartridge-boxes, bayonet-scabbards, haversacks, blanket-bags, canteens, musket-slugs, swords, drums, bugles, flags, and spare parts for repairing-muskets, and other necessary incidental articles, five thousand dollars; purchase of ammunition, one thousand dollars; purchase and repair of instruments for band, and purchase of music and musical accessories, five hundred dollars; in all, nine thousand seven hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty cents.

For transportation of troops and for expenses of recruiting, ten thousand dollars. Transportation and recruiting.

For repairs of barracks at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; League Island, Pennsylvania; Annapolis, Maryland; headquarters and navy-yards, Washington, District of Columbia; Gosport, Virginia; and Mare Island, California, nine thousand dollars; for the erection of a building for marine barracks at navy-yard, Pensacola, Florida, to take the place of one destroyed on account of yellow fever, two thousand dollars; placing tin roof on marine barracks and officers' quarters at Washington, District of Columbia, one thousand two hundred dollars; rent of building used for manufacture of clothing, stowing supplies, and offices of assistant quartermasters, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and San Francisco, California, two thousand two hundred and sixty dollars; in all, fourteen thousand four hundred and sixty dollars. Repairs of barracks, rent, etc.

For forage in kind for four horses of the Quartermaster's Department, and the authorized number of officers' horses, four thousand four hundred dollars. Forage.

For contingencies, namely: For gas and oil at marine barracks, Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; League Island, Pennsylvania; assistant quartermasters' offices, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and San Francisco, California; Annapolis, Maryland; headquarters and navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia; Gosport, Virginia; Pensacola, Florida; and Mare Island, California; straw for bedding for enlisted men at the various posts; water at marine barracks, Boston, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; Annapolis, Maryland; and Mare Island, California; furniture for Government houses; freight; ferriage; toll; cartage; funeral expenses of marines; stationery; telegraphing; rent of telephones; apprehension of deserters; per diem to enlisted men employed on constant labor; repairs of gas and water fixtures; office and barrack furniture; mess utensils for enlisted men, such as bowls, plates, spoons, knives, and forks; packing-boxes; wrapping-paper; oil-cloth; crash; rope; twine; carpenter's tools; tools for police purposes; purchase and repair of hose; repairs to public wagons; purchase and repair of harness; repair of fire extinguishers; purchase of hand-grenades; purchase and repair of hand-carts and wheelbarrows; purchase and repair of cooking-stoves, ranges, and so forth; stoves where there are no grates; purchase of ice, towels, and soap for offices; improving parade-grounds; repair of pumps and wharves; laying drain and water pipes; introducing gas; and for other purposes; in all, twenty-six thousand dollars. Contingent expenses.

For hire of quarters for officers where there are no public quarters, four thousand five hundred dollars. Hire of quarters.

SEC. 2. All balances of moneys appropriated for the pay of the Navy or pay of the Marine Corps, for any year existing after the accounts for said year shall have been settled shall be covered into the Treasury. Balances to be covered into the Treasury on settlement of accounts for the year.

Approved, July 26, 1886.

July 26, 1886.

CHAP. 782.—An act appropriating money for the completion of the public building at Greensborough, North Carolina.

Greensborough,
N. C.
Public building.
Appropriation to
complete.
Vol. 22, p. 97.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of nine thousand dollars be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of completing the public building at Greensborough, North Carolina.

Approved, July 26, 1886.

July 28, 1886.

CHAP. 797.—An act for the erection of a public building at Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

Oshkosh, Wis.
Public building.
Site.

Plans.

Estimates.

Proviso.

Open space.

Title.

Appropriation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase by private sale or condemnation a site for, and cause to be erected thereon, a suitable building, with fire-proof vaults therein, for the accommodation of the United States district and circuit courts, post-office, and other Government offices, at the city of Oshkosh, Wisconsin. The plans, specifications, and full estimates for said building shall be previously made and approved according to law, and shall not exceed for the site and building complete the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; nor shall any site be purchased until estimates for the erection of a building which will furnish sufficient accommodations for the transaction of the public business, and which shall not exceed in cost the balance of the sum herein limited after the site shall have been purchased and paid for, shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided,* That the site shall leave the building unexposed to danger from fire in adjacent buildings by an open space of not less than forty feet, including streets and alleys; and that no money appropriated for this purpose shall be available until a valid title to the site for said building shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of Wisconsin shall have ceded to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owners thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of civil process therein. For the purposes of this act the sum of one hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved, July 28, 1886.

July 28, 1886.

CHAP. 798.—An act for the relief of the board of field officers of the Fourth Brigade of South Carolina Volunteer State Troops.

Fourth Brigade,
South Carolina
Volunteer State
Troops.
Claim of field
officers for rent re-
ferred to Court of
Claims.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Court of Claims shall, notwithstanding the bar prescribed by any statute of limitation, hear, determine, and adjudge any claim or claims of the board of field officers of the Fourth Brigade of South Carolina Volunteer State Troops, a municipal corporation of the State of South Carolina, against the United States, for the rent due by them or for the use and occupation by them, prior to the twenty-first of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and subsequent to July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, of certain buildings on Citadel Green, in the city of Charleston, after the legal termination of the late war; and that any judgment in favor of the claimant rendered hereunder be paid as other judgments of the said court are paid.

Approved, July 28, 1886.

CHAP. 799.—An act to authorize the Secretary of War to credit the State of Kansas with certain sums of money on its ordnance account with the General Government.

July 28, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause the State of Kansas to be credited on its ordnance account with the General Government with the sum of twenty-four thousand four hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty cents, for ordnance and ordnance stores drawn by the State of Kansas to aid the General Government in the protection of said State against Indian invasion and depredations.

Approved, July 28, 1886.

Kansas.
Ordnance account of, to be credited for stores drawn.

CHAP. 800.—An act to construct a road to the National Cemetery at Knoxville, Tennessee.

July 28, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of six thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of constructing a macadamized road from the intersection of Broad and Holston streets, thence along the line of Holston street to the intersection of said street with Munson street, at the northeast corner of the National Cemetery at Knoxville, Tennessee: *Provided,* That the right of way, not less than fifty feet in width, shall first be secured to the United States to any part of the ground over which said road shall run not now owned by the United States: *And provided further,* That said road shall be constructed under the supervision of the Secretary of War, upon a contract let to the lowest responsible bidder.

National Cemetery, Knoxville, Tenn.
Appropriation to construct road to.

Provides.
Right of way.

Contract.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to carry this act into effect as soon as practicable after its passage, from which date it is hereby declared to take effect.

Approved, July 28, 1886.

CHAP. 801.—An act providing for the construction of a light-house supply-steamer for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and for other purposes.

July 28, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to construct a suitable steamer for use in supplying the light-houses on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States, the sum required for construction of the same to be paid from an appropriation hereafter to be made, the cost of which shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and forty-seven thousand five hundred dollars; also to cause to be constructed an iron screw-steamer for use as a light-house tender in the fourth light-house district, the cost of which shall not exceed the sum of sixty-eight thousand three hundred dollars: *Provided,* That the contract for the construction of such steamers shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder after advertisement, and that such steamers shall be built in American ship-yards.

Light-house supply-steamer.
Construction authorized.

Light-house tender to be built.

Proviso.
Contract.

SEC. 2. That the Light House Board is authorized and required to establish and maintain light-ships at the following named places: One, at or near the south end of Ram Island Reef, Fisher's Island Sound, Long Island, New York; the cost of which shall not exceed the sum of forty thousand dollars; one, the cost of which shall not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars, to be stationed off Grosse's Point, Lake Saint Clair, Michigan; and also to place and maintain at or near the southeast end of Hog Island Shoal, Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, the light ship recently withdrawn from Eel Grass shoal.

Light ships.
Establishment authorized.

Approved, July 28, 1886.

July 29, 1886.

CHAP. 802.—An act to authorize the Bellingham Bay Railway and Navigation Company to build certain bridges in the Territory of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Bellingham Bay Railway and Navigation Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of Washington Territory, its successors or assigns, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate bridges, and approaches thereto, over the Nooksack River, in the county of Whatcom, the Skagit River, in the county of Skagit, and the Stillaquamish and Snohomish Rivers, in the county of Snohomish, at the points where the said company's lines of railways, as now projected, cross said rivers respectively; said bridges shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railway trains, and, at the option of said company by which the same or either of the same shall be built, may be used for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals, and for foot-passengers, for reasonable rates of toll to be fixed by said company; but such rates shall be reasonable rates, and the Secretary of War shall have the right from time to time to revise, prescribe, and fix the same. Said company shall also have the right to cross either Lake Union or Salmon Bay (sometimes called Shilshole Bay), or the waters between, or the canal built or to be built between said Lake Union and said bay. Said works to contain a draw of such width as shall accommodate the commerce passing through said waters, and to be built upon plans to be approved by the Secretary of War, as provided in section two of this act, and subject to be changed, enlarged, and altered from time to time as the Secretary of War or Congress shall from time to time direct, and as the exigencies of commerce may require.

SEC. 2. That the plan and location of any bridge the construction of which is hereby authorized shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; and each of the same shall be so located as not materially to obstruct or impair the free navigation of such rivers respectively or said canal, and shall be built with piers parallel to the current, leaving the water-way unobstructed by riprap, or piling, or other obstructions, and shall have at the crossing of each of the main channels of said rivers or said canal (unless the same shall be built above the head of navigation) a draw of the width to be fixed by the Secretary of War, which shall be located at the points best calculated to accommodate commerce, to be determined by the Secretary of War; which draws shall at all times be opened promptly for passing vessels, upon reasonable signal; except when railway trains are passing over the same; and at all times during the season of navigation proper signal-lights shall be used and maintained, at the expense of the aforesaid company, its successors and assigns, to guide vessels approaching said draws: *Provided,* That the construction of neither of said bridges shall be commenced until the plan location, and width of draw thereof has been approved by the Secretary of War, and the said company has been notified in writing of the same.

SEC. 3. That any bridge built under this act shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroad or public highways leading to such bridge; and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-routes in the United States. And the said structures shall be changed, at the cost and expense of the owners thereof, or persons controlling or operating the same, from time to time, as Congress may direct, so as to preserve the free and convenient navigation of said rivers and bays; and the authority to erect and continue any and all said bridges shall be subject to revocation by law whenever the public good shall, in the judgment of Congress, so require; and all such structures shall, upon such revocation, be removed, at the expense of the owners thereof, or the persons controlling and operating the same.

Bellingham Bay
Railway and Navigation Company
authorized to build
bridges, Washington
Territory.
Nooksack River.
Skagit River.
Stillaquamish
River.
Snohomish River.
Wagon and foot
bridges.
Tolls.
Right to cross
Lake Union or Salmon
Bay.
Draw.
Plans subject to
approval of Secretary
of War.
Draw.
Lights.
Proviso.
Construction to
await Secretary of
War's approval.
To be lawful
structure and post-
route.
Changes.

SEC. 4. That in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said rivers and waters caused or alleged to be caused by said bridges or other obstructions, the case may be brought in the district court of the district where such obstruction is alleged to exist, unless meanwhile the portion of said Territory where said erection exists shall have been admitted into the Union as a State, in which case the same may be brought in the circuit court of the United States of such State: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to repeal or modify any of the provisions of law now existing in reference to the protection of the navigation of rivers, or to exempt said bridges from the operation of the same.

Litigation.

Proviso.
Navigation not to be impaired.

SEC. 5. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.

Approved, July 29, 1886.

CHAP. 803.—An act for the erection of a public building at Jacksonville, Florida.

July 29, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase a site for, and cause to be erected thereon, a suitable building, with fire-proof vaults therein, for the accommodation of the post-office, custom-house, internal-revenue office, and other Government offices, at the city of Jacksonville, Florida. The plans, specifications, and full estimates for said building shall be previously made and approved according to law, and shall not exceed for the site and building complete the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; nor shall any site be purchased until estimates for the erection of a building which will furnish sufficient accommodations for the transaction of the public business, and which shall not exceed in cost the balance of the sum herein limited after the site shall have been purchased and paid for, shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That the site shall leave the building unexposed to danger from fire in adjacent buildings by an open space of not less than forty feet, including streets and alleys; and no money appropriated for this purpose shall be available until a valid title to the site for said building shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of Florida shall have ceded to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of civil process therein.

Jack son ville,
Fla.
Public building.
Site.

Plans.

Estimates.

Proviso.

Open space.

Title.

Approved, July 29, 1886.

CHAP. 804.—An act to grant the Astoria and Winnemucca Railroad Company the right to construct bridges over navigable water-courses.

July 29, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of the Government is hereby given to the Astoria and Winnemucca Railroad Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of Oregon, to build railroad bridges across the Willamette River, south of Oregon City, at such point as it may select, and across such other navigable streams or sloughs within the State of Oregon as it may be necessary to bridge along the line of said railroad or along the line of any of its branches.

Astoria and Win-
nemucca Railroad
Company author-
ized to bridge the
Willamette River
and other naviga-
ble water-courses,
Oregon.

Construction.

Provisos.
Spans.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under the provisions of this act may, at the option of said railway company, be built as a draw-bridge or with unbroken and continuous spans: *Provided*, That if any such bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, the main span shall be over the main channel of such navigable river or slough, and shall be of such width, and the lowest part of the superstructure shall be of such height above extreme high-water mark, as the Secretary of War

may prescribe, and such bridge shall be at right angles to and its piers parallel with the current or channel of the river or slough over which it may be constructed; and if any bridge built under this act shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, the same shall be constructed with an opening over the center of the channel of the river or slough, and shall be of such width, character, and construction as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current, and the draws of said bridge shall be over the main or deep channel of the river or slough, as may be fixed and determined by the Secretary of War: *Provided also*, That said draws shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passage of boats, and in no case shall unnecessary delay occur; and said company or corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset to sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light House Board shall prescribe: *Provided also*, That said bridge or bridges, at the option of the corporation or company by which it may be built, may be used for the passage of wagons or vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals, and for foot-passengers, for such reasonable rate of toll as may be approved from time to time by the Secretary of War.

Draw.

Lights, etc.

May be wagon and foot bridges.

Tolls.

**To be lawful structure and post-
routes.**

Postal telegraph.

**Plans, etc., to be
approved by Secretary of War.**

**Other companies
to have right of
way.**

**Terms to be de-
cided by Secretary
of War.**

Changes.

**Right to amend,
etc., reserved.**

SEC. 3. That any bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-roads in the United States, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, or for through passengers or freight passing over said bridge or bridges, than the rate per mile for their transportation over the railroads leading to the said bridge or bridges; and the United States shall have the right of way for a postal telegraph across said bridge or bridges. Said bridge or bridges shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of navigable rivers or sloughs as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said company or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawing of any such bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river or slough, the shore-line at high and low water, the direction and strength of the current at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed and channel of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plans and location of the bridge or bridges are approved by the Secretary of War the bridges shall not be built; and should any change be made in the plan of any such bridge during the progress of construction thereof, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 4. That all railroad companies desiring the use of any bridge constructed under this act shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains or cars over the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner or owners of said bridge and the several railroad companies, or any one of them, desiring such use, shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, all matters at issue between them shall be decided by the Secretary of War upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties.

SEC. 5. That such alterations or changes as may be required by the Secretary of War or Congress in bridges constructed under the provisions of this act shall be made by the persons or corporations owning or controlling said bridges, at their own expense; and it is hereby expressly provided that Congress reserves the right at any time to alter, amend, or repeal this act.

Approved, July 29, 1886.

CHAP. 805.—An act authorizing the city of Salem to construct a bridge across the Willamette River, in the State of Oregon.

July 29, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the city of Salem, in the county of Marion and State of Oregon, be authorized and permitted to build a wagon and foot bridge across the Willamette River at such point as it may select opposite said city and between the counties of Marion and Polk, in the State of Oregon. Such bridge may also, at the option of said city, be so constructed as to be available as a railroad bridge.

Salem, Oregon, authorized to build wagon and foot bridge across Willamette River.

SEC. 2. That such bridge built under the provisions of this act may, at the option of said city of Salem, be built as a draw-bridge or with unbroken and continuous spans: *Provided*, That if such bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, the main span shall be over the main channel of such navigable river, and shall be of such width, and the lowest part of the superstructure shall be of such height above extreme high-water mark, as the Secretary of War may prescribe; and such bridge shall be at right angles to and its piers parallel with the current or channel of the said river. And if such bridge built under this act shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, the same shall be constructed with an opening over the center of the channel of the river, and shall be of such width, character, and construction as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current, and the draws of said bridge shall be over the main or deep channel of the river, as may be fixed and determined by the Secretary of War: *Provided also*, That said draws shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passage of boats, and in no case shall unnecessary delay occur; and said city of Salem shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset to sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe: *Provided also*, That said bridge at the option of the said city of Salem, by which it may be built, may be used for the passage of wagons or vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals, and for foot-passengers, for such reasonable rate of toll as may be approved from time to time by the Secretary of War, or the same shall, at the option of said city of Salem, be a free bridge.

Construction.

Provisos.
Spans.

Draw.

Opening draw.

Lights, etc.

Tolls.
May be free bridge.

SEC. 3. That the bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-roads in the United States, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, or for through passengers or freight passing over said bridge, than the rate per mile for their transportation over any railroad leading to the said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way for a postal telegraph across said bridge. Said bridge shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of navigable rivers as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said city of Salem shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawing of such bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shoreline at high and low water, the direction and strength of the current at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed and channel of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plans and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built; and should any change be made in the plan of such bridge during the progress of construction thereof, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

To be a lawful structure and post-route.

Postal telegraph.

Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.

Changes.

May be transferred to Marion and Polk Counties.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.

SEC. 4. That such alterations or changes as may be required by the Secretary of War or Congress in the bridge constructed under the provisions of this act shall be made by the said city of Salem, at its own expense; and at any time after the completion of such bridge the said city of Salem may, at its option, surrender and transfer to the counties of Marion and Polk, in the State of Oregon, the said bridge, and the entire control and management thereof, in which event, and in case of the acceptance thereof by said counties of Marion and Polk, they shall thenceforth be subject to all the obligations and conditions imposed on the city of Salem by the provisions of this act. And it is hereby expressly provided that Congress reserves the right at any time to alter, amend, or repeal this act.

Approved, July 29, 1886.

July 29, 1886.

CHAP. 806.—An act granting to the Oregonian Railway Bridge Company of Oregon the right to construct a bridge over the Willamette River in the vicinity of Ray's Landing, Oregon.

Oregonian Railway Bridge Company authorized to bridge the Willamette River, at Ray's Landing, Oregon.

Construction.

Provisos.
Spans.

Draw.

Opening draw.

Lights, etc.

Wagon and foot bridge.
Tolls.

To be a lawful structure and post-route.

Postal telegraph.

Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Oregonian Railway Bridge Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of Oregon, be authorized and permitted to build a railroad bridge across the Willamette River south of Oregon City, at such point as it may select in the vicinity of Ray's Landing, within the State of Oregon.

SEC. 2. That the bridge built under the provisions of this act may, at the option of said bridge company, be built as a draw-bridge or with unbroken and continuous spans: *Provided*, That if such bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, the main span shall be over the main channel of such navigable river, and shall be of such width, and the lowest part of the superstructure shall be of such height above extreme high-water mark, as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and such bridge shall be at right angles to and its piers parallel with the current or channel of the river over which it may be constructed; and if the bridge built under this act shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, the same shall be constructed with an opening over the center of the channel of the river, and shall be of such width, character, and construction as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current, and the draws of said bridge shall be over the main or deep channel of the river, as may be fixed and determined by the Secretary of War: *Provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passage of boats, and in no case shall unnecessary delay occur; and said company or corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset to sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe: *Provided also*, That said bridge, at the option of the corporation or company by which it may be built, may be used for the passage of wagons or vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals, and for foot-passengers, for such reasonable rate of toll as may be approved from time to time by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 3. That the bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-roads in the United States, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, or for through passengers or freight passing over said bridge, than the rate per mile for their transportation over the railroads leading to the said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way for a postal telegraph across said bridge. Said bridge shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security and navigation of navigable rivers as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said company or

corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawing of such bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the current at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed and channel of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plans and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built; and should any change be made in the plan of such bridge during the progress of construction thereof, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 4. That all railroad companies desiring the use of the bridge constructed under this act, shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains or cars over the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner or owners of said bridge and the several railroad companies, or any one of them, desiring such use, shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, all matters at issue between them shall be decided by the Secretary of War upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties.

Other companies to have right of way.

Secretary of War to decide terms.

SEC. 5. That the right to alter or amend this act so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river is hereby expressly reserved; and all changes or alterations so required shall be made at the expense of the parties owning or controlling said bridge.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.

Changes.

Approved, July 29, 1886.

CHAP. 807.—An act to authorize the construction of bridges across the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers by the Ohio Valley Railway Company.

July 29, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Ohio Valley Railway Company, organized under act of the general assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct and maintain bridges, and approaches thereto, over the Tennessee River at any point below Aurora, in the State of Kentucky, and the Cumberland River at any point below Canton, on said river. Said bridges shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railway trains, and, at the option of the corporation by which they may be built, may be used for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals, and for foot-passengers.

Ohio Valley Railway Company authorized to bridge Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers.

Railway, wagon, and foot bridges.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under this act and subject to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-roads in the United States.

To be lawful structures and post-routes.

SEC. 3. That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridges shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains over the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon the payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner or owners of said bridges and the several railroad companies, or any of them, desiring such use, shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridges, all matters at issue between them shall be decided by the Secretary of War upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties.

Other companies to have right of way.

Secretary of War to decide terms.

SEC. 4. That any bridges authorized to be constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said rivers as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said company or corporation shall

Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.

submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the bridges, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the rivers, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridges are approved by the Secretary of War the bridges shall not be built, and should any change be made in the plan of said bridges during the progress of construction, such changes shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Right to amend,
etc., reserved.

Commencement
and completion.

SEC. 5. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

SEC. 6. It is hereby provided that the bridges authorized to be constructed by this act shall be commenced within twelve months and completed within three years from the passage of this act.

Approved, July 29, 1886.

July 29, 1886.

CHAP. 808.—An act to increase the appropriation for the erection of the public building at Reading, Pennsylvania.

Reading, Pa.
Public building.
Limit of cost in-
creased.
Vol. 23, pp. 346,
381.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the amount heretofore fixed as the limit of cost for the erection of a public building by the United States Government at Reading, Pennsylvania, be, and the same is hereby, increased to one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, and that sum is hereby fixed as the limit of cost for the erection of said building.

SEC. 2. That the officers of the United States Government having charge of the erection of public buildings are authorized and required to be governed by the limitation hereby prescribed in making contracts for the erection of said building.

Approved, July 29, 1886.

July 29, 1886.

CHAP. 809.—An act granting to the county of Clatsop, in the State of Oregon, the right to construct a bridge across Young's Bay, a navigable stream in said county and State.

Clatsop County,
Oregon, author-
ized to bridge
Young's Bay, un-
der approval of
Secretary of War.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the county of Clatsop, in the State of Oregon, is hereby authorized and empowered to construct a bridge across Young's Bay, a navigable stream in said county and State, at such point as said county may select and may be approved by the Secretary of War, with such channel spans, draws, safe-guards and auxiliary works as shall cause the bridge not unduly to obstruct or injure the navigation of the waters crossed by it; and that said channel-spans and structures shall be as the Secretary of War may prescribe; and also to construct, establish, and maintain a bridge across Skipanon Creek, in the county of Clatsop, in the State of Oregon, by permanent embankment or otherwise, as the Secretary of War may approve: *Provided also,* The said draws shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passage of ships and boats, and in no case shall unnecessary delay occur; and said county shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset to sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridges as the Light-House Board shall prescribe.

Skipanon Creek.

Proviso.

Opening draws.

Lights, etc.

To be a lawful
structure and post-
route.

SEC. 2. That any bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized as a post-route; and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-routes in the United

States, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, or for through passenger or freight passing over said bridge, than the rate per mile for their transportation over any railroad or other routes leading to said bridge, or over said stream in the vicinity; and the United States shall have the right of way for a telegraph across said bridges; the said bridges to be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation on said bay and creek as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said county, by its proper court and duly authorized officers or agents, shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawing of such bridge across Young's Bay, and a map of Young's Bay from the mouths of its navigable tributaries to the adjacent ship-channel, which map shall be on a scale of at least one to twenty thousand, and whose topography of the shores and hydrography shall reasonably represent the banks, the bottom, and steamboat channels by contours of six feet, and which shall be accompanied by other maps, drawn to a scale of one inch to two hundred feet, giving, within areas of one-fourth of a mile from each draw span, an accurate representation of the bottom of the bay by contour-lines two feet apart, determined by accurate soundings, and also showing the force and direction of the currents at each two feet of tidal stage, by triangulated observations on suitable floats; also showing the Skipanon Creek to the head of usual navigation. The maps shall also show the locations of other bridges in the vicinity, and shall give such other information as the Secretary of War may require for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject.

SEC. 3. That Congress shall have power, at any time, to alter or amend this act so as to prevent or remove all material and substantial obstructions to the navigation of said bay and said creek by the construction of said bridges and accessory works; and the expense of altering said bridges or removing such obstructions shall be borne by the owner of said bridges.

Approved, July 29, 1886.

CHAP. 810.—An act for the enlistment and pay and to define the duties and liabilities of "general-service clerks" and "general-service messengers" in the Army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be enlisted and mustered into the service of the United States, for clerical service and messenger duty at the headquarters of the Army and at the several division, department, and district headquarters, at headquarters general service, at recruiting depots, and at West Point, New York, in the Army, a corps of men not to exceed one hundred and seventy, who shall be subject to the Articles of War and Army Regulations the same as enlisted men on duty in the line, but shall not be subject to be assigned to any other than clerical and messenger duty, as hereinbefore specified; nor shall this number be computed as a part of the number at which the Army is now limited by law.

SEC. 2. That of the men so enlisted one hundred and twenty-five shall be "general-service clerks," who shall be classified and paid as follows: Class one shall consist of ninety clerks, at one thousand dollars per annum; class two shall consist of twenty-five clerks, at one thousand one hundred dollars per annum; class three shall consist of ten clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars per annum; and the remaining forty-five of such men shall be "general-service messengers," who shall be paid at the rate of sixty dollars per month; and all of such men shall be mustered for pay monthly the same as enlisted men, and shall receive no other compensation, pay, or allowance, except when on duty, when necessity requires, they shall each be allowed for subsistence one ration in kind to be issued by the Commissary Department.

Telegraph.

Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.

Changes.

July 29, 1886.

General-service clerks and messengers.

Secretary of War authorized to enlist.

Limit.

Not included in Army limit.

Classification. Clerks.

Messengers.

Not to receive allowances.

Retirement.

SEC. 3. That the provisions of law relating to the retirement of enlisted men shall be construed to include "general service clerks" and "general service messengers" and, for the purposes of retirement, they will rank as follows: General service clerks of class three with first sergeants of the line. General service clerks of class two with sergeants of the line. General service clerks of class one with corporal of the line. General service messengers with privates of the line.

Approved, July 29, 1886.

July 29, 1886.

CHAP. 811.—An act to give the assent of Congress to the construction of a bridge by the municipalities of Menominee, Michigan, and Marinette, Wisconsin, over Menominee River.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress is hereby given to the municipalities of Menominee, in the State of Michigan, and Marinette, in the State of Wisconsin, to construct and maintain a bridge, and approaches thereto, over the Menominee River, between the States of Michigan and Wisconsin, at a point to be determined by said municipalities, not to exceed one and one-fourth miles from the mouth of said river.

To be a lawful structure and post-route.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under the provisions of this act and subject to its limitations shall be a lawful structure and recognized and known as a post-route, and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-roads in the United States: *Provided*, That the United States may construct a postal telegraph over said bridge without charge therefor.

Postal telegraph.

Spans.

SEC. 3. That if said bridge shall be built with unbroken and continuous spans, the spans thereof shall be of such width and height above the water as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river, and the bridge shall be at right angles to and its piers parallel with the current of the river: *Provided*, That if the same shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, the draw or pivot shall be over the main channel at an accessible point, and the spans shall be of such width and height above the water as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with and the bridge itself at right angles to the current of the river: *Provided also*, That the said draw shall be opened promptly by said municipalities upon reasonable signal for the passage of boats; that sheer-booms shall be constructed by said municipalities; and that said municipalities shall maintain, at their own expense, from sunset to sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe. No bridge shall be erected or maintained under the authority of this act which shall at any time substantially or materially obstruct the free navigation of said river; and if any bridge erected under such authority shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, obstruct such navigation, he is hereby authorized to cause such change or alteration of such bridge to be made as will effectually obviate such obstruction; and all such alterations shall be made and all such obstructions be removed at the expense of said corporation; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river, caused or alleged to be caused by said bridge, the case may be brought in the circuit court of the United States for the western district of Michigan or the eastern district of Wisconsin, in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge may be located: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to repeal or modify any of the provisions of law now existing in reference to the protection of the navigation of rivers, or to exempt the bridge herein authorized to be constructed from the operations of the same.

Provisos.
Draw.

Opening draw.

Lights, etc.

Free navigation not to be impaired.

Litigation.

Laws to protect navigation not repealed.

Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.

SEC. 4. That any bridge authorized to be constructed under the provisions of this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary

of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said municipalities shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for a space of one mile above the proposed location, and below said location to the shore of Green Bay, at the mouth of said river, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 5. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved, and the right to require any changes in said structure, or its entire removal, at the expense of the owners thereof, whenever Congress shall decide that the public interest requires it, is also expressly reserved.

Approved, July 29, 1886.

Right to amend,
etc., reserved.

CHAP. 812.—An act to permit the entry free of duty of foreign goods for exhibition at the fourth biennial exhibition of the United States Bottler's Protective Association.

July 29, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all articles which shall be imported for the sole purpose of exhibition at the fourth biennial exhibition of the United States Bottler's Protective Association, to be held in Boston, Massachusetts, from the eighteenth to the twenty-third days of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, inclusive, shall be admitted without the payment of duties or of customs fees or charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, That all such articles as may be sold in the United States, or withdrawn for consumption therein, at any time after such importation, shall be subject to the duties, if any, imposed upon like articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of importation: *And provided further*, That in case any articles imported under the provisions of this act shall be withdrawn for consumption or shall be sold without payment of duty as required by law, all penalties prescribed by the revenue laws shall be applied and enforced against such articles, and against the persons who may be guilty of such withdrawal or sale.

Approved, July 29, 1886.

Bottler's Protec-
tive Association
exhibition.

Articles for exhibi-
tion may be ad-
mitted free of duty,
etc.

Regulations.

Provisos.

Articles with-
drawn for con-
sumption to pay
duties, etc.

Penalties for non-
payment of duties.

CHAP. 816.—An act to amend an act approved May twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An act for the construction of a public building at Galveston, Texas,"

July 30, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act for the construction of a public building at Galveston, Texas," approved May twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, be amended so as to read that the proposed building shall be for the accommodation of all the Federal offices in that city, including post-office and Federal courts, and that the limits of cost of the said building, including cost of approaches, heating apparatus, and elevator, and exclusive of the cost of site, be two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Approved, July 30, 1886.

Galveston, Tex.
Public building.
Limit of cost in-
creased.
Vol. 22, p. 95.

July 30, 1886.

CHAP. 817.—An act making an appropriation to continue the construction of the public building at Clarksburg, West Virginia, and changing the limit of cost thereof.

Clarksburg, W. Va. Public building. Limit of cost increased. Vol. 23, p. 346.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act for the construction of a court-house and post-office at Clarksburg, West Virginia," approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, be amended by making the limit of cost of the said building, including site, eighty thousand dollars, and that sum is hereby fixed as the limit of cost thereof.

To extend and make fire-proof.

Appropriation.

SEC. 2. That said extension of limit is made for the purpose of admitting of a necessary enlargement of the present plan of the said building, and of providing fire-proof construction; and the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the said building, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, July 30, 1886.

July 30, 1886.

CHAP. 818.—An act to prohibit the passage of local or special laws in the Territories of the United States, to limit Territorial indebtedness, and for other purposes.

Territorial legislatures. Forbidden to pass certain local or special laws.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the legislatures of the Territories of the United States now or hereafter to be organized shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say:

Granting divorces
 Changing the names of persons or places.
 Laying out, opening, altering, and working roads or highways.
 Vacating roads, town-plats, streets, alleys, and public grounds.
 Locating or changing county seats.
 Regulating county and township affairs.
 Regulating the practice in courts of justice.
 Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates, and constables.
 Providing for changes of venue in civil and criminal cases.
 Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city, or village.
 For the punishment of crimes or misdemeanors.
 For the assessment and collection of taxes for Territorial, county, township, or road purposes.
 Summoning and impaneling grand or petit jurors.
 Providing for the management of common schools.
 Regulating the rate of interest on money.
 The opening and conducting of any election or designating the place of voting.
 The sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability.
 The protection of game or fish.
 Chartering or licensing ferries or toll bridges.
 Remitting fines, penalties, or forfeitures.
 Creating, increasing, or decreasing fees, percentage, or allowances of public officers during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed.
 Changing the law of descent.
 Granting to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, or amending existing charters for such purpose.
 Granting to any corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise whatever.

No special law to be enacted where general law can apply.

In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted in any of the Territories of the United States by the Territorial legislatures thereof.

SEC. 2. That no Territory of the United States now or hereafter to be organized, or any political or municipal corporation or sub-division of any such Territory, shall hereafter make any subscription to the capital stock of any incorporated company, or company or association having corporate powers, or in any manner loan its credit to or use it for the benefit of any such company or association, or borrow any money for the use of any such company or association.

Not to subscribe, etc., to any corporation.

SEC. 3. That no law of any Territorial legislature shall authorize any debt to be contracted by or on behalf of such Territory except in the following cases: To meet a casual deficit in the revenues, to pay the interest upon the Territorial debt, to suppress insurrections, or to provide for the public defense, except that in addition to any indebtedness created for such purposes, the legislature may authorize a loan for the erection of penal, charitable or educational institutions for such Territory, if the total indebtedness of the Territory is not thereby made to exceed one per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property in such Territory as shown by the last general assessment for taxation. And nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the refunding of any existing indebtedness of such Territory or of any political or municipal corporation, county, or other sub-division therein.

In what cases debts may be incurred by Territories.

Limit.

Not to prohibit refunding.

SEC. 4. That no political or municipal corporation, county, or other sub-division in any of the Territories of the United States shall ever become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount in the aggregate, including existing indebtedness, exceeding four per centum on the value of the taxable property within such corporation, county, or subdivision, to be ascertained by the last assessment for Territorial and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness; and all bonds or obligations in excess of such amount given by such corporation shall be void: That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to affect the validity of any act of any Territorial legislature heretofore enacted, or of any obligations existing or contracted thereunder, nor to preclude the issuing of bonds already contracted for in pursuance of express provisions of law; nor to prevent any Territorial legislature from legalizing the acts of any county, municipal corporation, or subdivision of any territory as to any bonds heretofore issued or contracted to be issued.

Limit of indebtedness which may be incurred by counties, etc.

Not to be retro-active.

SEC. 5. That section eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, title twenty-three, of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended to read as follows:

R. S., sec. 1889, p. 333, amended.

"The legislative assemblies of the several Territories shall not grant private charters or special privileges, but they may, by general incorporation acts, permit persons to associate themselves together as bodies corporate for mining, manufacturing, and other industrial pursuits, and for conducting the business of insurance, banks of discount and deposit (but not of issue) loan, trust, and guarantee associations, and for the construction or operation of rail-roads, wagon-roads, irrigating ditches, and the colonization and improvement of lands in connection therewith, or for colleges, seminaries, churches, libraries, or any other benevolent, charitable, or scientific association."

General incorporation acts.

Insurance, banking, etc., associations included.

SEC. 6. That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to abridge the power of Congress to annul any law passed by a Territorial legislature, or to modify any existing law of Congress requiring in any case that the laws of any Territory shall be submitted to Congress.

Power of Congress to annul, etc., laws, not abridged.

SEC. 7. That all acts and parts of acts hereafter passed by any Territorial legislature in conflict with the provisions of this act shall be null and void.

Acts in conflict to be null and void.

Approved, July 30, 1886.

July 31, 1886.

CHAP. 827.—An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and for other purposes.

Legislative, executive, and judicial expenses appropriations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full compensation for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, for the objects hereinafter expressed, namely:

LEGISLATIVE.

Senate.

SENATE.

Pay of Senators. For compensation of Senators, three hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

Mileage. For mileage of Senators, thirty-three thousand dollars.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others in the service of the Senate, three hundred and four thousand nine hundred and seventeen dollars and fifty-two cents, namely:

Vice-President's Office, secretary, etc.

OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.—For secretary to the Vice-President, or in case of the death or inability of the Vice-President, to the President of the Senate, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; for messenger, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; telegraph operator, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, four thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

Chaplain.

For Chaplain of the Senate, nine hundred dollars.

Secretary of the Senate, clerks, etc.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY.—For Secretary of the Senate, four thousand five hundred dollars, including compensation as disbursing officer of the contingent fund of the Senate, and for compensation as disbursing officer of salaries of Senators, three hundred and ninety-six dollars; hire of horse and wagon for the Secretary's office, one thousand two hundred dollars; chief clerk and financial clerk, at three thousand dollars each; principal executive clerk, principal clerk, minute and journal clerk, and enrolling clerk, at two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars each; assistant financial clerk, two thousand four hundred dollars; librarian, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; assistant librarian, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; five clerks, at two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars each; five clerks, at two thousand one hundred dollars each; keeper of stationery, two thousand one hundred and two dollars and forty cents; assistant keeper of stationery, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one assistant in the stationery-room, one thousand dollars; two messengers, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; five laborers, seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one page, at two dollars and fifty cents per day; in all, sixty-two thousand four hundred and eighteen dollars and ninety cents.

Clerks and messengers to committees.

CLERKS AND MESSENGERS TO COMMITTEES.—For clerk of printing records, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; clerk to the Committee on Appropriations, three thousand dollars; assistant clerk to the Committee on Appropriations, one thousand six hundred dollars; messenger to the Committee on Appropriations, to be appointed by the committee, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; clerk and stenographer to the Committee on Finance, two thousand five hundred dollars; clerk to the Committee on Claims, clerk to the Committee on Commerce, clerk to the Committee on the Judiciary, clerk to the Committee on Private Land Claims, clerk to the Committee on Pensions, clerk to the Committee on Military Affairs, clerk to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, clerk to the Committee on the District of Columbia, clerk to the Committee on Naval Affairs, clerk to the Joint Committee on the Library, clerk to the Committee on the Census, clerk

to the Committee on Foreign Relations, clerk to the Committee on Public Lands, clerk to the Committee on Indian Affairs, clerk to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, clerk to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, at two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars each; assistant clerk to the Committee on Pensions, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; and eight messengers, at the rate of one thousand four hundred and forty dollars per annum, for the following committees, namely: Finance, Post-Offices and Post-Roads, Pensions, Claims, District of Columbia, Judiciary, Military Affairs, and Engrossed Bills; in, all, fifty-nine thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

OFFICE OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS AND DOORKEEPER.—For Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars; horse and wagon for his use, six hundred dollars; for clerk to Sergeant-at-Arms, two thousand dollars; assistant doorkeeper, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; acting assistant doorkeeper, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; one messenger acting as assistant doorkeeper, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one messenger acting as assistant doorkeeper, one thousand six hundred dollars; assistant messenger on the floor of the Senate, one thousand two hundred dollars; upholsterer and locksmith, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; four riding pages, at nine hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents each; Postmaster to the Senate, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; assistant postmaster and mail-carrier, two thousand and eighty-eight dollars; one clerk in the post-office, one thousand eight hundred dollars; five mail-carriers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; superintendent of the document room (Amzi Smith), two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; two assistants in document-room, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; one clerk to the superintendent of the document-room, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; one page in the document-room, seven hundred and twenty dollars; superintendent of the folding-room, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; one assistant in the folding-room, one thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk in the folding-room, one thousand dollars; one foreman in the folding-room, one thousand two hundred dollars; six folders, at three dollars per day while actually employed, six thousand five hundred and seventy dollars; twenty-seven messengers at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; messenger in charge of store-room, one thousand two hundred dollars; messenger to the official reporters' room, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; chief engineer, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; three assistant engineers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; conductor of elevator, one thousand two hundred dollars; two firemen, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars each; three laborers in the engineer's department, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one laborer in charge of the private passage, eight hundred and forty dollars; female attendant in charge of the ladies' retiring-room, seven hundred and twenty dollars; one telephone-operator, seven hundred and twenty dollars; eight skilled laborers, at one thousand dollars each; twelve laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; two janitors, at nine hundred dollars each; twelve laborers, during the session, at the rate of seven hundred and twenty dollars each per annum; for fifteen pages for the Senate Chamber, including one telephone page, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per day each during the session; in, all, one hundred and thirty-five thousand three hundred and ninety dollars and twelve cents.

For twenty-five clerks to committees, at six dollars per day during the session, eighteen thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For clerks to Senators who are not chairmen of committees, at six dollars per day during the session, twenty-three thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars.

Sergeant-at-Arms, and assistants.

Postmaster.

Superintendent of document-room.

Superintendent of folding-room.

Messengers.

Chief engineer.

Laborers, etc.

Pages.

Committee clerks, session.

Senators' clerks.

Contingent expenses.	For contingent expenses of the Senate, namely:
Stationery and newspapers.	For stationery and newspapers, including three thousand dollars for stationery for committees and officers of the Senate, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.
Postage stamps.	For postage-stamps for the office of the Secretary of the Senate, one hundred dollars; for the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms, one hundred dollars; in all, two hundred dollars.
Horses and wagons.	For expenses of maintaining and equipping horses and mail-wagons for carrying the mails, three thousand dollars.
Folding and materials for folding.	For materials for folding, four thousand five hundred dollars. For folding speeches, and pamphlets, at a rate not exceeding one dollar per thousand, two thousand dollars.
Miscellaneous items.	For fuel and oil and cotton-waste for the heating apparatus, seven thousand dollars; for furniture and repairs of furniture, five thousand dollars; for packing boxes, eight hundred and seventy dollars; for miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, fifteen thousand dollars; and for expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate, including compensation to stenographers to committees, at such rate as may be fixed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, but not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents per printed page, ten thousand dollars; in all, thirty-seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.
Reporting debates.	For reporting the debates and proceedings of the Senate, twenty-five thousand dollars, payable in equal monthly installments.

Congressional Directory.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

For expenses of compiling and preparing the Congressional Directory, to be expended under the direction of the Joint Committee on Public Printing, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Capitol police.

CAPITOL POLICE.

Pay.

For one captain, one thousand six hundred dollars; three lieutenants, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; twenty-two privates, at one thousand one hundred dollars each; and eight watchmen, at nine hundred dollars each; in all, thirty-six thousand six hundred dollars, one-half to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and the other half to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Contingent fund.

For contingent fund, one hundred dollars.

House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Pay of Members and Delegates.

For compensation of Members of the House of Representatives and Delegates from Territories, one million six hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars.

Mileage.

For mileage, one hundred and ten thousand six hundred and twenty-four dollars.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others in the service of the House of Representatives, three hundred and sixty-three thousand one hundred and ninety-six dollars and fifty cents, namely:

Speaker's Office. Clerks.

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER.—For private secretary to the Speaker, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk to the Speaker, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to the Speaker's table, one thousand six hundred dollars; in all, five thousand dollars.

Chaplain.

For chaplain of the House, nine hundred dollars.

Clerk of the House, clerks, etc.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK.—For Clerk of the House of Representatives, including compensation as disbursing officer of the contingent fund, four thousand five hundred dollars, and for hire of horses and wagons and cartage for the use of the Clerk's office, one thousand two hundred dollars; for chief clerk, journal clerk, tally clerk, and two reading

clerks, at three thousand dollars each, and for the journal clerk for preparing Digest of the Rules, one thousand dollars per annum; for printing and bill clerk, at two thousand five hundred dollars; for disbursing clerk, file clerk, and enrolling clerk, at two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars each; for assistant disbursing clerk, assistant enrolling clerk, resolution and petition clerk, index clerk, superintendent of document-room, newspaper clerk, and librarian, at two thousand dollars each; for distributing clerk and stationery clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars each; for document clerk, locksmith, and two assistant librarians at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; two messengers in the House Library, at one thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars each; one page, seven hundred and twenty dollars; one assistant journal clerk, at six dollars per day during the session, seven hundred and twenty-six dollars; one assistant index clerk, during the session and three months after its close, two hundred and ten days, at six dollars per day, one thousand two hundred and sixty dollars; one bookkeeper and four clerks, one thousand six hundred dollars each; three clerks to index private claims, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; one messenger-boy in chief clerk's room, three hundred dollars; two laborers in clerk's document-room, at nine hundred dollars each; the person preparing the general index to the Journals of Congress, under resolution of June eighteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, two thousand five hundred dollars; assistant to person preparing the general index to Journals of Congress, under resolution of May twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, two thousand dollars; one laborer in the bath-room, seven hundred and twenty dollars; four laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one telegraph operator, nine hundred dollars; one chief engineer, one thousand seven hundred dollars; two assistant engineers, one thousand two hundred dollars each; two conductors of the elevator, at one thousand one hundred dollars each; one laborer, eight hundred and twenty dollars; five firemen, at nine hundred dollars each; one electrician, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars; one laborer, eight hundred dollars; one laborer to clean Statuary Hall and watch statuary therein, six hundred and sixty dollars; in all, ninety-seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-four dollars.

Indexing Journals of Congress.

Chief engineer.

CLERKS AND MESSENGERS TO COMMITTEES.—For two stenographers to committees, at four thousand dollars each; clerk to the Committee on Ways and Means, two thousand five hundred dollars; assistant clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; messenger, one thousand dollars; clerk to the Committee on Appropriations, three thousand dollars; assistant clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; messenger, one thousand dollars; clerk to the Committee on Agriculture, clerk to the Committee on Claims, clerk to the Committee on Commerce, clerk to the Committee on the District of Columbia, clerk to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, clerk to the Committee on Indian Affairs, clerk to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, clerk to the Committee on the Judiciary, clerk to the Committee on Military Affairs, clerk to the Committee on Naval Affairs, clerk to the Committee on the Public Lands, clerk to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, clerk to the Committee on War Claims, clerk to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and clerk to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, at two thousand dollars each; assistant clerk to the Committee on War Claims, at one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, forty-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

Clerks and messengers to committees.

For thirty-one clerks to committees, at six dollars each per day during the session, twenty-two thousand five hundred and six dollars.

Clerks to committees, session.

OFFICE OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.—For Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, four thousand dollars; for one horse and wagon for his use, five hundred dollars; one deputy to the Sergeant-at-Arms, two thousand dollars; one cashier, three thousand dollars; one paying-teller, two thousand dollars; one bookkeeper, one thousand eight hundred

Sergeant-at-Arms, deputy, etc.

	dollars; one messenger, one thousand two hundred dollars; one page, at sixty dollars per month; and one laborer, at six hundred and sixty dollars; in all, fifteen thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.
Doorkeeper, assistants, etc.	OFFICE OF DOORKEEPER. —For Doorkeeper, three thousand dollars; and for hire of horses, feed, repair of wagon and harness, one thousand one hundred dollars; assistant doorkeeper, two thousand dollars; clerk for Doorkeeper, one thousand two hundred dollars; janitor, one thousand two hundred dollars; superintendent of the folding-room, two thousand dollars; three clerks in the folding-room, one at one thousand eight hundred dollars and two at one thousand two hundred dollars each; superintendent of the document-room, two thousand dollars; chief assistant in the document-room, at two thousand dollars; document file-clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; assistant document file clerk, under resolution of December nineteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, one thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars; fourteen messengers on the soldiers' roll, under the control of the Doorkeeper, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; nine messengers, including messenger to the reporters' gallery, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; nine messengers, at one thousand dollars each; seven laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; ten laborers, during the session, at sixty dollars per month each; one laborer, at six hundred dollars; for two laborers in charge of water-closet, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; six laborers in charge of cleaning the Hall of the House, known as "cloak-room men," at fifty dollars per month during the session; for two "cloak-room men" at six hundred dollars each; for one female attendant in ladies' retiring-room, six hundred dollars; two messengers, during the session, at sixty-seven dollars per month each; for one employee, one thousand five hundred dollars; one Department messenger, two thousand dollars; for labor in folding books, speeches, and pamphlets; one foreman, one thousand five hundred dollars; one messenger, one thousand two hundred dollars; one folder in the sealing-room, one thousand two hundred dollars; one page, five hundred dollars; one laborer, four hundred dollars; ten folders, at nine hundred dollars each; five folders, at eight hundred and forty dollars each; three folders, during the session, at sixty-seven dollars per month each; and fifteen folders, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; two chief pages (A. H. Pickens and H. T. Lyle), at nine hundred dollars each; and for thirty-three pages, during the session, including two riding pages, one telephone page, and one telegraph page, at two dollars and fifty cents per day each; rent of additional folding-room, one thousand dollars; one night watchman, nine hundred dollars; one driver, six hundred dollars; in all, one hundred and eighteen thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty cents.
Superintendent of folding-room.	
Superintendent of document-room.	
Messengers, etc.	
Folding, etc.	
Pages.	
Postmaster, assistants, etc.	OFFICE OF POSTMASTER. —For Postmaster, two thousand five hundred dollars; first assistant postmaster, two thousand dollars; ten messengers, including messenger to superintendent transportation of mails, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; three messengers, during the session, at eight hundred dollars each; four messengers, at one hundred dollars per month each, during the session; and one laborer, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, twenty-one thousand two hundred and twenty dollars.
Horses and wagons.	For hire of horses and mail-wagons for carrying the mails, five thousand dollars.
Reporting proceedings.	OFFICIAL REPORTERS. —For one chief official reporter, six thousand dollars; and four official reporters of the proceedings and debates of the House, at five thousand dollars each; messenger to the official reporters, one thousand dollars; in all, twenty-seven thousand dollars. And wherever the words "during the session" occur in this act they shall be construed to mean four months, or one hundred and twenty-one days.
"During the session" to mean four months.	
Contingent expenses.	For contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, namely:
Folding materials.	For materials for folding, sixteen thousand dollars.

For fuel and oil for the heating apparatus, seven thousand dollars.	Fuel and oil.
For furniture, and repairs of same, ten thousand dollars.	Furniture and repairs.
For packing-boxes, two thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars.	Packing-boxes.
For miscellaneous items and expenses of special and select committees, thirty thousand dollars.	Miscellaneous items.
For stationery for members of the House of Representatives, including six thousand dollars for stationery for the use of the committees and officers of the House, forty-seven thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars.	Stationery.
For postage-stamps for the Postmaster, one hundred dollars; for the Clerk, seventy-five dollars; for the Sergeant-at-Arms, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; and for the Doorkeeper, twenty-five dollars; in all, three hundred and twenty-five dollars.	Postage-stamps.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

For compensation of the Public Printer, four thousand five hundred dollars; for chief clerk, two thousand four hundred dollars; four clerks of class four; one clerk of class one; in all, fifteen thousand three hundred dollars.	Public Printer, clerks.
For contingent expenses of his office, namely: For stationery, postage, advertising, traveling expenses, horses and wagons, and miscellaneous items, three thousand dollars.	Contingent expenses.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

For compensation of the Librarian, four thousand dollars; and for twenty-five assistant librarians, two at two thousand five hundred dollars each, two at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, two at one thousand six hundred dollars each, two at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each, seven at one thousand four hundred dollars each, six at one thousand two hundred dollars each, one at nine hundred and sixty dollars, one at seven hundred and twenty dollars, and two at six hundred dollars each; in all, thirty-eight thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.	Library of Congress. Librarian; assistants.
For purchase of books for the Library, three thousand dollars; for purchase of law-books for the Library, one thousand five hundred dollars; for the purchase, by the Librarian of Congress, of new books of reference for the Supreme Court, to be a part of the Library of Congress, and purchased under the direction of the Chief Justice, one thousand five hundred dollars; for expenses of exchanging public documents for the publications of foreign Governments, one thousand five hundred dollars; for purchase of files of periodicals and newspapers, two thousand five hundred dollars; in all, ten thousand dollars.	Purchase of books, etc.
For contingent expenses of said Library, one thousand dollars.	Contingent expenses.
For expenses of the copyright business, five hundred dollars.	Copyright expenses.

To enable the Librarian to continue the preparation of the historical manuscripts in the Library known as Force's American Archives, for publication at the Government Printing Office, under direction of the Joint Library Committee, as provided by act of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Publication of Force's American Archives.
Vol. 23, p. 304.

For Botanic Garden: For superintendent, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for assistants and laborers, under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress, nine thousand nine hundred dollars; for three additional laborers, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per day each, one thousand one hundred and seventy-three dollars and seventy-five cents; in all, twelve thousand eight hundred and seventy-three dollars and seventy-five cents.	Botanic Garden. Superintendent, etc.
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For procuring manure, tools, fuel, purchasing trees and shrubs, and for labor and materials in connection with repairs and improvements to Botanic Garden, under direction of the Joint Library Committee of Congress, five thousand dollars.	Repairs and improvements.
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Executive.

EXECUTIVE.

Compensation of the President.	For compensation of the President of the United States, fifty thousand dollars.
President of the Senate.	For compensation of the President of the Senate, in addition to his salary as Senator, three thousand dollars.
President's Office.	For compensation to the following in the office of the President of the United States: Private Secretary, three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; assistant secretary, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; three executive clerks, at two thousand dollars each; two clerks of class four; one clerk of class three; one clerk of class two, who shall be a telegraph operator; steward, at one thousand eight hundred dollars; one usher, at one thousand four hundred dollars; four messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; five doorkeepers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one watchman, nine hundred dollars; and one fireman, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars; in all, thirty-three thousand eight hundred and sixty-four dollars.
Private Secretary, clerks, etc.	
Contingent expenses.	For contingent expenses of the Executive Office, including stationery therefor, as well as record-books, telegrams, books for library, miscellaneous items, and furniture and carpets for offices, care of office carriage, horses, and harness, eight thousand dollars.

Civil Service Commission.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Commissioners, examiner, etc.	For three Commissioners, at three thousand five hundred dollars each; one chief examiner, three thousand dollars; one secretary, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class four, who shall be a stenographer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class three; one clerk of class two; one clerk of class one; two clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; and one laborer; in all, twenty-four thousand eight hundred dollars.
Traveling expenses.	For necessary traveling expenses, including those of examiners acting under the direction of the Commission, four thousand dollars.
Contingent expenses.	For furniture and repairs of furniture, file-cases and file-boxes, books, type-writers, stationery, printing, advertising, telegraphing, telephone service, type-writing, ice, and other absolutely necessary expenses, including heating, lighting, and altering rooms, and care of same, three thousand dollars.

Department of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Pay of Secretary, Assistants, clerks, etc.	For compensation of the Secretary of State, eight thousand dollars; First Assistant Secretary of State, four thousand five hundred dollars; two Assistant Secretaries of State, at three thousand five hundred dollars each; for chief clerk, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; for six Chiefs of Bureau and one translator, at two thousand one hundred dollars each; stenographer to the Secretary, one thousand eight hundred dollars; eleven clerks of class four; four clerks of class three; seven clerks of class two; fourteen clerks of class one; four clerks, at one thousand dollars each; and ten clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one telegraph operator, one thousand two hundred dollars; one messenger; two assistant messengers; one packer, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; ten laborers; in all, one hundred and fifteen thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.
Proof-reading, etc.	For proof-reading the laws of the United States and reports to Congress, including boxes and transportation of the same, one thousand two hundred and eighty dollars; for stationery, furniture, fixtures, and repairs, five thousand dollars; for books and maps, and books for the library, two thousand dollars; in all, eight thousand two hundred and eighty dollars.
Stationery, etc.	
Books and maps.	
Lithographer, etc.	For services of lithographer, and necessary materials for the lithographic press, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses, namely: For care and subsistence of horses and repairs of wagons, carriage, and harness, one thousand two hundred dollars; for rent of stable and wagon-shed, six hundred dollars; for care of clock, telegraphic and electric apparatus, and repairs to the same, six hundred dollars; and for miscellaneous items not included in the foregoing, two thousand four hundred dollars; in all, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For expenses of editing and distributing the laws enacted during the first session of the Forty-ninth Congress, three thousand dollars.

Editing, etc., laws.

For editing and distributing the Statutes at Large of the Forty-ninth Congress, one thousand dollars.

Editing, etc., Statutes at Large.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Treasury Department.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.—For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, eight thousand dollars; two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, at four thousand five hundred dollars each; clerk to the Secretary, two thousand dollars; two private secretaries, one to each Assistant Secretary, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; Government actuary, under the control of the Treasury Department, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; one copyist; three messengers; two assistant messengers; in all, twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and ten dollars.

Pay of Secretary, Assistants, clerks, etc.

Office of chief clerk and superintendent: For chief clerk, including three hundred dollars as superintendent of Treasury building, three thousand dollars; assistant superintendent of Treasury building, two thousand one hundred dollars; an inspector of electric light plants, gas, and fixtures for all public buildings under control of the Treasury Department, one thousand nine hundred dollars; four clerks of class four; additional to one clerk of class four as bookkeeper, one hundred dollars; two clerks of class three; three clerks of class two; three clerks of class one; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; one messenger; two assistant messengers; one storekeeper, one thousand two hundred dollars; one telegraph operator, one thousand two hundred dollars, three elevator conductors, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one engineer, one thousand four hundred dollars; one assistant engineer, one thousand dollars; two assistant engineers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one machinist and gas-fitter, one thousand two hundred dollars; three firemen; five firemen, at six hundred and sixty dollars each; one coal-passer, five hundred dollars; one captain of the watch, one thousand four hundred dollars; two lieutenants of the watch, at nine hundred dollars each; fifty-eight watchmen; one foreman of laborers, one thousand dollars; one skilled laborer, male, at eight hundred and forty dollars; three skilled laborers, male, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; twenty-six laborers; ten laborers; at five hundred dollars each; three laborers, at three hundred and sixty dollars each; eighty charwomen, at two hundred and forty dollars each; and for the following employees while actually employed: one foreman of cabinet-shop, at five dollars per day; one draughtsman, at four dollars per day; one cabinetmaker, at three dollars and fifty cents per day; twelve cabinetmakers, at three dollars per day each; one cabinetmaker, at two dollars per day; in all, one hundred and fifty-one thousand three hundred and forty dollars and fifty cents.

Chief Clerk, clerks, etc.

Engineer.

Captain of the watch.

Laborers.

Cabinet shop.

Division of warrants, estimates, and appropriations: For chief of division, three thousand dollars; assistant chief of division, two thousand four hundred dollars; estimate and digest clerk, two thousand dollars; five clerks of class four; three clerks of class three; one clerk of class two; four clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; three clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one laborer; and one assistant messenger; in all, thirty-three thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

Warrant division.

Customs division.	Division of customs: For chief of division, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; assistant chief of division, two thousand dollars; two clerks of class four; three clerks of class three; two clerks of class two; two clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; eight clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one assistant messenger; and two laborers; in all, twenty-nine thousand five hundred and ninety dollars.
Appointment division.	Division of appointments: For chief of division, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; assistant chief of division, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class four; four clerks of class three; two clerks of class two; one clerk, one thousand dollars; two clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; three copyists, at eight hundred and forty dollars each; one assistant messenger; two laborers; in all, twenty-three thousand one hundred and ten dollars.
Public money division.	Division of public moneys: For chief of division, two thousand five hundred dollars; assistant chief of division, two thousand dollars; four clerks of class four; three clerks of class three; two clerks of class two; one clerk of class one; one clerk, one thousand dollars; one clerk, nine hundred dollars; one messenger; one assistant messenger; one laborer, five hundred and fifty dollars; in all, twenty-four thousand five hundred and ten dollars.
Loans and currency division.	Division of loans and currency: For chief of division, two thousand five hundred dollars; two assistant chiefs of divisions, at two thousand one hundred dollars each; eight clerks of class four; additional to two clerks of class four as receiving-clerk of bonds and bookkeeper, one hundred dollars each; one clerk of class three; two clerks of class two; four clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; fourteen clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger; two assistant messengers; six laborers; superintendent of paper-room, one thousand six hundred dollars; one paper-cutter, at three dollars per day; one paper-counter, seven hundred and twenty dollars; twenty-four paper-counters and laborers, at six hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, sixty-nine thousand four hundred and seventy-nine dollars.
Revenue marine division.	Division of revenue marine: For chief of division, two thousand five hundred dollars; assistant chief of division, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class four; four clerks of class three; two clerks of class two; two clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one clerk, at nine hundred dollars; and one laborer; in all, twenty-one thousand four hundred and sixty dollars.
Mercantile marine and internal revenue division.	Division of mercantile marine and internal revenue: For chief of division, two thousand five hundred dollars; assistant chief of division, two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four; four clerks of class three; two clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; and one assistant messenger; in all, eighteen thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.
Stationery division.	Division of stationery, printing, and blanks: For chief of division, two thousand five hundred dollars; five clerks of class four; two clerks of class three; two clerks of class two; two clerks of class one; two clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; two messengers; two assistant messengers; one foreman of bindery, at five dollars per day; four binders, at four dollars per day each; and one sewer and folder, at two dollars and fifty cents per day; in all, thirty-two thousand one hundred and seventy five dollars and fifty cents.
Mail and files division.	Division of mail and files: For chief of division, two thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk of class three; five clerks of class two; two clerks of class one; six clerks, at one thousand dollars each; four clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one mail-messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; two assistant messengers; one laborer, at six hundred dollars; in all, twenty-five thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars.
Captured property, etc., division.	Division of captured property, claims, and lands: For chief of division, two thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk of class four; one clerk of class three; one clerk of class two; two clerks, at one

thousand dollars each; one clerk, at nine hundred dollars; and one laborer; in all, ten thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

Division of special agents: For assistant chief of division, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class three; three clerks of class one; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; three clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; and one messenger; in all, eleven thousand seven hundred and forty dollars. Special agents
division.

Offices of disbursing clerks: For two disbursing clerks, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; one clerk of class four; one clerk of class three; and one clerk, one thousand dollars; in all, nine thousand four hundred dollars. Disbursing clerks.

Miscellaneous: For one clerk of class two; one clerk, one thousand dollars; two clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger; two laborers; one laborer, at five hundred and fifty dollars; and three laborers, at five hundred dollars each; in all, eight thousand four hundred and ten dollars. Miscellaneous.

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.—In the construction branch of the Treasury: For Supervising Architect, four thousand five hundred dollars; assistant and chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; photographer, two thousand dollars; one principal clerk, at two thousand dollars; two clerks of class three; two clerks of class one; one clerk, at nine hundred dollars; and one assistant messenger; in all, eighteen thousand two hundred and twenty dollars. Supervising Archi-
tect's Office.

And the services of skilled draughtsmen, civil engineers, computers, accountants, assistants to the photographer, copyists, and such other services as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary and specially order may be employed in the Office of the Supervising Architect to carry into effect the various appropriations for public buildings, to be paid for from such appropriations: *Provided*, That the expenditures on this account for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, shall not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and that the Secretary of the Treasury shall each year, in the annual estimates, report to Congress the number of persons so employed and the amount paid to each. Draughtsmen,
etc.

Provided, That the expenditures on this account for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, shall not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and that the Secretary of the Treasury shall each year, in the annual estimates, report to Congress the number of persons so employed and the amount paid to each. Proviso.
Limitation.
Report.

FIRST COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.—For First Comptroller of the Treasury, five thousand dollars; deputy comptroller, two thousand seven hundred dollars; four chiefs of division, at two thousand one hundred dollars each; five clerks of class four; thirteen clerks of class three; eleven clerks of class two; eight clerks of class one; three clerks, at one thousand dollars each; and eleven clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one skilled laborer, at eight hundred and forty dollars; one messenger; and three laborers; in all, eighty-seven thousand four hundred and sixty dollars. First Comptrol-
ler's Office.

SECOND COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.—For Second Comptroller of the Treasury, five thousand dollars; deputy comptroller, two thousand seven hundred dollars; six chiefs of division, at two thousand one hundred dollars each; nine clerks of class four; twelve clerks of class three; twelve clerks of class two; eleven clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; six clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger; and three laborers; in all, ninety-five thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars. Second Comptrol-
ler's Office.

For the additional force in the Second Comptroller's Office rendered necessary by increase of work relating to pensions, namely: Three clerks of class four and one clerk of class one; in all, six thousand six hundred dollars. Additional clerks
on pensions.

For continuing the adjustment of the accounts of the Soldiers' Home, under section forty-eight hundred and eighteen of the Revised Statutes, in the Office of the Second Comptroller: For five clerks, at six hundred and sixty dollars each, to be employed on the Soldiers' Home roll, three thousand three hundred dollars: *Provided*, That adjustments of said accounts shall be limited to those originating subsequent to March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one. Soldiers' Home
accounts.
R. S., sec. 4818, p.
935.
Proviso.
Accounts subse-
quent to March 3,
1851.

Commissioner of Customs' Office.	COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS. —For Commissioner of Customs, four thousand dollars; deputy commissioner, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; two chiefs of division, at two thousand one hundred dollars each; two clerks of class four; five clerks of class three; eleven clerks of class two; eight clerks of class one; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, forty-nine thousand four hundred and thirty dollars.
First Auditor's Office.	FIRST AUDITOR. —For the First Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand six hundred dollars; deputy auditor, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; four chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; seven clerks of class four; ten clerks of class three; eleven clerks of class two; eighteen clerks of class one; three clerks, at one thousand dollars each; four copyists and counters, at nine hundred dollars each; two assistant messengers; and two laborers; in all, eighty-eight thousand eight hundred and ten dollars.
Second Auditor's Office.	SECOND AUDITOR. —For Second Auditor, three thousand six hundred dollars; deputy auditor, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; six chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; eight clerks of class four; forty clerks of class three; additional to one clerk of class three as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; fifty-five clerks of class two; forty-eight clerks of class one; eight clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one messenger; three assistant messengers; and eight laborers; in all, two hundred and forty-seven thousand three hundred and thirty dollars.
Repairing, etc., defaced rolls.	For the purpose of restoring and repairing the worn-out and defaced rolls in the Second Auditor's Office, twenty-one thousand dollars.
Additional clerks, Soldiers' Home accounts.	For additional force for continuing the adjustment of the accounts of the Soldiers' Home in the Office of the Second Auditor, under section forty-eight hundred and eighteen, Revised Statutes: Seven clerks at eight hundred and forty dollars each, and one at seven hundred and twenty dollars per annum, six thousand six hundred dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That adjustments of said accounts shall be limited to those originating subsequent to March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.
R. S., sec. 4818, p. 935. <i>Proviso.</i> Accounts subsequent to March 3, 1851.	
Additional clerks on pensions.	For the twenty additional clerks of class one in the Second Auditor's Office rendered necessary by increase of work relating to pensions, twenty-four thousand dollars.
Third Auditor's Office.	THIRD AUDITOR. —For Third Auditor, three thousand six hundred dollars; deputy auditor, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; seven chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; six clerks of class four; sixteen clerks of class three; fifty-six clerks of class two; thirty-three clerks of class one; six clerks, at one thousand dollars each; six clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one assistant messenger; and seven laborers; and one female laborer, at four hundred and eighty dollars; in all, one hundred and ninety-one thousand four hundred and seventy dollars.
Additional clerks on pensions.	For the additional force in the Third Auditor's Office rendered necessary by increase of work relating to pensions, namely: Five clerks of class three and one clerk of class two; in all, nine thousand four hundred dollars.
Fourth Auditor's Office.	FOURTH AUDITOR. —For the Fourth Auditor, three thousand six hundred dollars; deputy auditor, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; three chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; two clerks of class four; thirteen clerks of class three; eight clerks of class two; nine clerks of class one; three clerks, at one thousand dollars each; five clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; two clerks, at eight hundred dollars each; one assistant messenger; and two laborers; in all, sixty-nine thousand three hundred and ninety dollars.
Fifth Auditor's Office.	FIFTH AUDITOR. —For the Fifth Auditor, three thousand six hundred dollars; deputy auditor, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; three chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; four clerks of class four; five clerks of class three; four clerks of class two; six clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; four clerks,

at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger; and two laborers; in all, forty-seven thousand six hundred and ten dollars.

AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—For the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department, three thousand six hundred dollars; deputy auditor, who may be designated to sign, in the name of the said Auditor, such letters and papers as the Auditor may direct, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; ten chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; eighteen clerks of class four, and additional to one clerk as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; sixty-five clerks of class three; seventy-seven clerks of class two; eighty clerks of class one; sixty clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one skilled laborer, at one thousand dollars; twenty assorters of money-orders, at nine hundred dollars each; fifteen assorters of money-orders, at eight hundred and forty dollars each; two messengers; seven assorters of money-orders, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; seven assistant messengers; twenty-two male laborers; three female laborers, at six hundred and sixty dollars each; and ten charwomen, at two hundred and forty dollars each; in all, four hundred and ninety thousand five hundred and ten dollars.

Sixth Auditor's Office.

For the temporary force to dispose of accumulated money-orders, namely: Three clerks of class one; three clerks, at one thousand dollars each; and four clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; in all, ten thousand two hundred dollars.

Temporary clerks.

TREASURER.—For the Treasurer of the United States, six thousand dollars; assistant treasurer, three thousand six hundred dollars; cashier, three thousand six hundred dollars; assistant cashier, three thousand two hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; five chiefs of division, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; one vault clerk, at two thousand five hundred dollars; one principal bookkeeper, at two thousand five hundred dollars; one assistant bookkeeper, at two thousand four hundred dollars; two tellers, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; two assistant tellers, at two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars each; one clerk for the Treasurer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; twenty-six clerks of class four; seventeen clerks of class three; fifteen clerks of class two; one coin clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars; twenty clerks of class one; ten clerks, at one thousand dollars each; fifty-five clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; nine clerks, at seven hundred dollars each; seven messengers; six assistant messengers; twenty-six laborers; and seven laborers, at two hundred and forty dollars each; two pressmen, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one compositor and pressman, at three dollars and twenty cents per day; three separators, at six hundred and sixty dollars each; three feeders, at six hundred and sixty dollars each; in all, two hundred and seventy-two thousand seven hundred and one dollars and sixty cents.

Treasurer's Office.

For the force employed in redeeming the national currency (to be reimbursed by the national banks), namely: For superintendent, three thousand five hundred dollars; one principal teller and one principal bookkeeper, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; one assistant bookkeeper, two thousand four hundred dollars; and one assistant teller, at two thousand dollars; two clerks of class four; three clerks of class three; four clerks of class two; twenty clerks of class one; fifteen clerks, at one thousand dollars each; ten clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; three assistant messengers; in all, seventy-seven thousand and sixty dollars.

Redemption of national currency.

REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.—For the Register of the Treasury, four thousand dollars; assistant register, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; four chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; seventeen clerks of class four; sixteen clerks of class three; eleven clerks of class two; fourteen clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; twenty-nine copyists, at nine hundred dollars

Register's Office.

each; one messenger; four assistant messengers; and eight laborers; in all, one hundred and thirty-nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Comptroller of the Currency.

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.—For Comptroller of the Currency, five thousand dollars; deputy comptroller, two thousand eight hundred dollars; four chiefs of division, at two thousand two hundred dollars each; one stenographer, at one thousand six hundred dollars; eight clerks of class four; additional to bond clerk, two hundred dollars; eleven clerks of class three; eight clerks of class two; eight clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; twenty-five clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger; two assistant messengers; one engineer, one thousand dollars; one fireman; three laborers; and two nightwatchmen; in all, one hundred and three thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

Special examinations.

For expenses of special examinations of national banks and bank-plates, two thousand dollars.

National currency expenses.

For expenses of the national currency (to be reimbursed by the national banks), namely: One superintendent, at two thousand dollars; one teller and one bookkeeper, at two thousand dollars each; and one assistant bookkeeper, at two thousand dollars; nine clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; and one assistant messenger; in all, sixteen thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.

Light-House Board.

LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.—For chief clerk of the Light-House Board, two thousand four hundred dollars; two clerks of class four; two clerks of class three; one clerk of class two; three clerks of class one; one clerk, at nine hundred dollars; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, sixteen thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

Additional employees.

For the following additional employees in the Office of the Light-House Board, who shall be paid from the appropriations for the light-house establishment, namely: One clerk of class two; one clerk of class one; nine clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one laborer, six hundred dollars; one assistant civil engineer, two thousand four hundred dollars; one draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one draughtsman, one thousand five hundred and sixty dollars; one draughtsman, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; and one draughtsman, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, nineteen thousand seven hundred dollars.

Bureau of Statistics.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.—For the officer in charge of the Bureau of Statistics, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; four clerks of class four; four clerks of class three; five clerks of class two; nine clerks of class one; three clerks, at one thousand dollars each; two copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; three copyists, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one messenger; one assistant messenger; one laborer; one female laborer, at four hundred and eighty dollars; in all, forty-six thousand and sixty dollars.

Collecting statistics.

For collecting statistics relating to internal commerce: For the payment of experts, and for other necessary expenditures connected with the collection of facts relative to the internal and foreign commerce of the United States, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.—For Chief of Bureau, four thousand five hundred dollars; one assistant, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; accountant, two thousand dollars; one stenographer, one thousand six hundred dollars; one clerk of class three; two clerks of class one; one clerk, one thousand dollars; two assistant messengers; and one laborer; in all, seventeen thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

Life-Saving Service Office.

OFFICE OF LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.—For General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service, four thousand dollars; assistant general superintendent of the Life-Saving Service, two thousand five hundred dollars; one principal clerk and accountant, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one topographer and hydrographer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one civil engineer, one thousand eight hundred dollars;

one draughtsman, one thousand five hundred dollars; two clerks of class four; three clerks of class three; two clerks of class two; five clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; five clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, thirty-eight thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.—For Commissioner of Navigation, three thousand six hundred dollars; two clerks of class four; one clerk of class three; four clerks of class two; three clerks of class one; one clerk, one thousand dollars; ten clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, twenty-nine thousand three hundred and eighty dollars. Navigation Bureau.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION.—For one Chief, three thousand five hundred dollars; one chief clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class four; two clerks of class two; one clerk of class one; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; and one attendant, at six hundred and eighty dollars; in all, twelve thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars. Secret Service Division.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.—For Supervising Surgeon General, four thousand dollars; one surgeon, three thousand dollars; one passed assistant surgeon, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; five clerks, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; one clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; one hospital steward (employed as chemist), one thousand two hundred dollars; six copyists; one messenger, at six hundred dollars; one laborer, four hundred and eighty dollars; and one laborer, three hundred and sixty dollars; in all, twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and forty dollars, the same to be paid from the permanent appropriations for the Marine Hospital Service. Marine Hospital Service Office.

OFFICE SUPERVISING INSPECTOR-GENERAL STEAM-BOAT INSPECTION SERVICE.—For Supervising Inspector-General, three thousand five hundred dollars; one chief clerk, not to exceed one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, not to exceed one thousand six hundred dollars; two clerks, not to exceed one thousand two hundred dollars each; one messenger, not to exceed eight hundred and forty dollars; in all, ten thousand one hundred and forty dollars, the same to be paid from the permanent appropriations for the Steam-boat Inspection Service. Steam-boat Inspection Service Office.

OFFICE OF CONSTRUCTION OF STANDARD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—For construction and verification of standard weights and measures, including metric standards, for the custom-houses, other offices of the United States, and for the several States, and mural standards of length in Washington, District of Columbia, the following, while actually employed, namely: One adjuster, at five dollars per day; one mechanician, at four dollars per day; and one watchman; in all, three thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars. To be paid from permanent appropriation.

For purchase of materials and apparatus, and incidental expenses, five hundred dollars. Standard Weights and Measures Office.

For expenses of the attendance of the American member of the International Committee on Weights and Measures at the general conference provided for in the convention signed May twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, six hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary. Incidental expenses.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.—For Director, four thousand five hundred dollars; examiner, two thousand three hundred dollars; computer, two thousand two hundred dollars; assayer, two thousand two hundred dollars; adjuster of accounts, two thousand dollars; two clerks of class three; two clerks of class two, one of whom shall be a stenographer; two clerks of class one; one translator, one thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; two copyists; one messenger; assistant in laboratory, one thousand dollars; one helper, at five hundred dollars; in all, twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and forty dollars. International Committee on Weights and Measures. Vol. 20, p. 709.

Director of the Mint.

Contingent expenses.	For contingent expenses of the Bureau of the Mint, to be expended under the direction of the Director, namely: For assay-laboratory, chemicals, fuel, materials, and other necessities, one thousand dollars; for examination of mints, expenses in visiting the mints and assay-offices for the purpose of superintending the annual settlements and for special examinations, two thousand five hundred dollars; for books, pamphlets, periodicals, specimens of coins and ores, balances, weights, and incidentals, five hundred dollars; and for the collection of statistics relative to the annual production of the precious metals in the United States, four thousand dollars; in all, eight thousand dollars.
Statistics of the precious metals.	
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.	COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.—For Commissioner of Internal Revenue, six thousand dollars; one deputy commissioner, three thousand two hundred dollars; two heads of division, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; five heads of division, at two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars each; one superintendent of stamp-vault, two thousand dollars; one stenographer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; twenty-four clerks of class four; twenty-five clerks of class three; thirty-four clerks of class two; twenty-four clerks of class one; fourteen clerks, at one thousand dollars each; forty clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; two messengers; fourteen assistant messengers; and thirteen laborers; in all, two hundred and fifty-nine thousand one hundred and ninety dollars.
Stamp-agents.	For two stamp-agents, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; and two counters, at nine hundred dollars each; in all, five thousand dollars, the same to be reimbursed by the stamp-manufacturers.
Contingent expenses, Treasury Department.	For contingent expenses of the Treasury Department, namely:
Stationery.	For stationery for the Treasury Department and its several Bureaus, thirty thousand dollars.
Postage.	For postage required to prepay matter addressed to Postal Union countries, two thousand dollars.
Binding, newspapers, books, etc.	For postage, two hundred and fifty dollars. For purchase of material for binding canceled marine papers, requisitions, and other important records; newspapers, law-books, and suitable books of reference; handstamps, and repairs of the same (and of the amount appropriated not more than four hundred dollars may be used in the purchase of current publications), two thousand five hundred dollars.
Investigations.	For investigation of accounts and records, including the necessary traveling expenses, and for other traveling expenses, one thousand dollars.
Freight, etc.	For freight, expressage, telegrams, and telephone service, three thousand five hundred dollars.
Rent.	For rent of buildings, eight thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars.
Horses and wagons.	For purchase of horses and subsistence of horses for office and mail wagons, including shoeing, and for wagons, harness, and repairs of the same, four thousand dollars.
Ice.	For purchase of ice, three thousand five hundred dollars.
File holders and cases.	For purchase of file-holders and file-cases, seven thousand dollars.
Fuel.	For purchase of coal, wood, engine oils and grease, engine-hose and cotton waste, grates, grate-baskets and fixtures, stoves and fixtures, blowers, coal-hods, pokers, shovels, and tongs, ten thousand dollars.
Lights.	For purchase of gas, electric light, brackets, candles, candle-sticks, drop-lights and tubing, gas-burners, gas-torches, globes, lanterns, matches, match-safes, and wicks, fourteen thousand dollars.
Carpets, etc.	For purchase of carpets, oil-cloth, mats, matting, and repairs, and for cleaning and laying of the same, by contract, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
Miscellaneous items.	For purchase of boxes, bells and bell-pulls, book-rests, chairs, chair-caning, chair-covers, cases, clocks, cloth for covering desks, cushions, desks, leather for covering sofas, locks, lumber, rugs, screens, shelving for file-rooms, tables, turpentine, varnish, ventilators, wardrobe cabi-

nets, water-coolers and stands, window-shades and fixtures, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For washing and hemming towels, for the purchase of awnings and fixtures, alcohol, baskets, belting, bellows, bowls, brooms, buckets, brushes, canvas, crash, cloth, chamois-skins, door and window fasteners, dusters, flour, garden and street hose, lace-leather, lye, nails, oil, plants, picks, pitchers, powders, stencil-plates, spittoons, soap, sponge, tacks, traps, thermometers, tools, towels, tumblers, wire, and zinc, and for blacksmithing, repairs of machinery, removal of rubbish, sharpening tools, and other absolutely necessary articles, ten thousand dollars.

COLLECTING INTERNAL REVENUE.

Collecting internal revenue.

For salaries and expenses of collectors and deputy collectors, one million eight hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the number of deputy collectors, gaugers, storekeepers, and clerks employed in the collection of internal revenue shall not be increased, nor shall the salary of said officers and employees be increased beyond the salaries paid during the last fiscal year.

Pay of collectors and deputies.
Proviso.
No increase to be made.

For salaries and expenses of agents and surveyors, for fees and expenses of gaugers, for salaries of storekeepers, and for miscellaneous expenses, one million nine hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

Agents, surveyors, etc.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

Independent treasury.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER AT BALTIMORE.—For assistant treasurer, four thousand five hundred dollars; cashier, two thousand five hundred dollars; three clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; two clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; two clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; three vault watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, twenty-one thousand six hundred dollars.

Office of assistant treasurer at—
Baltimore.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER AT BOSTON.—For assistant treasurer, five thousand dollars; for chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; paying-teller, two thousand five hundred dollars; assistant paying-teller, two thousand two hundred dollars; vault clerk, two thousand dollars; receiving-teller, two thousand dollars; first bookkeeper, one thousand eight hundred dollars; second bookkeeper, one thousand four hundred dollars; specie clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; assistant specie clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; money clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; coupon clerk and redemption clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; receipt clerk and general clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; assistant redemption clerk, one thousand one hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one clerk, eight hundred dollars; messenger and chief watchman, one thousand and sixty dollars; two watchmen, at eight hundred and fifty dollars each; in all, thirty-six thousand and sixty dollars.

Boston.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER AT CHICAGO.—For assistant Treasurer, four thousand five hundred dollars; cashier, two thousand five hundred dollars; paying-teller, one thousand eight hundred dollars; bookkeeper and receiving-teller, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; two coin, coupon, and currency clerks, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; one assistant bookkeeper and three clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; one janitor, at six hundred dollars; and three watchmen, seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, twenty-three thousand two hundred dollars.

Chicago.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER AT CINCINNATI.—For assistant treasurer, four thousand five hundred dollars; cashier, two thousand dollars; bookkeeper, one thousand eight hundred dollars; receiving-teller, one thousand five hundred dollars; check clerk and interest clerk,

Cincinnati.

each one thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars; fractional-silver and minor-coin clerk, one thousand dollars; two night watchmen, seven hundred and twenty dollars each; messenger, six hundred dollars; one watchman, at one hundred and twenty dollars; in all, sixteen thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

New Orleans.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER AT NEW ORLEANS. For assistant treasurer, four thousand dollars; cashier, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; receiving-teller, two thousand dollars; bookkeeper, one thousand five hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; porter, five hundred dollars; one watchman, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; one night-watchman, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, thirteen thousand six hundred and ninety dollars.

New York.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER AT NEW YORK.—For assistant treasurer, eight thousand dollars; cashier and chief clerk, four thousand dollars; deputy assistant treasurer, three thousand six hundred dollars; assistant cashier and vault-clerk, three thousand two hundred dollars; chief of coin division, three thousand six hundred dollars; chief of note-paying division, three thousand dollars; chief of note-receiving division, two thousand eight hundred dollars; chief of check-paying division, two thousand eight hundred dollars; chief of registered-interest division, two thousand six hundred dollars; chief of coupon-interest division, two thousand four hundred dollars; chief of minor-coin division, two thousand four hundred dollars; chief of bond division, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; chief of canceled-check division, two thousand dollars; two clerks, at two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars each; six clerks, at two thousand one hundred dollars each; ten clerks, at two thousand dollars each; eleven clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; four clerks, at one thousand seven hundred dollars each; seven clerks, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; four clerks, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; eleven clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; five clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; five messengers, at one thousand three hundred dollars each; one messenger, at one thousand two hundred dollars; keeper of building, one thousand eight hundred dollars; chief detective, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one assistant detective, one thousand four hundred dollars; three hall-men, at one thousand dollars each; six watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one engineer, one thousand dollars; one assistant engineer, seven hundred and twenty dollars; two porters, nine hundred dollars each; in all, one hundred and sixty-eight thousand four hundred and ninety dollars.

Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER AT PHILADELPHIA.—For assistant treasurer, four thousand five hundred dollars; for cashier and chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; bookkeeper, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief interest clerk and chief registered-interest clerk, at one thousand nine hundred dollars each; assistant bookkeeper, one thousand eight hundred dollars; coin-teller, one thousand seven hundred dollars; redemption clerk and assistant coupon clerk, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; assistant registered-interest clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; assistant cashier and assistant coin-teller, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; receiving-teller, one thousand three hundred dollars; assistant receiving teller, one thousand two hundred dollars; superintendent, messenger, and chief watchman, one thousand one hundred dollars; four female counters, at nine hundred dollars each; seven watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, thirty-six thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

Saint Louis.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER AT SAINT LOUIS.—For assistant treasurer, four thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk and teller, two thousand five hundred dollars; assistant teller, one thousand eight hundred dollars; bookkeeper, one thousand five hundred dollars; as-

assistant bookkeeper and one clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; messenger, one thousand dollars; three watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, fifteen thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER AT SAN FRANCISCO.—For assistant treasurer, four thousand five hundred dollars; cashier, three thousand dollars; bookkeeper, two thousand five hundred dollars; one chief clerk, two thousand four hundred dollars; assistant cashier, receiving-teller, and assistant bookkeeper, at two thousand dollars each; cointeller and one clerk, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; one clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; and four watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, twenty-seven thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

San Francisco.

For compensation of special agents to examine the books, accounts, and money on hand at the several sub-treasuries and depositories, including national banks acting as depositories, under the requirements of section thirty-six hundred and forty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States, four thousand dollars.

Special agents.

For paper for interest, transfer, redemption, pension, and other checks and drafts for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, assistant treasurers, pension agents, disbursing officers, and others, eight thousand dollars.

R. S., sec. 3649, p. 718.

Paper for checks.

UNITED STATES MINTS AND ASSAY-OFFICES.

Mints and assay-offices.

MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.—For salary of the, superintendent, four thousand five hundred dollars; for the assayer, melter and refiner, coiner, and engraver, four in all, at three thousand dollars each; assistant assayer, assistant melter and refiner, and assistant coiner, at two thousand dollars each; cashier, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; bookkeeper, abstract clerk, and weigh clerk, at two thousand dollars each; cashier's clerk, warrant clerk, and register of deposits, at one thousand seven hundred dollars each; assistant weigh clerk and assayer's computation clerk, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; in all, forty-one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Philadelphia mint.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, two hundred and ninety-three thousand dollars.

Wages.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including new machinery and repairs (and purchases, not exceeding three hundred dollars in value, of specimen coins and ores for the cabinet of the mint), one hundred thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.—For salary of superintendent, four thousand five hundred dollars; assayer, melter and refiner, and coiner, at three thousand dollars each; assistant assayer, assistant melter and refiner, and assistant coiner, at two thousand dollars each; chief clerk and cashier, two thousand five hundred dollars each; bookkeeper, abstract clerk, weigh clerk, and warrant clerk, at two thousand two hundred dollars each; register of deposits, two thousand dollars; cashier's clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; assayer's computation clerk, assistant weigh clerk, and superintendent's computation clerk, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; in all, forty-one thousand nine hundred dollars.

San Francisco mint.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

Wages.

For incidental and contingent expenses, forty thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

MINT AT CARSON, NEVADA.—For salary of superintendent, three thousand dollars; for assayer, melter and refiner, and coiner, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; assistant assayer, assistant melter and refiner, and assistant coiner, at two thousand dollars each; chief clerk, at two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; cashier, book-

Carson mint.

	keeper, and weigh clerk, at two thousand dollars each; abstract clerk and register of deposits, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; assayer's computation clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, twenty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.
Wages.	For wages of workmen and adjusters, sixty thousand dollars.
Contingent expenses.	For incidental and contingent expenses, twenty-five thousand dollars.
New Orleans mint.	MINT AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.—For salary of the superintendent, three thousand five hundred dollars; for the assayer, melter and refiner, and coiner, three in all, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; cashier and chief clerk, at two thousand dollars each; assistant assayer, assistant melter and refiner, and assistant coiner, one thousand nine hundred dollars each; abstract clerk and bookkeeper, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; weigh clerk and assayer's computation clerk, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; register of the deposits, warrant clerk, and assistant weigh clerk, at one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars each; cashier clerk, at one thousand one hundred dollars; in all, thirty-one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.
Wages.	For wages of workmen and adjusters, seventy-four thousand dollars.
Contingent expenses.	For incidental and contingent expenses, including repairs and new machinery, thirty-five thousand dollars.
Denver mint.	MINT AT DENVER, COLORADO.—For salary of the assayer in charge, two thousand five hundred dollars; for melter, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, at one thousand six hundred dollars; one clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars; assistant assayer, one thousand four hundred dollars; in all, ten thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.
Wages.	For wages of workmen, fourteen thousand dollars.
Contingent expenses.	For incidental and contingent expenses, six thousand dollars.
New York assay-office.	ASSAY-OFFICE AT NEW YORK.—For salary of superintendent, four thousand five hundred dollars; for assayer and for melter and refiner, at three thousand dollars each; chief clerk, assistant melter and refiner, and weighing clerk, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; bookkeeper, two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars; cashier, two thousand dollars; warrant clerk, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; bar clerk, abstract clerk, and assayer's computation clerk, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; assistant weigh clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; register of deposits, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; assayer's first assistant, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; assayer's second assistant, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars; assayer's third assistant, two thousand dollars; in all, thirty-nine thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
Wages.	For wages of workmen, twenty-five thousand dollars.
Contingent expenses.	For incidental and contingent expenses, ten thousand dollars.
Saint Louis assay-office.	ASSAY-OFFICE AT SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI.—For assayer in charge, two thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand dollars; in all, three thousand five hundred dollars.
Contingent expenses.	For incidental and contingent expenses, including labor, three thousand dollars.
Helena, Mont., assay-office.	ASSAY-OFFICE AT HELENA, MONTANA.—For salary of assayer in charge, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; and of melter, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; in all, seven thousand seven hundred dollars.
Wages.	For wages of workmen, twelve thousand dollars.
Contingent expenses.	For incidental and contingent expenses, six thousand dollars.
Boise City, Idaho, assay-office.	ASSAY-OFFICE AT BOISE CITY, IDAHO TERRITORY.—For assayer, who shall also perform the duties of melter, two thousand dollars; one clerk, one thousand dollars; in all, three thousand dollars.
Contingent expenses.	For incidental and contingent expenses, including labor, five thousand dollars.

ASSAY-OFFICE AT CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.—For assayer and melter, one thousand five hundred dollars; and assistant assayer, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; in all, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. Charlotte, N. C., assay-office.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including labor, two thousand dollars. Contingent expenses.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES. Territories.

TERRITORY OF ALASKA.—For salary of governor, three thousand dollars; judge, three thousand dollars; attorney, marshal, and clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars each; four commissioners, one thousand dollars each; four deputy marshals, seven hundred and fifty dollars each; in all, twenty thousand five hundred dollars. Alaska. Pay of governor, etc.

For incidental and contingent expenses of the Territory, stationery, lights, and fuel, to be expended under the direction of the governor, two thousand dollars. Contingent expenses.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.—For salary of governor, two thousand six hundred dollars; chief justice and two associate judges, at three thousand dollars each; secretary, one thousand eight hundred dollars; interpreter and translator in the executive office, five hundred dollars; in all, thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars. Arizona. Pay of governor, etc.

For legislative expenses, namely: To pay mileage and per diem of members of the Territorial legislature, and officers thereof, eighteen thousand dollars; for printing, including laws, journals, and bills, three thousand seven hundred dollars; for rent, hire of porter and messenger, and incidental expenses for secretary's office, and for rent of legislative hall and fitting up the same, four thousand dollars; in all, twenty-five thousand six hundred and ninety dollars. Legislative expenses.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, to be expended by the governor, five hundred dollars. Contingent expenses.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA.—For salary of governor, two thousand six hundred dollars; chief justice and five associate judges, at three thousand dollars each; and secretary, at one thousand eight hundred dollars, twenty-two thousand four hundred dollars. Dakota. Pay of governor, etc.

For legislative expenses, namely: For per diem and mileage of twenty-four members of the council and forty-eight members of the house of representatives of the legislative assembly, compensation of officers of legislative assembly, and for printing, thirty eight thousand four hundred dollars; stationery and blanks for secretary's office and legislative assembly, fuel and lights, messenger and porter, and care of Government property, clerk in secretary's office, and incidental expenses, four thousand dollars; in all, forty-two thousand four hundred dollars. Legislative expenses.

For contingent expenses, to be expended by the governor, five hundred dollars. Contingent expenses.

TERRITORY OF IDAHO.—For salary of governor, two thousand six hundred dollars; chief justice and two associate judges, at three thousand dollars each; and secretary, at one thousand eight hundred dollars; thirteen thousand four hundred dollars. Idaho. Pay of governor, etc.

For legislative expenses, namely: For per diem of president and members of council and of speaker and members of house of representatives, per diem of employees of council and house of representatives, mileage of members of council and house of representatives, and for printing the laws and journals and incidental printing for legislative assembly, twenty one thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars; official printing, record books, stationery, fuel, lamps, oils, and candles, brooms and dusters, rent of legislative assembly and committee rooms, fitting up and preparing same and removing furniture, new furniture and repairs of furniture, rent of secretary's office, library rooms, and storage rooms, furniture for secretary's office, postage and seals, ice, clerk-hire, messenger and porter, and incidental expenses for secretary's office, five thousand six hundred dollars; in all, twenty-seven thousand and forty-five dollars. Legislative expenses.

Contingent ex- penses.	For contingent expenses, to be expended by the governor, five hundred dollars.
Montana. Pay of governor, etc.	TERRITORY OF MONTANA.—For salary of governor, two thousand six hundred dollars; chief justice and two associate judges, at three thousand dollars each; and secretary, at one thousand eight hundred dollars, thirteen thousand four hundred dollars.
Legislative ex- penses.	For legislative expenses, namely: For per diem of members and officers of the legislature, mileage, and for printing bills, laws, and journals, seventeen thousand seven hundred and twenty-four dollars and eighty cents; rent of secretary's office, legislative halls, and committee-rooms, and storage-room for Government property, fitting-up halls, removing furniture, clerk, porter, and messenger for secretary's office, postage, stationery, official printing, fuel and lights, stoves, carpets, furniture and repairs on furniture, and telegraphing, four thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars and twenty cents; in all, twenty-two thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That the sum of nine hundred dollars of said amount is hereby specifically appropriated for salary of clerk hereinbefore provided for in secretary's office.
<i>Proviso.</i> Clerk in secreta- ry's office.	
Contingent ex- penses.	For contingent expenses of the Territory, to be expended by the governor, five hundred dollars.
New Mexico. Pay of governor, etc.	TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.—For salary of governor, two thousand six hundred dollars; chief justice and two associate judges, at three thousand dollars each; secretary, at one thousand eight hundred dollars; and interpreter and translator in the executive office, at five hundred dollars, thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars.
Legislative ex- penses.	For legislative expenses, namely: For per diem of members and officers of the legislature, mileage, and for printing, seventeen thousand two hundred and ninety dollars; light, fuel, casing, carpets and furniture, stationery and record-books, translating laws, postage, clerk's salary, pay of messenger and porter, and incidentals, three thousand seven hundred dollars; in all, twenty thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars.
Contingent ex- penses.	For contingent expenses of the Territory, to be expended by the governor, five hundred dollars.
Utah. Pay of governor, etc.	TERRITORY OF UTAH.—For salary of governor, two thousand six hundred dollars; chief justice and two associate judges, at three thousand dollars each; and secretary, at one thousand eight hundred dollars, thirteen thousand four hundred dollars.
Legislative ex- penses, secretary's office.	For legislative expenses, namely: For current and contingent expenses of the secretary's office, one thousand five hundred dollars.
Contingent ex- penses.	For contingent expenses of the Territory, to be expended by the governor, five hundred dollars.
Utah commis- sion. Vol. 22, p. 32.	For the salaries of the commissioners appointed under an act entitled "An act to amend section fifty-three hundred and fifty-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes," approved March twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, twenty-five thousand dollars.
Expenses of com- mission. <i>Proviso.</i> Compensation to secretary of the Territory.	For expenses of the commission, for printing, stationery, clerk-hire, and office-rent, ten thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That out of this sum the commission is hereby authorized to pay the secretary of the Territory, who is its secretary and disbursing agent, a reasonable sum for such service, not exceeding three hundred dollars, for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.
Election officers, etc.	For compensation of the officers of election, including contingent expenses, twenty-five thousand dollars.
Washington. Pay of governor, etc.	TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.—For salary of governor, two thousand six hundred dollars; chief justice and three associate judges, at three thousand dollars each; and secretary, at one thousand eight hundred dollars, sixteen thousand four hundred dollars.
Legislative ex- penses.	For legislative expenses, namely: For rent of secretary's office, hire of messenger, light, fuel, stationery, office furniture, repairs, and other incidentals, one thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, to be expended by the governor, five hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses.

TERRITORY OF WYOMING.—For salary of governor, two thousand six hundred dollars; chief justice and two associate judges, at three thousand dollars each; and secretary, at one thousand eight hundred dollars, thirteen thousand four hundred dollars.

Wyoming.
Pay of governor, etc.

For legislative expenses, namely: For fuel, rent, light, storage of legislative furniture, stationery, postage, messenger, and incidentals of secretary's office, one thousand dollars.

Legislative expenses.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, to be expended by the governor, five hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

War Department.

For compensation of the Secretary of War, eight thousand dollars; one chief clerk, at two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; one disbursing clerk, at two thousand dollars; three chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; one stenographer, at one thousand eight hundred dollars; five clerks of class four; seven clerks of class three; nine clerks of class two; twenty-eight clerks of class one; seven clerks, at one thousand dollars each; four messengers; seven assistant messengers; eight laborers; carpenter, one thousand dollars; foreman of laborers, one thousand dollars; one hostler, six hundred dollars; two hostlers, at five hundred and forty dollars each; and one watchman, at five hundred and forty dollars; in all, one hundred and eleven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Pay of Secretary, clerks, etc.

IN THE OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.—One chief clerk, at two thousand dollars; twenty-five clerks of class four; thirty-five clerks of class three; sixty-nine clerks of class two; three hundred and fifty-nine clerks of class one; sixteen clerks, at one thousand dollars each; five messengers; fifty-one assistant messengers; twenty watchmen; three laborers; in all, seven hundred and three thousand seven hundred dollars: *Provided*, That one clerk of class four, two clerks of class two, and six clerks of class one shall be employed for the sole purpose of completing, with the necessary detail from the existing force, the regimental registers of the volunteer forces of the several States during the late war. And not less than two hundred of the clerks in the Office of the Adjutant-General shall be exclusively engaged in preparing and making reports to expedite the settlement of pension applications and soldier's claims.

Adjutant-General's Office.

Proviso.
Regimental register of volunteer forces.

Assignment for pension work, etc.

IN THE OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.—For one clerk of class four; one clerk of class one; one assistant messenger; in all, three thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars.

Inspector-General's Office.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.—One chief clerk, at one thousand eight hundred dollars; two clerks of class three; four clerks of class one; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; one copyist; one messenger; and one assistant messenger; in all, thirteen thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.

Bureau of Military Justice.

IN THE SIGNAL OFFICE.—Two clerks of class four; three clerks of class one; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; one messenger; one assistant messenger; one messenger, at four hundred and eighty dollars; and one laborer, at four hundred and twenty dollars; in all, ten thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

Signal Office.

For the services of scientific experts, clerks, draughtsmen, copyists, messengers, mechanics, laborers, and such other services as the Secretary of War may deem necessary, in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, to carry into effect the appropriations for observation and report of storms, and for the construction, maintenance, and repairs of military telegraph lines, thirty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War shall each year, in the annual estimates, report to Congress the number of persons so employed, and the amount paid to each.

Observation of storms, etc.

Proviso.
Report.

Quartermaster-General's Office.

IN THE OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.—One chief clerk, at two thousand dollars; nine clerks of class four; twelve clerks of class three; twenty-three clerks of class two; thirty-nine clerks of class one; ten clerks, at one thousand dollars each; fifteen copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; one female messenger, at four hundred and eighty dollars; four messengers; six assistant messengers; superintendent of building, two hundred and fifty dollars; two laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; one laborer, two hundred and twenty-five dollars; two charwomen, at two hundred and forty dollars each; one engineer, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one fireman; five watchmen; one draughtsman, at one thousand eight hundred dollars; and one assistant draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; in all, one hundred and fifty-nine thousand six hundred and ninety-five dollars.

Investigation of Fourth of July claims.

Vol. 13, p. 394.

For the following clerks and others to be employed by the Quartermaster-general in the investigation of claims for settlement by the Treasury Department under the act of July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four: One clerk of class four; one clerk of class three; eight clerks of class one; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; one copyist; three assistant messengers; and ten agents, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; in all, thirty-one thousand and sixty dollars.

Expenses of agents.

For per diem in lieu of subsistence of the agents employed while traveling on duty, at a rate to be fixed by the Secretary of War, not exceeding three dollars per day, and for actual necessary expenses for transportation, twelve thousand dollars.

Commissary-General's Office.

IN THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL.—One chief clerk, at two thousand dollars; one clerk of class four; three clerks of class three; four clerks of class two; fourteen clerks of class one; nine clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one assistant messenger; two laborers; superintendent of building, two hundred and fifty dollars; and two watchmen; in all, forty-three thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars.

Surgeon-General's Office.

IN THE OFFICE OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL.—One chief clerk, at two thousand dollars; twenty-four clerks of class four; thirty-two clerks of class three; sixty-two clerks of class two; one hundred and seventy-two clerks of class one; eighty-nine clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one anatomist, at one thousand six hundred dollars; one engineer in division of records and museum, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one skilled mechanic, one thousand dollars; eighteen assistant messengers; one messenger-boy, at three hundred and sixty dollars; eight watchmen; two superintendents of buildings, at two hundred and fifty dollars each; and fifteen laborers; in all, five hundred and twelve thousand and eighty dollars; and not less than two hundred and eighty of the clerks in the Surgeon-General's Office shall be exclusively engaged in preparing and making reports to expedite the settlement of pension applications called for by the Commissioner of Pensions: *Provided*, That hereafter no printing shall be done in the Surgeon-General's Office, and all printing for said office shall be done by the Public Printer, and charged to the appropriations made by law applicable to such service.

Assignment for pension work.

Proviso.

No printing to be done in Surgeon-General's Office.

ing shall be done in the Surgeon-General's Office, and all printing for said office shall be done by the Public Printer, and charged to the appropriations made by law applicable to such service.

Ordnance Office.

IN THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.—One chief clerk, at two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four; two clerks of class three; two clerks of class two; twenty-two clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; two messengers; one assistant messenger; one laborer; in all, forty-four thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

Paymaster-General's Office.

IN THE OFFICE OF THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL.—One chief clerk, at two thousand dollars; six clerks of class four; seven clerks of class three; ten clerks of class two; seven clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one assistant messenger; seven watchmen; superintendent of building, two hundred and fifty dollars; and five laborers; in all, fifty-seven thousand seven hundred and ten dollars.

IN THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.—One chief clerk, Office of Chief of Engineers.
at two thousand dollars; four clerks of class four; two clerks of class three; three clerks of class two; three clerks of class one; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; one assistant messenger; and two laborers; in all, twenty-three thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

And the services of skilled draughtsmen, civil engineers, and such other services as the Secretary of War may deem necessary may be employed in the Office of the Chief of Engineers to carry into effect the various appropriations for rivers and harbors, fortifications, and surveys for military defenses, to be paid for from such appropriations: *Draughtsmen, etc.*
Provided, That the expenditures on this account for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, shall not exceed sixty thousand dollars; and that the Secretary of War shall each year, in the annual estimates, report to Congress the number of persons so employed, and the amount paid to each. *Proviso. Limitation. Report.*

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION OF RECORDS OF THE REBELLION.—For one agent, two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four, one of whom shall be employed on the general index; two clerks of class three; one clerk of class two; three clerks of class one; three copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; one foreman of printing, at one thousand six hundred dollars; one compositor and pressman, one thousand two hundred dollars; one compositor, one thousand dollars; two copy-holders, at nine hundred dollars each; two assistant messengers; two watchmen; and one laborer, at six hundred dollars; in all, twenty-seven thousand three hundred and eighty dollars. And hereafter the records prepared for publication under this appropriation shall contain only the records of the war of the rebellion covering contemporaneous events, arranged chronologically, according to the provisions of the act of June twenty-third eighteen hundred and seventy-four, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five. And the evidence taken by the court-martial on the trial of Fitz-John Porter, and the arguments made before the court by counsel for the prosecution and defence, together with the report thereon by Judge Holt to President Lincoln and any reply thereto filed with the President before approval of sentence, shall be printed in connection with matter already printed concerning the proceedings of said court-martial. *Records of the Rebellion. To contain only records of contemporaneous events, arranged chronologically. Vol. 18, p. 222. Evidence, etc., of Fitz-John Porter court-martial to be printed.*

For the building at the corner of F and Seventeenth streets; one engineer, one thousand dollars; conductor of elevator, seven hundred and twenty dollars; four watchmen; three laborers, one of whom, when necessary, shall assist and relieve the conductor of the elevator; one laborer, at four hundred and eighty dollars; and four charwomen, at two hundred and forty dollars each; in all, eight thousand and twenty dollars. *Building F and 17th streets, engineer, etc.*

For postage-stamps for the War Department and its Bureaus, as required under the Postal Union, to prepay postage on matter addressed to Postal Union countries, two thousand five hundred dollars. *Postage.*

For contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of War and the Bureaus, buildings (except the War Department building), and offices of the War Department; purchase of professional and scientific books, card catalogues, blank-books, pamphlets, newspapers, maps, furniture, carpets, matting, oil-cloth, file-cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap, sponges, fuel, gas, and heating apparatus; telegraphing; freight and express charges; repairs to buildings and furniture; and for other absolutely necessary expenses, fifty-nine thousand dollars. *Contingent expenses.*

For stationery for the War Department and its Bureaus and offices, twenty-five thousand dollars. *Stationery.*

For rent of buildings for use of the War Department, as follows: For Adjutant-General's Office, five thousand six hundred dollars; for the Signal Office, seven thousand five hundred dollars; for the Quartermaster-General's Office, nine thousand dollar; for the Paymaster-General's Office, three thousand six hundred dollars; for the Surgeon- *Rent.*

General's Office, nine thousand seven hundred dollars; for the Commissary-General's Office, two thousand five hundred dollars; for the Chief of Engineers' Office, one thousand two hundred dollars; for the Rebellion Record Office, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, forty thousand three hundred dollars.

Public buildings
and grounds.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Clerk, messenger.

For clerk in the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, one thousand six hundred dollars; and for messenger in the same office, eight hundred and forty dollars.

Gardener.

For the public gardener, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Overseers, etc.

For overseers, draughtsman, foremen, mechanics, and laborers employed in the public grounds, twenty-eight thousand dollars.

Watchmen.

For watchman in Franklin Square, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For watchman in Lafayette Square, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For two day-watchmen in Smithsonian Grounds, at six hundred and sixty dollars each, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For two night-watchmen in Smithsonian Grounds, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For one watchman for Judiciary Square, and one for Lincoln Square and adjacent reservations, at six hundred and sixty dollars each, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For one watchman for Iowa Circle; one watchman for Thomas Circle and neighboring reservations; one for Rawlins Square and Washington Circle; one for Dupont Circle and neighboring reservations; one for McPherson and Farragut Squares; one for Stanton Place and neighboring reservations; two for Armory Square and reservations east to Botanic Garden; one for Mount Vernon Square and adjacent reservations; one for greenhouse at the nursery; one for grounds south of Executive Mansion, eleven in all, at six hundred and sixty dollars each, seven thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.

For one night-watchman for Armory Square and reservations east to Botanic Garden, at seven hundred and twenty dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent and incidental expenses, five hundred dollars.

Rent.

For rent of office, nine hundred dollars.

State, War, and
Navy Department
Building.
Superintendent's
office.

STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

Office of the superintendent: One clerk class one; one chief engineer, at one thousand two hundred dollars; six assistant engineers, at one thousand dollars each; one captain of the watch, one thousand two hundred dollars; two lieutenants of the watch, at eight hundred and forty dollars each; forty-eight watchmen; one carpenter, one thousand dollars; one machinist, at nine hundred dollars; two skilled laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; seventeen firemen; six conductors of the elevator, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; seventeen laborers; and fifty-four charwomen, at two hundred and forty dollars each; in all, eighty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

Fuel, lights, etc.

For fuel, lights, repairs, and miscellaneous items, thirty-four thousand dollars.

Navy Department.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Pay of Secretary,
clerks, etc.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, eight thousand dollars; for compensation of chief clerk of the Navy Department, two thousand five hundred dollars; one disbursing clerk, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; five clerks of class four; one clerk of class four in charge of files and records; three clerks of class three; one stenographer, at one thousand six hundred dollars; one stenographer, at one thousand four hundred dollars; two clerks of class two; six

clerks of class one; four clerks, at one thousand dollars each; telegraph-operator, at one thousand dollars; one carpenter, nine hundred dollars; two messengers; three assistant messengers; two messenger-boys, at four hundred and twenty dollars each; one messenger-boy, at two hundred and forty dollars; three laborers; one clerk of class two and one laborer (for Inspection Board); one clerk of class two (for Examining and Retiring); one clerk of class one; and one assistant messenger (in care of library); in all, fifty-nine thousand five hundred and thirty dollars.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.—For one chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one draughtsman and clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class four; one clerk of class three; one clerk of class two; one clerk of class one; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, eleven thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars.

Bureau of Yards and Docks.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.—For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class four; one clerk of class three; two clerks of class two; three clerks of class one; two copyists; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, fourteen thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars.

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.—For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class three; two clerks of class two; one clerk of class one; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; one copyist; one assistant messenger; and two laborers; in all, eleven thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

Bureau of Navigation.

For the compilation of the Naval Records of the War of the Rebellion: For one clerk of class one; and two copyists, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, two thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

Compilation of Naval Records of the War of the Rebellion.

Nautical Almanac Office: For the following assistants, namely: Three at one thousand six hundred dollars each; two at one thousand four hundred dollars each; three at one thousand two hundred dollars each; two at one thousand dollars each; one copyist and type-writer, nine hundred dollars; one assistant messenger, one laborer; in all, fifteen thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

Nautical Almanac Office.

For pay of computers on piece-work in preparing for publication the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac, and improving the Tables of the Planets, eight thousand four hundred dollars.

Computers.

Hydrographic Office: For two clerks of class two; one clerk of class one; one assistant messenger; one watchman; and one office attendant, four hundred and twenty dollars; in all, five thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

Hydrographic Office.

For draughtsmen, engravers, copyists, copper-plate printers, printers' apprentices, and laborers in the Hydrographic Office, forty thousand dollars.

Services.

For purchase of chart-paper, copper-plates, electrotyping copper-plates; ink and other materials necessary in printing division; instruments and materials for drawing division; materials for and mounting charts; tools and materials for engravers; reduction of drawings by photography; photolithographing charts for immediate use; transfer of photolithographic and other charts to copper; repairs to printing-presses and other furniture and tools; extra drawing and engraving; translating from foreign languages in preparing charts and notices; purchase of foreign and other charts and hydrographic works for the use of the vessels of the Navy; purchase of drawing-paper, drawing-materials, surveying instruments, and repairs of same, to be furnished naval vessels while surveying; compiling data and arranging same; printing and mailing Pilot Chart of North Atlantic Ocean; and purchase of professional works relating to hydrography, surveying, and its kindred branches, thirty thousand dollars.

Materials, etc.

For rent of building for printing-presses, draughtsmen and engravers, storage of copper-plates and materials used in the construction and

Rent.

	printing of charts, and for repairs and heating of the same, and for gas, water, and telephone rates, one thousand three hundred dollars.
Contingent expenses, branch offices.	Contingent expenses of branch offices at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and San Francisco, including furniture, fuel, lights, rent and care of offices, car-fare and ferriage in visiting merchant vessels, freight, express, telegrams, and other necessary expenses incurred in collecting the latest information for the Pilot Chart, and for other purposes for which the offices were established, five thousand dollars.
Naval Observatory.	Naval Observatory: For pay of three assistant astronomers, one at two thousand dollars and two at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; one clerk of class four; one instrument-maker, one thousand five hundred dollars; four watchmen, including one for new Naval Observatory grounds; two skilled laborers, one at one thousand dollars and one at seven hundred and twenty dollars; and seven laborers; in all, eighteen thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.
Computations.	For miscellaneous computations, one thousand two hundred dollars.
Apparatus, etc.	For apparatus and instruments, and for repairs of the same, two thousand five hundred dollars.
Books, etc.	For books, engravings, photographs, fixtures, and periodicals for the library, one thousand dollars.
Contingent expenses.	For repairs to buildings, fixtures, and fences, fuel, gas, furniture, chemicals, stationery, freight, postage, and all contingent expenses, three thousand nine hundred dollars.
Freight.	For payment to Smithsonian Institution for freight on Observatory publications sent to foreign countries, one hundred and thirty-six dollars.
Fire-hose.	For six hundred feet three-inch cotton fire-hose, with necessary couplings, six hundred dollars.
Bureau of Ordnance.	BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.—For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class three; one clerk of class two; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, eight thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars.
Bureau of Construction and Repair.	BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.—For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one assistant draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; one assistant draughtsman, one thousand four hundred dollars; one clerk of class four; one clerk of class three; one clerk of class two; one clerk of class one; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, thirteen thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars.
Bureau of Steam-Engineering.	BUREAU OF STEAM-ENGINEERING.—For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one chief draughtsman, at two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; one assistant draughtsman, at one thousand four hundred dollars; two clerks of class two; one clerk of class one; one assistant draughtsman, at one thousand dollars; one assistant messenger; and two laborers; in all, twelve thousand four hundred and ninety dollars.
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.	BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.—For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class four; two clerks of class three; two clerks of class two; four clerks of class one; two copyists; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, seventeen thousand five hundred and eighty dollars.
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.	BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.—For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class three; one clerk of class two; one clerk of class one; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; one janitor, six hundred dollars; one laborer, four hundred and eighty dollars (for Naval Dispensary); in all, nine thousand four hundred and sixty dollars.
Judge-Advocate-General.	JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL, UNITED STATES NAVY.—For one clerk of class four; one clerk of class three; two clerks of class one; one laborer; in all, six thousand four hundred and sixty dollars.
Professional books.	For professional books for Department library, one thousand dollars.

For stationery, furniture, newspapers, plans, drawings, drawing materials, freight, expressage, postage, and other absolutely necessary expenses of the Navy Department and its various Bureaus and offices, eleven thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Department of the Interior.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, eight thousand dollars; First Assistant Secretary, four thousand five hundred dollars; Assistant Secretary, four thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars, and two hundred and fifty dollars additional as superintendent of the Patent Office building; three members of a Board of Pension Appeals, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, at two thousand dollars each; six additional persons to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to aid him in determining appeals from the Commissioner of Pensions, and from whom he may constitute two additional Boards of Pension Appeals, whose term of service shall expire at the close of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, at two thousand dollars each; two special inspectors connected with the administration of the public-land service, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior and to be subject to his direction, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; one superintendent of documents, two thousand dollars; six clerks, chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each, one of whom shall be disbursing clerk; one private secretary to the Secretary of the Interior, one thousand eight hundred dollars; five clerks of class four; one census clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; seven clerks of class three; one clerk of class three (custodian), who shall give bond in such sum as the Secretary of the Interior may determine; one bookkeeper for custodian, one thousand two hundred dollars; six clerks of class two; ten clerks of class one; two clerks of class one, who shall be stenographers or type-writers; one returns-office clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; one female clerk, to be designated by the President, to sign land-patents, one thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one telephone operator, six hundred dollars; seven copyists; three messengers; seven assistant messengers; twelve laborers; two skilled mechanics, one at nine hundred dollars and one at seven hundred and twenty dollars; one laborer, at six hundred dollars; four packers, at six hundred and sixty dollars each; one conductor of elevator, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; one laborer for distributing the reports of the tenth census; four charwomen, at two hundred and forty dollars each; for one captain of the watch, one thousand dollars; forty watchmen: additional to two watchmen acting as lieutenants of watchmen, at one hundred and twenty dollars each; one engineer, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant engineer, one thousand dollars; and six firemen; in all, one hundred and seventy-five thousand three hundred and ninety dollars.

Pay of Secretary, assistants, clerks, etc.

Additional aid to Secretary in pension appeals.

Special inspectors, public lands.

For per diem, in lieu of subsistence, of two special inspectors connected with the administration of the public-land service, while traveling on duty, at a rate to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, not exceeding three dollars per day, and for actual necessary expenses of transportation, five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Per diem and expenses, special inspectors, public lands.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—For three law clerks, one at two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, one at two thousand five hundred dollars, and one at two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; five clerks, at two thousand dollars each; one clerk of class three; one clerk, who shall act as stenographer, at one thousand six hundred dollars; in all, twenty thousand seven hundred dollars.

Office of Assistant Attorney-General.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.—For the Commissioner of the General Land Office, four thousand dollars; one assistant commissioner, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall be authorized to sign such letters, papers, and docu-

General Land Office.
Pay of Commissioner, etc.

ments and to perform such other duties as may be directed by the Commissioner, and shall act as Commissioner in the absence of that officer or in case of a vacancy in the office of Commissioner, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; two law clerks, at two thousand two hundred dollars each; three inspectors of surveyors-general and district land-offices, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, at two thousand dollars each; recorder, two thousand dollars; three principal clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; two law-examiners, at two thousand dollars each; thirty-nine clerks of class four; fifty-six clerks of class three; sixty-seven clerks of class two; seventy-three clerks of class one; fifty clerks, at one thousand dollars each; and fifty-two copyists; eight assistant messengers; twelve laborers; and six packers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, four hundred and eighty-nine thousand and fifty dollars.

Per diem, etc.,
inspectors and
clerks.

For per diem in lieu of subsistence of inspectors and of clerks detailed to investigate fraudulent land-entries, trespasses on the public lands, and cases of official misconduct, while traveling on duty, at a rate to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per day, and for actual necessary expenses of transportation, ten thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Law books.

For law-books for the law library of the General Land Office, five hundred dollars.

Preparation of
maps.

For connected and separate United States and other maps prepared in the General Land Office, ten thousand dollars.

Indian Office.
Pay of Commis-
sioner, etc.

INDIAN OFFICE.—For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, four thousand dollars; assistant commissioner, who shall also perform the duties of chief clerk three thousand dollars; one financial clerk, at two thousand dollars; chief of division, at two thousand dollars; one principal bookkeeper, one thousand eight hundred dollars; five clerks of class four, one of whom shall have charge of the educational division; eight clerks of class three; one draughtsman, at one thousand six hundred dollars; one stenographer, at one thousand six hundred dollars; ten clerks of class two; fifteen clerks of class one; nine clerks, at one thousand dollars each; twelve copyists; one messenger; two assistant messengers; one laborer; one messenger-boy, at three hundred and sixty dollars; two charwomen, at two hundred and forty dollars each; in all, ninety-three thousand three hundred and eighty dollars.

Pension Office.
Pay of Commis-
sioner, etc.

PENSION OFFICE.—For compensation of the Commissioner of Pensions, five thousand dollars; first deputy commissioner, three thousand six hundred dollars; second deputy commissioner, three thousand six hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; assistant chief clerk, two thousand dollars; medical referee, three thousand dollars; assistant medical referee, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; two qualified surgeons, who shall be experts in their profession, at two thousand dollars each; eighteen medical examiners, who shall be surgeons of education, skill, and experience in their profession, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; twelve chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; law clerk, two thousand dollars; forty-five principal examiners, for Review Board, at two thousand dollars each; twenty-four assistant chiefs of division, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; three stenographers, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; seventy-four clerks of class four; ninety-five clerks of class three; three hundred and seventy-two clerks of class two; three hundred and sixty-one clerks of class one; two hundred clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one superintendent of buildings, one thousand four hundred dollars; two engineers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; eighty-five copyists; twenty-five messengers; twenty messenger-boys, at four hundred dollars each; one captain of the watch, eight hundred and forty dollars; three sergeants of the watch, at seven hundred and fifty dollars each; twenty watchmen; three firemen; twenty-five laborers;

and five charwomen, at four hundred dollars each; in all, one million eight hundred and eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For per diem, when absent from home on duty, for special examiners, or other persons employed in the Pension Office detailed for the purpose of making special investigations of matters pertaining to the Pension Bureau, in lieu of expenses for subsistence, not exceeding three dollars per day, and for actual and necessary expenses for transportation and assistance, three hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

Per diem, etc.,
special examiners.

For an additional force of one hundred and fifty special examiners for one year, at a salary of one thousand four hundred dollars each, two hundred and ten thousand dollars; and no person so appointed shall be employed in the State from which he is appointed; and any of those now employed in the Pension Office or as special examiners may be reappointed if they are found to be qualified.

Additional special examiners.

Not to be employed in State whence appointed.

For per diem in lieu of subsistence for one hundred and fifty additional special examiners above provided for, while traveling on duty, at a rate to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, not exceeding three dollars per day, and for actual and necessary expenses for transportation and assistance, one hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

Per diem, etc.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.—For compensation of the Commissioner of the Patent Office, five thousand dollars; for assistant commissioner, three thousand dollars; for chief clerk, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; one law clerk, at two thousand dollars; three examiners-in-chief, at three thousand dollars each; examiner in charge of interferences, two thousand five hundred dollars; twenty-eight principal examiners, at two thousand four hundred dollars each; thirty-two first assistant examiners, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; thirty-six second assistant examiners, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; forty-one third assistant examiners, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; fifty-fourth assistant examiners, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one financial clerk, two thousand dollars, who shall give bonds in such amount as the Secretary of the Interior may determine; one librarian, two thousand dollars; three chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; three assistant chiefs of division, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; three clerks of class four, one of whom shall act as application clerk; one machinist, one thousand six hundred dollars; five clerks of class three, one of whom shall be translator of languages; fourteen clerks of class two; forty-three clerks of class one; one skilled laborer, one thousand two hundred dollars; three skilled draughtsmen, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; three draughtsmen, at one thousand dollars each; one messenger and property clerk, one thousand dollars; twenty-seven permanent clerks, at one thousand dollars each; five model attendants, at one thousand dollars each; ten model attendants, at eight hundred dollars each; sixty-three copyists, five of whom may be copyists of drawings; four copyists, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; ninety-two skilled laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; forty-five laborers, at six hundred dollars each; forty laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; fifteen messenger-boys, at three hundred and sixty dollars each; in all, six hundred and fifty-one thousand three hundred and seventy dollars.

Patent Office.
Pay of Commissioner, etc.

For purchase of books for the scientific library and expenses of transporting publications of patents issued by the Patent Office, to foreign Governments, three thousand dollars.

Books for scientific library, etc.

For photolithographing or otherwise producing plates for the Official Gazette, forty-four thousand dollars.

Official Gazette.

For photolithographing or otherwise producing copies of drawings of the weekly issues of patents, for producing copies of designs, trademarks, and pending applications, and for the reproduction of exhausted copies; said photolithographing or otherwise producing plates and copies, referred to in this and the preceding paragraph, to be done under the supervision of the Commissioner of Patents, and in the city of

Photolithographing, etc.

Washington, if it can there be done at reasonable rates; and the Commissioner of Patents, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be authorized to make contracts therefor, ninety thousand dollars.

Investigating use, etc., of inventions. For investigating the question of the public use or sale of inventions for two years or more prior to filing applications for patents, and for expenses attending defense of suits instituted against the Commissioner of Patents, one thousand dollars.

Expenses of suits. **BUREAU OF EDUCATION.**—For the Commissioner of Education, three thousand dollars; collector and compiler of statistics, two thousand four hundred dollars; chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; two clerks of class four; one statistician, one thousand eight hundred dollars; two clerks of class three; one translator, one thousand six hundred dollars; four clerks of class two; six clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; seven copyists; one skilled laborer, eight hundred and forty dollars; two copyists, at eight hundred dollars each; one copyist, seven hundred and twenty dollars; one assistant messenger; two laborers; two laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; one laborer, at four hundred dollars; and one laborer, at three hundred and sixty dollars; in all, forty-five thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

Books, etc. For books for library, five hundred dollars; current educational periodicals, two hundred and fifty dollars; other current publications, two hundred and twenty-five dollars; completing valuable sets of periodicals, two hundred dollars; in all, one thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Statistics. For collecting statistics for special reports and circulars of information, three thousand dollars.

Distributing, etc., documents. For the distribution and exchange of educational documents, and for the collection, exchange, and cataloguing of educational apparatus and appliances, articles of school furniture, and models of school-buildings illustrative of foreign and domestic systems and methods of education, and for repairing the same, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Bureau of Labor. **BUREAU OF LABOR.**—For Commissioner of Labor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; two clerks of class four, both to be statistical experts; two clerks of class three, one of whom may be a stenographer; two clerks of class two; four clerks of class one, one of whom may be a translator and one of whom may be a stenographer; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; two copyists; two copy-holders, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one assistant messenger; one assistant messenger, at six hundred dollars; one watchman; one skilled laborer, six hundred dollars; two charwomen, at two hundred and forty dollars each; eighteen special agents, at least two of whom shall be females, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; in all, fifty-two thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

Per diem, etc., special agents, etc. For per diem of special agents when away from home on duty, in lieu of expenses for subsistence, the rate to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, and not to exceed three dollars per day, and for transportation and assistance, and for traveling expenses of officers, and for employment of experts, thirty nine thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Experts. **OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF RAILROADS.**—For Commissioner, four thousand five hundred dollars; bookkeeper, two thousand four hundred dollars; railroad engineer, two thousand five hundred dollars; one assistant bookkeeper, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class three; one copyist; and one assistant messenger; in all, fourteen thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

Commissioner of Railroads. For examination of books and accounts of certain subsidized railroad companies, and inspecting roads, shops, machinery, and equipments of same, three thousand dollars.

Examination of books, etc. **OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL.**—For Architect, four thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk of class four; one draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; compensation to disbursing

Architect of the Capitol.

clerk, one thousand dollars; one assistant messenger; person in charge of heating apparatus of the Congressional Library and Supreme Court, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars; one laborer in charge of water-closet in central portion of the Capitol, six hundred and sixty dollars; and for three laborers for cleaning rotunda, corridors, and dome, at six hundred and sixty dollars each; for the pay of seven watchmen employed on the Capitol Grounds, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, eighteen thousand three hundred and sixty-four dollars.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—For Director, six thousand dollars; executive officer, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand four hundred dollars; chief disbursing clerk, two thousand four hundred dollars; librarian, two thousand dollars; one photographer, two thousand dollars; three assistant photographers, one at nine hundred dollars, one at seven hundred and twenty dollars, and one at four hundred and eighty dollars; two clerks of class one; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; four clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; four copyists, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one watchman, at eight hundred and forty dollars; four watchmen, at six hundred dollars each; one janitor, at six hundred dollars; four messengers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; in all, thirty-five thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and the bureaus, offices, and buildings of the Interior Department, including the Civil Service Commission: For furniture, carpets, ice, lumber, hardware, dry-goods, advertising, telegraphing, expressage, wagons and harness, food and shoeing for horses, diagrams, awnings, constructing model and other cases, portfolios and cases for drawings, file-holders, repairs of cases and furniture, and other absolutely necessary expenses, including fuel and lights, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the following articles for the new Pension Office building, namely: For eleven thousand five hundred yards of best body Brussel carpets, at not exceeding one dollar and six cents per yard, lining for same, and for sewing and laying, in all fifteen thousand and fifty dollars; matting, three thousand dollars; rugs and mats, one thousand five hundred dollars; furniture, five thousand dollars; awnings, one thousand dollars; gas-fixtures, three thousand dollars; in all, twenty-eight thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For stationery for the Department of the Interior and its several bureaus and offices, including the Geological Survey, seventy-two thousand dollars.

For new books and books to complete broken sets, five hundred dollars.

For rent of buildings for the Interior Department, namely: For the Bureau of Education, four thousand dollars; Geological Survey, ten thousand dollars; Indian Office, five thousand five hundred dollars; Bureau of Labor, two thousand four hundred dollars; Railroad and General Land Office, one thousand eight hundred dollars; and store-room for documents, three hundred and sixty dollars; in all, twenty-four thousand and sixty dollars.

For postage-stamps for the Interior Department and its bureaus, as required under the Postal Union, to prepay postage on matter addressed to Postal Union countries, five thousand dollars.

SURVEYORS-GENERAL AND THEIR CLERKS.

For surveyor-general of the Territory of Arizona, two thousand five hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, one thousand five hundred dollars; in all, four thousand dollars.

For rent of office for the surveyor-general, pay of messenger, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Geological Survey.
Pay of Director, etc.

Contingent expenses, Interior Department.

Articles for new Pension Office building.

Stationery.

Books.

Rent.

Postage.

Surveyors-general.

Arizona.

Contingent expenses

California.	For surveyor-general of California, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; and for the clerks in his office, five thousand dollars; in all, seven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.
Contingent expenses.	For books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.
Colorado.	For surveyor-general of the State of Colorado, two thousand five hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, three thousand dollars; in all, five thousand five hundred dollars.
Contingent expenses.	For rent of office for the surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars.
Dakota.	For surveyor-general of the Territory of Dakota two thousand dollars; and for the clerks in his office, three thousand dollars; in all, five thousand dollars.
Contingent expenses.	For rent of office for the surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars.
Minnesota.	For surveyor-general of Minnesota, one thousand eight hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, two thousand dollars; in all, three thousand eight hundred dollars.
Contingent expenses.	For fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses, one thousand dollars.
Florida.	For surveyor-general of Florida, one thousand eight hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, one thousand eight hundred dollars; in all, three thousand six hundred dollars.
Contingent expenses.	For rent of office for the surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand dollars.
Idaho.	For surveyor-general of the Territory of Idaho, two thousand five hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, one thousand five hundred dollars; in all, four thousand dollars.
Contingent expenses.	For rent of office for the surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars.
Louisiana.	For surveyor-general of Louisiana, one thousand eight hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, three thousand dollars; in all, four thousand eight hundred dollars.
Contingent expenses.	For fuel, books, stationery, messenger and other incidental expenses, including expenses of reprotracting and mending old torn and partly defaced township plats, and providing the same and other plats with canvas backs, also for binding old records, three thousand dollars.
Montana.	For surveyor-general of the Territory of Montana, two thousand five hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, three thousand dollars; in all five thousand five hundred dollars.
Contingent expenses.	For rent of office for the surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
Nevada.	For surveyor-general of Nevada, one thousand eight hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, one thousand five hundred dollars; in all, two thousand five hundred dollars.
Contingent expenses.	For rent of office for the surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses, one thousand dollars.
New Mexico.	For surveyor-general of the Territory of New Mexico, two thousand five hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, three thousand dollars; in all, five thousand five hundred dollars.
Contingent expenses.	For rent of office for the surveyor-general, pay of messenger, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That the Secretary of the Interior shall, if practicable, provide accommodations for the office of the surveyor-general of New Mexico in the building belonging to the United States in Santa Fe.
Proviso. Quarters.	
Oregon.	For surveyor-general of Oregon, one thousand eight hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, one thousand five hundred dollars; in all, three thousand three hundred dollars.

For fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses, one thousand two hundred dollars. Contingent expenses.

For surveyor-general of the Territory of Utah, two thousand five hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, one thousand dollars; in all, three thousand five hundred dollars. Utah.

For rent of office for the surveyor-general, pay of messenger, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand four hundred dollars. Contingent expenses.

For surveyor-general of the Territory of Washington, two thousand five hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, three thousand dollars; in all, five thousand five hundred dollars. Washington Territory.

For rent of office for the surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars. Contingent expenses.

For surveyor-general of the Territory of Wyoming, two thousand five hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, one thousand five hundred dollars; in all, four thousand dollars. Wyoming.

For rent of office for the surveyor-general, pay of messenger, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars. Contingent expenses.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Post-Office Department.

For compensation of the Postmaster-General, eight thousand dollars; chief clerk of the Post-Office Department, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief post-office inspector, three thousand dollars; stenographer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; appointment clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; two clerks of class three; one clerk of class two; three clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one copyist; one messenger; one female messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; one assistant messenger; in all, thirty thousand six hundred dollars. Pay of Postmaster-General, clerks, etc.

Office of Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department: Law clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk of class four; one clerk of class three (lease clerk); one clerk of class two; in all, seven thousand three hundred dollars. Assistant Attorney-General's office.

For First Assistant Postmaster-General, four thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars, and while the office is held by the present incumbent five hundred dollars additional; chief of salary and allowance division, two thousand two hundred dollars; chief of appointment division, two thousand dollars; chief of bond division, two thousand dollars; twenty-two clerks of class three; one clerk of class three, to act as stenographer and Department telegraph operator; seven clerks of class two; twenty-one clerks of class one; nine clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one clerk of class two; two clerks of class one, and six clerks at one thousand dollars each, for one year, in the salary and allowance division; superintendent division post-office supplies, two thousand dollars; two clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; four assistant messengers; seven laborers; superintendent of free delivery, two thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk of class four; in all, one hundred and eighteen thousand nine hundred dollars. First Assistant Postmaster-General, clerks, etc.

For Second Assistant Postmaster-General, four thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; chief of division of inspection, two thousand dollars; superintendent of railway adjustment, two thousand dollars; ten clerks of class four; thirty-four clerks of class three; eighteen clerks of class two; one stenographer, one thousand four hundred dollars; eighteen clerks of class one; seven clerks, at one thousand dollars each; three clerks, at nine hundred dollars each, one to act as operator on type-writer; three assistant messengers; and one laborer; in all, one hundred and forty-three thousand one hundred and twenty dollars. Second Assistant Postmaster-General, clerks, etc.

Third Assistant Postmaster-General, clerks, etc.	For Third Assistant Postmaster-General, four thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; chief of division of postage-stamps, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; one chief of finance division, who shall give bond in such amount as the Postmaster-General may determine for the faithful discharge of his duties, two thousand dollars; four clerks of class four; sixteen clerks of class three; twenty-one clerks of class two; twenty-six clerks of class one; six clerks, at one thousand dollars each; two female clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; two assistant messengers; six laborers; in all, one hundred and sixteen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.
Dead-letter office; superintendent, clerks, etc.	Dead-letter office: For superintendent of dead-letter office, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; one clerk of class four (who shall be chief clerk); one clerk of class four; three clerks of class three; eleven clerks of class two; twenty-four clerks of class one; including eight female clerks; four clerks, at one thousand dollars each; fifty-two clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; six female clerks, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one assistant messenger; two laborers; four female laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; in all, one hundred and thirteen thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars.
Superintendent of foreign mails, clerks, etc.	For superintendent of foreign mails, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class four; three clerks of class three; one clerk of class two; one clerk of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one assistant messenger; in all, sixteen thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.
Superintendent money-order system, clerks, etc.	For superintendent of the money-order system, three thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; six clerks of class four; eight clerks of class three; five clerks of class two; ten clerks of class one; six clerks, at one thousand dollars each; five clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one assistant messenger; one engineer, one thousand dollars; two firemen; four watchmen; one conductor of elevator, seven hundred and twenty dollars; four charwomen, at two hundred and forty dollars each; one female laborer, four hundred and eighty dollars; and ten laborers; in all, seventy-three thousand four hundred dollars.
Mail depredations office.	For office of mail depredations: Chief clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class three; two clerks of class two; five clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one assistant messenger; in all, fifteen thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.
Topographer, draughtsmen, etc.	For topographer, two thousand five hundred dollars; three skilled draughtsmen, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; three skilled draughtsmen, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; three skilled draughtsmen, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; three skilled draughtsmen, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one examiner, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk of class two; one map-mounter, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one assistant map-mounter, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; one assistant messenger; two watchmen; and four female clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; in all, thirty thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars.
Disbursing clerk, clerks, etc.	For office of disbursing clerk and superintendent of building: Disbursing clerk and superintendent, two thousand one hundred dollars; one clerk of class two (accountant); one clerk of class one (storekeeper); one engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one assistant engineer, at one thousand dollars; one fireman, who shall be a blacksmith, at nine hundred dollars; one fireman, who shall be a steam-fitter, at nine hundred dollars; one conductor of elevator, seven hundred and twenty dollars; two firemen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one carpenter, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one assistant carpenter, at one thousand dollars; captain of the watch, at one thousand dollars; nineteen watchmen; twenty laborers; one plumber, nine hundred dollars; one awning-maker, at nine hundred dollars; and fifteen charwomen, at two hundred and forty dollars each; and for force in the additional building as follows: Four watchmen, three laborers,

and three charwomen, at two hundred and forty dollars each; in all, fifty-two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Post-Office Department, including the additional building occupied by the money-order division of the Sixth Auditor's Office: For stationery and blank-books, including amount necessary for the purchase of free penalty envelopes, thirteen thousand dollars; fuel, and for repairs to heating apparatus, eight thousand dollars; for gas, six thousand two hundred dollars; plumbing and gas-fixtures, three thousand dollars; telegraphing, three thousand five hundred dollars; painting, four thousand dollars; carpets and matting, four thousand dollars; furniture, six thousand dollars; keeping of horses and repair of wagons and harness, one thousand five hundred dollars; hardware, one thousand seven hundred dollars; miscellaneous items, thirteen thousand dollars; in all, sixty-three thousand nine hundred dollars.

For rent of topographer's office, one thousand five hundred dollars; for rent of a suitable building or buildings for the use of the money-order office of the Post-Office Department, eight thousand dollars; for rent of building for use of the money-order division of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department, four thousand five hundred dollars; in all, fourteen thousand dollars.

For the publication of copies of the Official Postal Guide, eighteen thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous expenses of the topographer's office in the preparation and publication of the post-route maps, fifteen thousand dollars. And the Postmaster-General may authorize the sale of post-route maps to the public at cost, the proceeds of such sales to be used as a further appropriation for the preparation and publication of post-route maps.

For postage-stamps for correspondence addressed abroad which is not exempt from postage under article eight of the Paris convention of the Universal Postal Union, five hundred dollars.

JUDICIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—For compensation of the Attorney-General, eight thousand dollars; Solicitor-General, seven thousand dollars; three Assistant Attorneys-General, at five thousand dollars each; one Assistant Attorney-General of the Post-Office Department, four thousand dollars; Solicitor of the Internal Revenue, four thousand five hundred dollars; examiner of claims, three thousand five hundred dollars; two assistant attorneys, at three thousand dollars each; three assistant attorneys, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; one assistant attorney, at two thousand dollars; law clerk and examiner of titles, two thousand seven hundred dollars; chief clerk and ex officio superintendent of the building, two thousand two hundred dollars; stenographic clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; two law clerks, at two thousand dollars each; five clerks of class four; additional for disbursing clerk and clerk in charge of pardons, two hundred dollars each; three clerks of class three; two clerks of class two; five clerks of class one; one telegraph operator, at one thousand dollars; seven copyists; one messenger; four assistant messengers; three laborers; three watchmen; one engineer, one thousand two hundred dollars; two conductors of the elevator, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; five charwomen, at two hundred and forty dollars each; superintendent of building, two hundred and fifty dollars; and three firemen; in all, one hundred and twelve thousand six hundred and ten dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Department, namely: For furniture and repairs, one thousand dollars; for law and miscellaneous books for library of the Department, one thousand five hundred dollars; for stationery, one thousand five hundred dollars; for miscellaneous expenditures, such as telegraphing, fuel, lights, labor, and other necessities, including ordinary repairs of building and care of grounds, seven thou-

Contingent expenses.

Rent.

Official Postal Guide.

Post-route maps.

Sale.

Postage.

Judicial.

Department of Justice.
Pay of Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, etc.

Contingent expenses.

	sand one hundred and sixty dollars; in all, eleven thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.
Postage.	For postage required to prepay matter addressed to Postal Union countries, one hundred dollars.
Transportation.	For official transportation for the Department, five hundred dollars.
Care of court-house, District of Columbia.	For the following force necessary for the care and protection of the court-house in the District of Columbia, which shall be under the direction of the United States marshal of the District of Columbia: One engineer, one thousand two hundred dollars; three watchmen; three firemen; four laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; and six assistant messengers; in all, eleven thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.
Solicitor of the Treasury, assistant, clerks, etc.	OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.—For compensation of the Solicitor of the Treasury, four thousand dollars; assistant solicitor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; four clerks of class four; three clerks of class three; two clerks of class two; two clerks of class one; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, twenty-seven thousand five hundred and eighty dollars.
Books.	For law and miscellaneous books for office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, five hundred dollars.
Stationery.	For stationery for office of Solicitor of the Treasury, four hundred dollars.
Warden of jail, District of Columbia.	For warden of the jail of the District of Columbia, one thousand eight hundred dollars.
Pay of Justices Supreme Court.	UNITED STATES COURTS.—For the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, ten thousand five hundred dollars; and for eight associate justices, ten thousand dollars each; in all, ninety thousand five hundred dollars.
Retired judges. R. S., sec. 714, p. 135.	To pay the salaries of the United States judges retired under section seven hundred and fourteen of the Revised Statutes, so much as may be necessary for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, is hereby appropriated.
Circuit judges.	For nine circuit judges, to reside in circuit, at six thousand dollars each, fifty-four thousand dollars.
Marshal, Supreme Court.	For marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States, three thousand dollars.
District judges.	For salaries of the fifty-six district judges of the United States, two hundred and three thousand five hundred dollars.
Additional justice, Supreme Court, Montana.	For salary of one additional associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Montana, three thousand dollars.
Supreme court, District of Columbia.	For salaries of the chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia and the five associate judges, twenty-four thousand five hundred dollars.
District attorneys.	For compensation of the district attorneys of the United States, twenty thousand one hundred dollars.
District marshals.	For compensation of the district marshals of the United States, twelve thousand seven hundred dollars.
Judges, etc., Court of Claims.	COURT OF CLAIMS.—For salaries of five judges of the Court of Claims, at four thousand five hundred dollars each; chief clerk, three thousand dollars; one assistant clerk, two thousand dollars; bailiff, one thousand five hundred dollars; and one messenger; in all, twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.
Contingent expenses.	For stationery, books, fuel, labor, and other miscellaneous expenses, three thousand dollars.
Reporting decisions. R. S., sec. 1765, p. 314. Vol. 18, p. 109.	For reporting the decisions of the court, and superintending the printing of the twenty-first volume of the Reports of the Court of Claims, to be paid on the order of the court, one thousand dollars; said sum to be paid to the reporter, notwithstanding section seventeen hundred and sixty-five of the Revised Statutes, or section three of the act of June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, chapter three hundred and twenty-eight.

SEC. 2. That the pay of assistant messengers, firemen, watchmen, and laborers provided for in this act, unless otherwise specially stated, shall be as follows: For assistant messengers, firemen, and watchmen, at the rate of seven hundred and twenty dollars per annum each; for laborers, at the rate of six hundred and sixty dollars per annum each.

Rate of pay of assistant messengers, firemen, etc.

SEC. 3. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Acts inconsistent or conflicting, repealed.

Approved, July 31, 1886.

CHAP. 840.—An act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine.

August 2, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purposes of this act the word "butter" shall be understood to mean the food product usually known as butter, and which is made exclusively from milk or cream, or both, with or without common salt, and with or without additional coloring matter.

Oleomargarine. Butter definition of.

SEC. 2. That for the purposes of this act certain manufactured substances, certain extracts, and certain mixtures and compounds, including such mixtures and compounds with butter, shall be known and designated as "oleomargarine", namely: All substances heretofore known as oleomargarine, oleo, oleomargarine-oil, butterine, lardine, suine, and neutral; all mixtures and compounds of oleomargarine, oleo, oleomargarine-oil, butterine, lardine, suine, and neutral; all lard extracts and tallow extracts; and all mixtures and compounds of tallow, beef-fat, suet, lard, lard-oil, vegetable-oil annatto, and other coloring matter, intestinal fat, and offal fat made in imitation or semblance of butter, or when so made, calculated or intended to be sold as butter or for butter.

Oleomargarine, definition of.

SEC. 3. That special taxes are imposed as follows:

Manufacturers of oleomargarine shall pay six hundred dollars. Every person who manufactures oleomargarine for sale shall be deemed a manufacturer of oleomargarine.

Special taxes. Manufacturers.

Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine shall pay four hundred and eighty dollars. Every person who sells or offers for sale oleomargarine in the original manufacturer's packages shall be deemed a wholesale dealer in oleomargarine. But any manufacturer of oleomargarine who has given the required bond and paid the required special tax, and who sells only oleomargarine of his own production, at the place of manufacture, in the original packages to which the tax-paid stamps are affixed, shall not be required to pay the special tax of a wholesale dealer in oleomargarine on account of such sales.

Wholesale dealers.

Retail dealers in oleomargarine shall pay forty-eight dollars. Every person who sells oleomargarine in less quantities than ten pounds at one time shall be regarded as a retail dealer in oleomargarine. And sections thirty-two hundred and thirty-two, thirty-two hundred and thirty-three, thirty-two hundred and thirty-four, thirty-two hundred and thirty-five, thirty-two hundred and thirty-six, thirty-two hundred and thirty-seven, thirty-two hundred and thirty-eight, thirty-two hundred and thirty-nine, thirty-two hundred and forty, thirty-two hundred and forty-one, and thirty-two hundred and forty-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States are, so far as applicable, made to extend to and include and apply to the special taxes imposed by this section, and to the persons upon whom they are imposed: *Provided*, That in case any manufacturer of oleomargarine commences business subsequent to the thirtieth day of June in any year, the special tax shall be reckoned from the first day of July in that year, and shall be five hundred dollars.

Retail dealers.

R. S., secs. 3232-3241 and 3243, np. 621, 622, made applicable.

SEC. 4. That every person who carries on the business of a manufacturer of oleomargarine without having paid the special tax therefor, as required by law, shall, besides being liable to the payment of the tax, be fined not less than one thousand and not more than five thousand

Penalty. Tax for fraction of a year.

Penalty for carrying on business without paying of tax.

dollars; and every person who carries on the business of a wholesale dealer in oleomargarine without having paid the special tax therefor, as required by law, shall, besides being liable to the payment of the tax, be fined not less than five hundred nor more than two thousand dollars; and every person who carries on the business of a retail dealer in oleomargarine without having paid the special tax therefor, as required by law, shall, besides being liable to the payment of the tax, be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars for each and every offense.

Manufacturers to file notices, etc., with collector of internal revenue.

SEC. 5. That every manufacturer of oleomargarine shall file with the collector of internal revenue of the district in which his manufactory is located such notices, inventories, and bonds, shall keep such books and render such returns of materials and products, shall put up such signs and affix such number to his factory, and conduct his business under such surveillance of officers and agents as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may, by regulation, require. But the bond required of such manufacturer shall be with sureties satisfactory to the collector of internal revenue, and in a penal sum of not less than five thousand dollars; and the sum of said bond may be increased from time to time, and additional sureties required at the discretion of the collector, or under instructions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Bond.

To be packed in new wooden packages, and marked, stamped, and branded.

SEC. 6. That all oleomargarine shall be packed by the manufacturer thereof in firkins, tubs, or other wooden packages not before used for that purpose, each containing not less than ten pounds, and marked, stamped, and branded as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe; and all sales made by manufacturers of oleomargarine, and wholesale dealers in oleomargarine shall be in original stamped packages. Retail dealers

Retail packages.

in oleomargarine must sell only from original stamped packages, in quantities not exceeding ten pounds, and shall pack the oleomargarine sold by them in suitable wooden or paper packages, which shall be marked and branded as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe. Every person who knowingly sells or offers for sale, or delivers or offers to deliver, any oleomargarine in any other form than in new wooden or paper packages as above described, or who packs in any package any oleomargarine in any manner contrary to law, or who falsely brands any package or affixes a stamp on any package denoting a less amount of tax than that required by law, shall be fined for each offense not more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not more than two years.

Penalty for violation.

Label of manufacturer.

SEC. 7. That every manufacturer of oleomargarine shall securely affix, by pasting, on each package containing oleomargarine manufactured by him, a label on which shall be printed, besides the number of the manufactory and the district and State in which it is situated, these words: "Notice—The manufacturer of the oleomargarine herein contained has complied with all the requirements of law. Every person is cautioned not to use either this package again or the stamp thereon again, nor to remove the contents of this package without destroying said stamp, under the penalty provided by law in such cases."

Form.

Penalty for failure to affix label.

Every manufacturer of oleomargarine who neglects to affix such label to any package containing oleomargarine made by him, or sold or offered for sale by or for him, and every person who removes any such label so affixed from any such package, shall be fined fifty dollars for each package in respect to which such offense is committed.

Tax on manufacture.

SEC. 8. That upon oleomargarine which shall be manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or use, there shall be assessed and collected a tax of two cents per pound, to be paid by the manufacturer thereof; and any fractional part of a pound in a package shall be taxed as a pound. The tax levied by this section shall be represented by coupon stamps; and the provisions of existing laws governing the engraving

ing, issue, sale, accountability, effacement, and destruction of stamps relating to tobacco and snuff, as far as applicable, are hereby made to apply to stamps provided for by this section.

Stamps.
R. S., Title xxv,
chap. 6.

SEC. 9. That whenever any manufacturer of oleomargarine sells, or removes for sale or consumption, any oleomargarine upon which the tax is required to be paid by stamps, without the use of the proper stamps, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, within a period of not more than two years after such sale or removal, upon satisfactory proof, to estimate the amount of tax which has been omitted to be paid, and to make an assessment therefor and certify the same to the collector. The tax so assessed shall be in addition to the penalties imposed by law for such sale or removal.

Tax to be assessed on oleomargarine sold without using stamps.

SEC. 10. That all oleomargarine imported from foreign countries shall, in addition to any import duty imposed on the same, pay an internal-revenue tax of fifteen cents per pound, such tax to be represented by coupon stamps as in the case of oleomargarine manufactured in the United States. The stamps shall be affixed and canceled by the owner or importer of the oleomargarine while it is in the custody of the proper custom-house officers; and the oleomargarine shall not pass out of the custody of said officers until the stamps have been so affixed and canceled, but shall be put up in wooden packages, each containing not less than ten pounds, as prescribed in this act for oleomargarine manufactured in the United States, before the stamps are affixed; and the owner or importer of such oleomargarine shall be liable to all the penal provisions of this act prescribed for manufacturers of oleomargarine manufactured in the United States. Whenever it is necessary to take any oleomargarine so imported to any place other than the public stores of the United States for the purpose of affixing and canceling such stamps, the collector of customs of the port where such oleomargarine is entered shall designate a bonded warehouse to which it shall be taken, under the control of such customs officer as such collector may direct; and every officer of customs who permits any such oleomargarine to pass out of his custody or control without compliance by the owner or importer thereof with the provisions of this section relating thereto, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years. Every person who sells or offers for sale any imported oleomargarine, or oleomargarine purporting or claimed to have been imported, not put up in packages and stamped as provided by this act, shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

Additional tax on imported oleomargarine.

To be stamped while in custody of customs officers.

Warehousing.

Penalty for violation by customs officer.

Penalty for selling if not stamped.

SEC. 11. That every person who knowingly purchases or receives for sale any oleomargarine which has not been branded or stamped according to law shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each such offense.

Penalty for purchasing if not stamped.

SEC. 12. That every person who knowingly purchases or receives for sale any oleomargarine from any manufacturer who has not paid the special tax shall be liable for each offense to a penalty of one hundred dollars, and to a forfeiture of all articles so purchased or received, or of the full value thereof.

Penalty for purchasing from manufacturer, not having paid special tax.

SEC. 13. That whenever any stamped package containing oleomargarine is emptied, it shall be the duty of the person in whose hands the same is to destroy utterly the stamps thereon; and any person who willfully neglects or refuses so to do shall for each such offense be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, and imprisoned not less than ten days nor more than six months. And any person who fraudulently gives away or accepts from another, or who sells, buys, or uses for packing oleomargarine, any such stamped package, shall for each such offense be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not more than one year. Any revenue officer may destroy any emptied oleomargarine package upon which the tax-paid stamp is found.

Stamps on emptied packages to be destroyed.

Penalty for failure.

Chemist and microscopist to be appointed.

Salary.

Additional chemists and microscopists.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue to decide articles to be taxed.

Decision final.

Decision as to substances being deleterious.

Appeal.

Packages forfeited if not stamped; or if deleterious.

Penalty for willfully removing, etc., stamps, etc.

Export regulations.

Penalty for defrauding by manufacturer.

Penalty for failure to comply with regulations, etc.

Recovery of fines, etc.

Regulations.

SEC. 14. That there shall be in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue an analytical chemist and a microscopist, who shall each be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall each receive a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may, whenever in his judgment the necessities of the service so require, employ chemists and microscopists, to be paid such compensation as he may deem proper, not exceeding in the aggregate any appropriation made for that purpose. And such Commissioner is authorized to decide what substances, extracts, mixtures, or compounds which may be submitted for his inspection in contested cases are to be taxed under this act; and his decision in matters of taxation under this act shall be final. The Commissioner may also decide whether any substance made in imitation or semblance of butter, and intended for human consumption, contains ingredients deleterious to the public health; but in case of doubt or contest his decisions in this class of cases may be appealed from to a board hereby constituted for the purpose, and composed of the Surgeon-General of the Army, the Surgeon-General of the Navy, and the Commissioner of Agriculture; and the decisions of this board shall be final in the premises.

SEC. 15. That all packages of oleomargarine subject to tax under this act, that shall be found without stamps or marks as herein provided, and all oleomargarine intended for human consumption which contains ingredient adjudged, as hereinbefore provided, to be deleterious to the public health, shall be forfeited to the United States. Any person who shall willfully remove or deface the stamps, marks, or brands on package containing oleomargarine taxed as provided herein shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

SEC. 16. That oleomargarine may be removed from the place of manufacture for export to a foreign country without payment of tax or affixing stamps thereto, under such regulations and the filing of such bonds and other security as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe. Every person who shall export oleomargarine shall brand upon every tub, firkin, or other package containing such article the word "oleomargarine", in plain Roman letters not less than one-half inch square.

SEC. 17. That whenever any person engaged in carrying on the business of manufacturing oleomargarine defrauds, or attempts to defraud, the United States of the tax on the oleomargarine produced by him, or any part thereof, he shall forfeit the factory and manufacturing apparatus used by him, and all oleomargarine and all raw material for the production of oleomargarine found in the factory and on the factory premises, and shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years.

SEC. 18. That if any manufacturer of oleomargarine, any dealer therein or any importer or exporter thereof shall knowingly or willfully omit, neglect, or refuse to do, or cause to be done, any of the things required by law in the carrying on or conducting of his business, or shall do anything by this act prohibited, if there be no specific penalty or punishment imposed by any other section of this act for the neglecting, omitting, or refusing to do, or for the doing or causing to be done, the thing required or prohibited, he shall pay a penalty of one thousand dollars; and if the person so offending be the manufacturer of or a wholesale dealer in oleomargarine, all the oleomargarine owned by him, or in which he has any interest as owner, shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 19. That all fines, penalties, and forfeitures imposed by this act may be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 20. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may make all needful regulations for the carrying into effect of this act.

SEC. 21. That this act shall go into effect on the nienetieth day after its passage; and all wooden packages containing ten or more pounds of oleomargarine found on the premises of any dealer on or after the nienetieth day succeeding the date of the passage of this act shall be deemed to be taxable under section eight of this act, and shall be taxed, and shall have affixed thereto the stamps, marks, and brands required by this act or by regulations made pursuant to this act; and for the purposes of securing the affixing of the stamps, marks, and brands required by this act, the oleomargarine shall be regarded as having been manufactured and sold, or removed from the manufactory for consumption or use, on or after the day this act takes effect; and such stock on hand at the time of the taking effect of this act may be stamped, marked, and branded under special regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may authorize the holder of such packages to mark and brand the same and to affix thereto the proper tax-paid stamps.

To take effect in 90 days.

Approved, August 2, 1886.

CHAP. 841.—An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the erection and construction of a public building at Oxford, Mississippi," approved July twelfth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two.

August 2, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act for the erection of a public building at Oxford, Mississippi," approved July twelfth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, be, and the same is hereby, amended by substituting the words "sixty-one thousand seven hundred and forty-two dollars and eighty-six cents" in place of "fifty thousand dollars;" so that said act as amended shall read: "Sixty-one thousand seven hundred and forty-two dollars and eighty-six cents."

Oxford, Miss.
Public building.
Vol. 22, chap. 287,
p. 161, amended.

SEC. 2. That the sum of eleven thousand seven hundred and forty-two dollars and eighty-six cents, or so much of said sum as shall be necessary for the purpose, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated, and in addition to the sum of five thousand dollars "for courthouse and post-office at Oxford, Mississippi, for approaches complete, exclusive of iron fence," embraced in the bill now before Congress making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and for other purposes, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to be expended and used, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purchase of material and the prosecution of said work on said building to completion, and placing the same in readiness for use.

Appropriation to complete.
See post, p. 223.

Approved, August 2, 1886.

CHAP. 842.—An act to provide for the appointment and compensation of a district judge for the southern district of Alabama.

August 2, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a district judge for the southern judicial district of the State of Alabama; and that said judge shall be entitled to receive a yearly salary of three thousand five hundred dollars, payable quarterly.

Alabama.

SEC. 2. That the jurisdiction of the present district judge for the several districts of Alabama, and his successors, shall hereafter be confined to the northern and middle districts of said State.

District judge for southern district.

Jurisdiction of present district judge.

Approved, August 2, 1886.

August 2, 1886.

CHAP. 843.—An act to authorize the Secretary of War to permit the Carrollton and Lock Number One Turnpike Road Company to locate and construct its road on land belonging to the United States at Lock Number One, on the Kentucky River, in the State of Kentucky.

Right of way to
Carrollton and
Lock No. 1 Turn-
pike Road Compa-
ny, through United
States land at Lock
No. 1, Kentucky
River, Ky.
Proviso.
Location.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to permit the Carrollton and Lock Number One Turnpike Road Company to locate and construct its road through the land belonging to the United States at Lock Number One, on the Kentucky River, in the State of Kentucky, upon such terms and conditions as he may consider proper: *Provided,* That said road shall not be so located or constructed as to obstruct the use of the said land by the United States for public purposes.

Approved, August 2, 1886.

August 2, 1886.

CHAP. 844.—An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to extend the time of payment to purchasers of lands of the Otoe and Missouri and of the Omaha Indians.

Time for pay-
ment of lands
bought from Otoe
and Missouri,
and Omaha Indi-
ans, extended two
years.

Vol. 21, p. 380.

Vol. 22, p. 341.

Provisos.
Interest.

First payment to
be made by settlers
within two years.

Default of prin-
cipal or interest
not to forfeit, if in-
terest be paid in
60 days.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to extend the time of the payments of the purchase money under the sales made under the two acts one entitled "An act to provide for the sale of the remainder of the reservation of the confederate Otoe and Missouri tribes of Indians in the States of Nebraska and Kansas, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, the other entitled "An act to provide for the sale of a part of the reservation of the Omaha tribe of Indians in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes," approved August seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, as follows: The time of each payment shall be extended two years beyond the time now fixed by law: *Provided,* That the interest now due on said payments shall be paid annually at the time said payments are now due: *Provided also,* That all persons who have settled or shall settle upon said Omaha lands and who have filed their declaratory statement or, who may make bona fide settlement improvement and filing prior to the date of the passage of this act and subsequent to the date authorized by proclamation of the President in pursuance of the act aforesaid for such settlement filing and improvement in all other respects except as to time in conformity with said act may make the first payment as therein required two years from the date of the passage of this act, and the second payment one year thereafter and the third payment two years thereafter but the interest required thereon by law shall be paid annually on the date of the passage of this act: *Provided,* That all other provisions in the acts above mentioned, except as changed and modified by this act shall remain in full force: *Provided further,* That no forfeiture shall be deemed to have accrued solely because of a default in payment of principal or interest becoming due April thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, if the interest due upon said date shall be paid within sixty days after the passage of this act.

Approved, August 2, 1886.

August 3, 1886.

CHAP. 848.—An act to provide for terms of court in Colorado.

Circuit and dis-
trict courts, Colo-
rado.

Time for holding
changed.
Vol. 21, p. 76.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Colorado, shall be held at the times and places hereinafter designated, namely: At Denver, on the first Tuesday in May and the first Tuesday in November in each year; at Pueblo, on the first Tuesday in April in each year; at Del Norte, on the first Tuesday in August in each year.

SEC. 2. That acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not affect any term of court now in progress. Any court now being held in said district pursuant to any act of Congress may be continued in the same manner and with like effect as if this act had not been passed.

Approved, August 3, 1886.

CHAP. 849.—An act to increase the Naval establishment.

August 3, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is hereby authorized to have constructed, as hereinafter provided—

Increase of Naval establishment.

First. Two sea-going double-bottomed armored vessels of about six thousand tons displacement, designed for a speed of at least sixteen knots an hour, with engines having all necessary appliances for working under forced draught, and costing, including engines and machinery and excluding armament, not more than two million five hundred thousand dollars each. Said vessels shall have each a complete torpedo outfit and be armed in the most effective manner.

Armored vessels.

Second. One protected double-bottomed cruiser of not less than three thousand five hundred nor more than five thousand tons displacement, designed to have the highest practicable speed and furnished with the best type of modern engines, furnished with necessary appliances for working under forced draught. Said vessels shall cost, including engines and machinery and excluding armament, not exceeding one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Torpedo outfit.

Cruiser.

Third. One first class torpedo-boat, costing in the aggregate not more than one hundred thousand dollars.

Torpedo-boat.

SEC. 2. That the vessels hereinbefore authorized to be constructed shall be built of steel of domestic manufacture, having a tensile strength of not less than sixty thousand pounds per square inch, and an elongation in eight inches of not less than twenty-five per centum.

To be built of American steel.

SEC. 3. That the President is hereby authorized to direct the completion, as hereinafter provided, of the double-turreted monitors Puritan, Amphitrite, Monadnock, and Terror, at a total cost, exclusive of armament, not to exceed three million one hundred and seventy-eight thousand and forty-six dollars.

Completion of Puritan, Amphitrite, Monadnock, and Terror.

SEC. 4. That the armor used in constructing said armored vessels and for completing said monitors shall be of the best obtainable quality and of domestic manufacture, provided contracts for furnishing the same in a reasonable time, at a reasonable price, and of the required quality can be made with responsible parties. Such armor shall be accepted only after passing such tests as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy and inserted in the contracts.

Armor to be of domestic manufacture.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Navy shall cause one or more of the new vessels hereinbefore provided for to be constructed and one or more of the said monitors to be completed in one or more of the navy-yards of the United States; and if he shall be unable to contract with responsible parties to construct or complete, at reasonable prices, all or any of the vessels hereinbefore provided for, he shall cause the same to be constructed or completed in such of the navy-yards of the United States as may be best adapted thereto.

One or more vessels to be built at navy-yards.

SEC. 6. That the engines, boilers, and machinery of all the new vessels provided for by this act shall be of domestic manufacture and procured by contract, unless the Secretary of the Navy shall be unable to obtain the same at fair prices, in which case he may construct the same, or any portion thereof, in the navy-yards of the United States: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy may purchase abroad only such shafting as it may be impossible to obtain in the United States in time for use in the construction of the vessels herein provided for.

Engines, boilers, and machinery to be of domestic manufacture.

proviso.

Shafting may be purchased abroad.

Construction.

Contracts.

Armament.

Vol. 23, p. 433.

*Proviso.*Manufacture of
guns.Dynamite-gun
cruiser.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Navy shall not contract for the construction or completion of any of said vessels, or of their engines, machinery, or boilers, until drawings and specifications of the same shall have been provided or adopted by him; and after said drawings and specifications shall have been provided, adopted, and approved as aforesaid, and work shall have been commenced on any contract made therefor, such plans and specifications shall not be changed in any respect when the cost of such change in the execution of the work exceeds five hundred dollars, except upon the written order of the Secretary or Acting Secretary of the Navy; and if changes are thus made, the actual cost thereof and the damage caused thereby shall be ascertained, estimated, and determined by a board of naval officers to be provided for in the contract; and in any contract made pursuant to this act it shall be provided in the terms thereof that the contractor shall be bound by the determination of said board, or a majority thereof, as to the amount of increase or diminished compensation said contractor shall be entitled to receive, if any, in consequence of such change or changes. In every contract to be made under this act there shall be prescribed a period within which the work provided for in said contract, or specified portions thereof, shall be completed, and the completion of such work within the periods prescribed shall be insured by penal provisions. For the construction or completion of such vessels hereinbefore provided for as the Secretary of the Navy shall propose to have constructed or completed by contract, as well as also for the engines, boilers, and machinery hereinbefore provided for, he shall invite proposals from every American ship-builder and other person who shall show to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy that within three months from the date of the contract he will be possessed of the necessary plant for the performance of the work in the United States which he shall offer to undertake, and such contract shall be let to the lowest and best responsible bidder or bidders, after at least sixty days' advertisement, published in five leading papers of the United States, inviting proposals for the work proposed, which work shall be subject to all such rules, regulations, superintendence by naval officers during construction, and provisions as to bonds and security for the quality and due completion of the work as the Secretary of the Navy shall prescribe; and no vessel, boiler, engine, machinery, or portion thereof shall be accepted unless completed in strict conformity with the contract; and the authority given hereby shall take effect at once. The Secretary of the Navy shall have the power to reject any or all bids made under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. That the sum of one million dollars is hereby appropriated towards the armament of the vessels authorized by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, of the vessels authorized by section one of this act, and of the unfinished monitors hereinbefore mentioned, and of the Miantonomoh; and the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to direct the application of such portions of this sum as may be necessary to the manufacture or purchase of such tools and machinery or the erection of such structures as may be required for use in the manufacture of such armament, or any part thereof: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy may contract with domestic manufacturers for the construction of such portion of the heavy guns herein provided for as may not be built by the Government.

SEC. 9. That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to contract with the Pneumatic Dynamite-Gun Company of New York for one dynamite-gun cruiser, as follows: Said cruiser to be not less than two hundred and thirty feet long, twenty-six feet breadth of beam, seven and one-half feet draught, three thousand two hundred horse-power, and guaranteed to attain a speed of twenty knots an hour, and to be equipped with three pneumatic dynamite-guns of ten and one-half inch caliber, and guaranteed to throw shells containing two hundred pounds of dynamite or other high explosives at least one mile, each gun to be capable of being discharged once in two minutes, at a price not to ex-

ceed three hundred and fifty thousand dollars; said contract to be made only on condition that there shall be a favorable report made by the existing Naval Board on the system; to be paid for as the work progresses, and upon the report of such board or boards of inspectors as the Secretary of the Navy may for that purpose appoint, reserving thirty per centum on all such payments until the whole work is completed and accepted by the Secretary of the Navy.

The Pneumatic Dynamite-Gun Company shall furnish bonds satisfactory to the Secretary of the Navy for the faithful performance of its contract, and for the refunding of the money paid hereunder in case of the non-performance of the same, and shall further agree with the Secretary of the Navy upon a limit of price which shall not be exceeded in any future contracts which the Government may desire to enter into for the purchase of the company's guns.

SEC. 10. That towards the construction and completion of the vessels hereinbefore mentioned, including the vessel and guns mentioned in section nine, the sum of two million five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, of which not more than seventy-five thousand dollars may be expended in manufacturing, purchasing, and experimenting with torpedoes of domestic manufacture and not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars may be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, in improving the plant of such of the navy-yards as he may select.

Approved, August 3, 1886.

CHAP. 893.—An act for the benefit of the States of Texas, Colorado, Oregon, Nebraska, California, Kansas, and Nevada, and the Territories of Washington and Idaho, and Nevada when a Territory.

August 4, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War, in adjusting the claims of the States of Texas, Colorado, Oregon, Nebraska, California, Kansas, and Nevada, and the Territories of Washington and Idaho, and Nevada when a Territory, arising under acts of Congress approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two (United States Statutes, volume twelve, page two hundred and seventy-six, and volume twenty-two, page one hundred and eleven), shall find that any original paper relating to the claims of said States, as provided for in said acts, shall have been lost, destroyed, or missing, upon proof thereof a copy of such paper may be certified by the proper officers of such State or Territory under their seals of office, or, if such copy cannot be furnished, any other competent secondary evidence of the contents of such paper when filed with the Secretary of the Treasury or Secretary of War, shall be received by them in lieu of such lost original papers, and used in evidence in the adjustment of their said claims in all respects as said original.

All provisions of this section applicable to States shall be equally applicable to the Territories.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to detail three Army officers to assist him in examining and reporting upon the claims of the States and Territory named in the acts of June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, chapter two hundred and forty-one of the laws of the Forty-seventh Congress, and such officers, before entering upon said duties, shall take and subscribe an oath that they will carefully examine said claims, and that they will, to the best of their ability, make a just and impartial statement thereof as required by said act.

Approved, August 4, 1886.

Bonds.

Appropriation.

Claims of certain States and Territories.
Vol. 12, p. 276.
Vol. 22, p. 111.
Certified copies of papers may be received in place of lost, etc., originals.

Army officers to be detailed to assist in examining claims.
Vol. 22, p. 111.

Post, p. 249.

August 4, 1886.

CHAP. 894.—An act to empower the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Protestant Church to hold property in the District of Columbia.

Preamble.

Whereas the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Protestant Church was incorporated in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-two, in accordance with the laws of the State of Pennsylvania; and

Whereas it is questioned whether said corporation can lawfully take and hold property in the District of Columbia without the leave and assent of Congress: Therefore,

Board of Foreign
Missions Method-
ist Protestant
Church empower-
ed to hold property
in District of Co-
lumbia.

Proviso.

Limitation as to
real estate.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Protestant Church, which is incorporated by the laws of Pennsylvania, is hereby empowered to hold real and personal property in the District of Columbia, acquired, or that shall be acquired, by gift, purchase, devise, or bequest, and the same enjoy, or convey at pleasure as freely as any person or body corporate can do: *Provided,* That only so much real estate may be held by the said Board of Foreign Missions as may be necessary for the proper transaction of its legitimate business, not to exceed an assessed value of fifty thousand dollars.

Approved, August 4, 1886.

August 4, 1886.

CHAP. 895.—An act to establish a land-office at Lamar, Colorado.

Public lands.
Bent land-dis-
trict established in
Colorado.
Boundaries.

Land office to be
at Lamar, Colo.

Register and re-
ceiver to be ap-
pointed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the State of Colorado bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the eastern boundary-line of said State where the second correction-line south intersects said boundary-line, and running thence on said second correction-line south to the line dividing ranges numbered fifty-two and fifty-three; thence south on said range line to the southern boundary-line of said State; thence east on the southern boundary-line of said State to the eastern boundary-line of said State; thence north on the eastern boundary-line of said State to the true place of beginning, be, and is hereby, constituted a new and separate land district, to be called the Bent land-district, the land office for which shall be located in the town of Lamar, county of Bent, in the said State of Colorado.

SEC. 2. That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a register and a receiver of public moneys for said district; and said officers shall reside in the place where said land office is located, and shall have the same powers and shall discharge similar duties and receive the same fees and emoluments as other officers discharging like duties in the other land-offices of the State of Colorado.

Approved, August 4, 1886.

August 4, 1886.

CHAP. 896.—An act to provide for the inspection of tobacco, cigars, and snuff, and to repeal section three thousand one hundred and fifty-one of the Revised Statutes.

Export of tobac-
co, snuff, and ci-
gars.

Regulations, etc.,
to be prescribed by
Commissioner of
Internal Revenue.

Inspectors of to-
bacco and cigars
abolished.

R. S., sec. 3151, p.
604, repealed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That manufactured tobacco, snuff, and cigars may be removed for export to a foreign country without payment of tax, under such regulations, and the making of such entries, and the filing of such bonds and bills of lading as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe.

SEC. 2. That section thirty-one hundred and fifty-one, of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. That this act shall take effect on the first day of the second calendar month succeeding that in which it is approved.

Approved, August 4, 1886.

CHAP. 897.—An act to provide for the settlement of the estates of deceased Kickapoo Indians in the State of Kansas, and for other purposes.

August 4, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the beneficial provisions of the amended third article of the treaty between the United States and the Kickapoo tribe of Indians of Kansas, made June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and proclaimed May twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, be, and the same hereby are, extended to all adult allottees under said treaty, without regard to their being "males and heads of families," and without distinction as to sex.

SEC. 2. That where allottees under the aforesaid treaty shall have died, or shall hereafter de cease, leaving heirs surviving them, and without having obtained patents for lands allotted to them in accordance with the provisions of said treaty, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause patents in fee-simple to issue for the lands so allotted, in the names of the original allottees, and such allottees shall be regarded, for the purpose of a careful and just settlement of their estates, as citizens of the United States and of the State of Kansas; and it shall be competent for the proper courts to take charge of the settlement of their estates, under all the forms and in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas, as in the case of other citizens deceased; and where there are children of allottees left orphans, guardians for such orphans may be appointed by the probate court of the county in which such orphans may reside; and such guardians shall give bonds, to be approved by the said court, for the proper care of the person and property of such orphans as provided by law.

SEC. 3. That where allottees under said treaty shall have died, or shall hereafter de cease, leaving no heirs surviving them, and without having become citizens and received patents for their allotments, as provided in the third article of said treaty, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be appraised and sold for cash, in such manner as he may direct, the lands of such allottees; and after paying the expense incident to such appraisalment and sale, the net proceeds thereof shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the said Kickapoo tribe of Indians, to be expended in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may deem best for the benefit of the said tribe.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Interior shall cause patents in fee-simple to be issued for the lands sold under the provisions of the preceding section, in the same manner as patents are issued for public lands.

Approved, August 4, 1886.

Kickapoo Indians.

Conveyance of lands to allottees extended to all adults.

Vol. 13, p. 624.

Patents to issue in name of original allottee if deceased.

Settlement of estates.

Lands of allottee dying without heirs to be sold and proceeds credited to the tribe.

Patents to issue as for public lands.

CHAP. 898.—An act to relieve the State of Colorado from charges on account of ordnance stores furnished to the State and Territory.

August 4, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Chief of the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department be, and he is hereby, directed to cause the State of Colorado to be credited on its ordnance account with the amounts now charged against it for arms and ordnance stores issued to the Territory of Colorado, amounting to thirty-three thousand eight hundred and ninety-one dollars.

Approved, August 4, 1886.

Colorado. Credit on ordnance account for arms issued to the Territory.

August 4, 1886.

CHAP. 899.—An act to amend the pension laws by increasing the pensions of soldiers and sailors who have lost an arm or leg in the service.

Pensions, increased.

Loss of hand or foot.

Loss of arm at or above elbow; leg at or above knee.

Loss of arm at shoulder; leg at hip.

Proviso.
R. S., sec. 4699, p. 915, not repealed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act all persons on the pension rolls, and all persons hereafter granted a pension, who, while in the military or naval service of the United States and in line of duty, shall have lost one hand or one foot, or been totally disabled in the same, shall receive a pension of thirty dollars a month; that all persons now on the pension rolls, and all persons hereafter granted a pension, who in like manner shall have lost either an arm at or above the elbow or a leg at or above the knee, or been totally disabled in the same, shall receive a pension of thirty-six dollars per month; and that all persons now on the pension rolls, and all persons, hereafter granted a pension who in like manner shall have lost either an arm at the shoulder-joint or a leg at the hip-joint, or so near the joint as to prevent the use of an artificial limb, shall receive a pension at the rate of forty-five dollars per month: *Provided,* That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to repeal section forty-six hundred and ninety-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States, or to change the rate of eighteen dollars per month therein mentioned to be proportionately divided for any degree of disability established for which section forty-six hundred and ninety-five makes no provision.

Approved, August 4, 1886.

August 4, 1886.

CHAP. 900.—An act to authorize the Postmaster-General to allow compensation to railroad companies in certain cases for apartment service heretofore furnished pursuant to agreement.

Postal service.
Compensation for apartments in cars on certain railroads.

Allowance.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to allow compensation to such railroad companies as had furnished apartments in cars for use as railway post-offices of less than forty feet in length, in cases where such apartments had been furnished in pursuance of an agreement or understanding with the Postmaster-General, the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, or the Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service that special compensation should be allowed therefor; such allowances to be proportioned to the length of the apartments furnished, and not exceeding a pro rata of the price allowed for a forty-foot car, and for the time unpaid for up to the date when the company was notified by the Department that such payment could not be made because not warranted by the present law.

Approved, August 4, 1886.

August 4, 1886.

CHAP. 901.—An act to extend the system for the immediate delivery of letters, and amendatory of sections three, four, and five of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and for other purposes."

Immediate delivery extended to all mailable matter.
Vol. 23, p. 388.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every article of mailable matter upon which the special stamp provided for by section three of the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and for other purposes," shall be duly affixed, shall be entitled to immediate delivery, according to said act, within

the carrier-delivery limit of any free-delivery office, and within one mile of any other post-office which the Postmaster-General shall at any time designate as a special-delivery post-office. The postmaster shall be responsible for such immediate delivery of every such article, and shall cause delivery to be made of all such articles received at his office bearing such stamp and entitled to delivery thereat, and may employ any persons, including clerks and assistants, at third and fourth class offices, as messengers, on such terms as he shall fix as compensation for such delivery; and to defray the expense thereof, such postmaster shall be entitled, upon the adjustment of his quarterly account, to eighty per centum of the face value of all such special-delivery stamps received at his office and recorded, according to said act and regulations of the Post-Office Department during the quarter; and such allowance shall be in full of all the expenses of such delivery: *Provided*, That the Postmaster-General may, in his discretion, direct any free-delivery office to be excepted from the foregoing provision, and require the delivery to be made entirely by special messengers, according to the provisions of the act to which this is amendatory: *And provided further*, That he may contract for the immediate delivery of all articles from any post-office at any price less than eight cents per piece, when he shall deem it expedient.

Employment of messengers, third and fourth class office.

Allowance to postmasters.

Provisos.

Free-delivery offices may be excepted.

Contracts may be made.

SEC. 2. That the Postmaster-General shall prescribe suitable regulations, not inconsistent with law, for the performance of the immediate-delivery service, the keeping of the records and rendering of accounts thereof, and all matters connected therewith, and may prescribe the hours within which such immediate delivery shall be made at any post-office.

Regulations to be prescribed by Postmaster-General.

SEC. 3. That any postmaster, or any assistant postmaster, clerk, or employee of a postmaster, who shall make any false return or record of the receipt or delivery of any article of mailable matter as being stamped with a special-delivery stamp, or shall make any false return of the number of articles specially delivered from his office, for the purpose of increasing his compensation under the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned for a term of not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court; and whenever, upon evidence deemed satisfactory to him, the Postmaster-General shall determine that any such false return has been made, he may, by order, fix absolutely the compensation of the postmaster for such special delivery during any quarter or quarters which he shall deem affected by such false return, and the Auditor shall adjust the postmaster's account accordingly.

Penalty for false return, etc.

Compensation may be fixed absolutely in case of false return.

SEC. 4. That any person employed to make immediate delivery of letters or other mail-matter under the provisions of this act, or the act of which the same is amendatory, shall be deemed an employee of the postal service, whether he may have been sworn or not, or temporarily or permanently employed, and as such employee shall be liable to any penalties or punishments provided by law for the improper detention, delay, secretion, rifling, embezzlement, purloining, or destruction of any letter or other article of mail-matter, or the contents thereof, intrusted to him for delivery or placed in his custody.

Persons making immediate delivery to be considered in postal service.

Approved, August 4, 1886.

August 4, 1886.

CHAP. 902.—An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and for other purposes.

Sundry civil appropriations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, namely:

Treasury Department.

UNDER THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Public buildings.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

- Juneau City, Alaska. To complete the construction of a frame or log court-house and jail at Juneau City, Alaska, four thousand dollars.
- Baltimore, Md. For post-office and court-house at Baltimore, Maryland: For continuation of building, two hundred and fifty-thousand dollars.
- Buffalo, N. Y. For marine hospital at Baltimore, Maryland: For approaches, twenty thousand dollars; for completion of buildings, five hundred dollars; and for laundry apparatus, two thousand five hundred dollars; in all, twenty-three thousand dollars.
- Cairo, Ill. For custom-house and post-office at Buffalo, New York: For repairs to building and sidewalk, ten thousand dollars.
- Charleston, S. C. For marine hospital at Cairo, Illinois: For completion of the approaches and buildings, four thousand two hundred and seventy-nine dollars and sixty-three cents.
- Chattanooga, Tenn. For custom-house at Charleston, South Carolina: For completing wharf, forty thousand dollars.
- Chicago, Ill. For court-house and post-office at Chattanooga, Tennessee: For purchase of site and completion of building, one hundred thousand dollars.
- Columbus, Ohio. For custom-house and post-office at Chicago, Illinois: For extraordinary repairs, fifty-thousand dollars.
- Detroit, Mich. For court-house and post-office at Columbus, Ohio: For approaches, six thousand dollars.
- El Paso, Tex. For court-house and post-office at Detroit, Michigan: For continuation of building, fifty-thousand dollars.
- Erie, Pa. For custom-house, court-house, and post-office at El Paso, Texas: For procuring site and commencing the erection of building, fifty-thousand dollars.
- Fort Scott, Kans. For court-house and post-office at Erie, Pennsylvania: For completion of building under present limit, fifty-thousand dollars.
- Fort Wayne, Ind. For court-house and post-office at Fort Scott, Kansas: For approaches and heating apparatus complete, twelve thousand dollars.
- Galveston, Tex. Vol. 23, p. 195. For court-house and post-office at Fort Wayne, Indiana: For heating apparatus, elevator, and approaches complete, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Jefferson City, Mo. For custom-house at Galveston, Texas: That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars appropriated by the sundry civil appropriation act approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, for continuation of the court-house and post-office, be, and the same is hereby, reappropriated and made available for the completion of the custom-house at Galveston, Texas.
- Kansas City, Mo. Vol. 23, p. 480. For court-house and post-office at Jefferson City, Missouri: For approaches complete, exclusive of iron fencing, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
- Kansas City, Mo. Vol. 23, p. 480. For custom-house and post-office at Kansas City, Missouri: That the balance of the appropriation made by the sundry civil appropriation act approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, for approaches, sewerage, and clock may be applied to completion of work in the building, as contemplated in the estimate for appropriation; and that an additional sum of two thousand three hundred and twenty-eight dollars and forty cents be appropriated to reimburse the construction appropriation for expenditures for temporary heating, and one thou-

sand eight hundred dollars for marble wainscot in post-office working-room; in all, four thousand one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and forty cents.

For post-office at Lexington, Kentucky: For approaches and heating apparatus complete, thirteen thousand dollars. Lexington, Ky.

For court-house and post-office at Leavenworth, Kansas: For approaches complete, exclusive of iron fence, four thousand five hundred dollars; for connection to city sewer, fourteen dollars and three cents; in all, four thousand five hundred and fourteen dollars and three cents. Leavenworth, Kans.

For court-house and post-office at Louisville, Kentucky: For continuation of building, two hundred thousand dollars. Louisville, Ky.

For court-house and post-office at Lynchburg, Virginia: For approaches complete, exclusive of iron fence, seven thousand five hundred dollars. Lynchburg, Va.

For court-house and post-office at Macon, Georgia: For completion of building under present limit, fifty-thousand dollars. Macon, Ga.

For post-office at Minneapolis, Minnesota: For continuation of building, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Minneapolis, Minn.

For court-house and post-office at Nebraska City, Nebraska: For approaches complete, exclusive of iron fence, five thousand dollars. Nebraska City, Neb.

To repair walks and fountain in United States grounds surrounding post-office building in Lincoln, Nebraska, five hundred dollars. Lincoln, Nebr.

For mint building at New Orleans, Louisiana: For extraordinary, repairs absolutely necessary, fifteen thousand dollars. New Orleans, La.

For post-office at New Bedford, Massachusetts: For the purchase of land adjoining and additional to that authorized to be purchased by the act of February twentieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, thirty-thousand dollars. New Bedford, Mass.
Vol. 23, p. 308.

For the post-office, custom-house, internal-revenue office, and court-house at New Haven, Connecticut: To pay an assessment for the connection with the city sewer, two hundred and ten dollars. New Haven, Conn.

To pay assessment for replacing sidewalk for marine hospital, Detroit, Michigan, five hundred and thirty dollars and sixty-two cents. Detroit, Mich.

For court-house and post-office at Oxford, Mississippi: For approaches complete, exclusive of iron fence, five thousand dollars. Oxford, Miss.

For post-office and court-house at Peoria, Illinois: For approaches complete, exclusive of iron fence, seven thousand five hundred dollars. Peoria, Ill.

For court-house and post-office at Pensacola, Florida: For approaches complete, exclusive of iron fence, five thousand dollars. Pensacola, Fla.

For court-house and post-office at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: For continuation of building, two hundred and fifty-thousand dollars. Pittsburgh, Pa.

For custom-house and post-office at Port Townsend, Washington Territory: For approaches and heating apparatus complete, twelve thousand dollars. Port Townsend, Wash.

For post-office at Poughkeepsie, New York: For approaches complete, exclusive of iron fence, five thousand dollars. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

For post-office and court-house at Quincy, Illinois: For approaches complete, exclusive of iron fence, five thousand dollars. Quincy, Ill.

For post-office, custom-house, and court-house at Rochester, New York: For continuing the work on and construction of the building, one hundred thousand dollars. Rochester, N. Y.

For custom-house and post-office at St. Joseph, Missouri: For continuation of building under present limit, fifty-thousand dollars. Saint Joseph, Mo.

For court-house and post-office at Saint Paul, Minnesota: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase the ground, consisting of two lots, adjoining the United States court-house, and post-office building in the city of Saint Paul, in the State of Minnesota, fronting not to exceed one hundred feet on Wabasha street and extending back to the depth of the said lots, or, in his discretion, ground adjoining the said premises of the United States, and fronting not to exceed one hundred feet on Fifth street and extending back the depth of said Government premises, thirty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary. Saint Paul, Minn.

Savannah, Ga.	For court-house and post-office at Savannah, Georgia: For purchase of site and commencing the erection of building, fifty thousand dollars.
Springfield, Ohio.	For post-office at Springfield, Ohio: For approaches and heating apparatus complete, ten thousand dollars.
Syracuse, N. Y.	For post-office and court-house at Syracuse, New York: For approaches complete, exclusive of iron fence, five thousand dollars.
Shreveport, La.	For post-office and court-house at Shreveport, Louisiana: For completing approaches, two thousand five hundred dollars.
Terre Haute, Ind.	For post-office at Terre Haute, Indiana: For approaches complete, exclusive of iron fence, five thousand dollars.
Toledo, Ohio.	For custom-house and court-house at Toledo, Ohio: For approaches complete, exclusive of iron fence, five thousand dollars.
Tyler, Tex.	For court-house and post-office at Tyler, Texas: For approaches complete, exclusive of iron fence, five thousand dollars.
Waco, Tex.	For court-house and post-office at Waco, Texas: For approaches complete, exclusive of iron fence, five thousand dollars.
Wilmington, Del.	For court-house and post-office at Wilmington, Delaware: For purchase of site and completion of building, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
Winona, Minn.	For court-house and post-office at Winona, Minnesota: For completion of building under present limit, eighty thousand dollars.
Montpelier, Vt. Vol. 23, p. 482.	For the completion of the public building at Montpelier, Vermont, in addition to the sum appropriated by the act entitled "An act for the erection of a public building at Montpelier, Vermont," approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, fifty-thousand dollars.
Treasury building, Washington, D. C.	For Treasury building at Washington, District of Columbia: For annual repairs to Treasury building, nine thousand dollars.
Plumbing, etc.	To put the Treasury building in a proper sanitary condition by improved plumbing, sewerage, and drainage, twenty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.
Bureau of Engraving and Printing.	Bureau of Engraving and Printing: For construction of a new sewer from the south side of said building to the corner of Fourteenth and D streets southwest, to connect at that point with the city sewer, one thousand two hundred dollars; the work to be done under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.
New sewer.	
Repairs, etc., of public buildings.	For repairs and preservation of public buildings: Repairs and preservation of custom-houses, court-houses, post-offices, and other public buildings under control of Treasury Department, two hundred thousand dollars.
Repairs, etc., marine hospitals.	For repairs and preservation of marine hospitals, twenty thousand dollars.

LIGHT-HOUSES, BEACONS AND FOG-SIGNALS.

Winter-Quarter Shoal, Va.	Winter-Quarter Shoal Light-Ship, Virginia: For completing the construction and establishment of a light-ship, with fog-signal, for Winter-Quarter Shoal, Virginia, thirty thousand dollars.
Mosquito Inlet, Fla.	Mosquito Inlet Light-Station, Florida: For completing the construction of the light-house at Mosquito Inlet, Florida, fifty thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That the entire cost of this work shall not exceed the original estimate of two hundred thousand dollars.
Proviso. Limit.	
Anclote Keys, Fla.	Anclote Keys Light-Station, Florida: For completing the establishment of a light at Anclote Keys, Florida, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.
Angel Island, Cal.	Angel Island Fog-Signal, California: For completing the fog-signal on Angel Island, San Francisco Bay, California, five hundred and fifty dollars.
Destruction Island, Wash. Ter.	Destruction Island Light-Station, Washington Territory: For completing a first-order light and fog signal on Destruction Island, Washington Territory, forty-five thousand dollars.
Moose Peak, Me.	Moose Peak Light-Station, Maine: For rebuilding the tower at Moose Peak Light-Station, Maine, ten thousand dollars.

New Bedford Beacon-Light, Massachusetts: For the establishment of a light on the bridge between New Bedford and Fairhaven, Massachusetts, two hundred dollars. New Bedford, Mass.

Cape Charles Light-Station, Virginia: For purchasing land, if necessary, and protecting the site of the Cape Charles Light-Station, entrance to Chesapeake Bay, Virginia, twenty thousand dollars. Cape Charles, Va.

Dutch Gap Canal Light-Station, Virginia: For the purchase of additional land for the Dutch Gap Canal Light-Station, James River, Virginia, one hundred and fifty dollars. Dutch Gap Canal, Va.

Seul Choix Point Light-Station, Michigan: For establishing a light on Seul Choix Point, Michigan, fifteen thousand dollars. Seul Choix Point, Mich.

Chesapeake Bay Light-Ship: For the construction of a light-ship, with steam fog-signal, to be located off the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, sixty thousand dollars. Chesapeake Bay entrance.

Point Sur Light-House and Fog-Signal, California: For commencing the construction of a light-house and fog-signal at or near Point Sur, on the coast of California, fifty-thousand dollars. Point Sur, Cal.

Castle Hill Light-House and Fog-Signal, Rhode Island: For the establishment and completion of a light-house and fog-signal on Castle Hill, Rhode Island, at the entrance to Newport Harbor, ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, That a suitable site for the same can be obtained without expense to the Government, upon terms and conditions to be agreed upon by the Light-House Board with the owner of the land at Castle Hill. Castle Hill, R. I.
Proviso.
Site.

Whitehall Narrows Light-Station, New York: For the establishment and completion of a light above Pulpit Point, Whitehall Narrows, New York, two hundred dollars. Whitehall Narrows, N. Y.

Gull Rocks Light-House and Fog-Signal, Rhode Island: For the establishment and completion of a light-house and fog-signal on one of the Gull Rocks, opposite the United States Naval Training-School, in Upper Newport Harbor, Rhode Island, ten thousand dollars. Gull Rocks, R. I.

Crab-tree's Ledge Light-House, Maine: For the establishment and completion of a light-house on Crabtree's Ledge (so called), between Bean Island and the mainland of Crabtree's Neck, in Frenchman's Bay, Hancock County, Maine, twenty-five thousand dollars. Crab-tree's Ledge, Me.

Deer Island Light-House and Fog-Signal, Massachusetts: For the establishment and completion of a light-house and fog-signal at or near Deer Island, in Boston Harbor, Massachusetts, thirty-five thousand dollars. Deer Island, Mass.

Lubec Narrows Light-House, Maine: For the establishment and completion of a light-house at or near Lubec Narrows, Maine, forty thousand dollars. Lubec Narrows, Me.

Two Harbors Light-House, Minnesota: For the establishment and completion of a light-house at Two Harbors, Minnesota, ten thousand dollars. Two Harbors, Minn.

North Point Light-Station, Wisconsin: For the establishment and completion of a light-station at or near North Point, to take the place of the old one near Milwaukee, on Milwaukee Bay, Lake Michigan, Wisconsin, fifteen thousand dollars. North Point, Wis.

Steam-tender for the fourth light-house district: For building and completing a new steam-tender for service in the fourth light-house district, sixty-eight thousand three hundred dollars. Steam-tender, fourth light-house district.

The Light House Board is hereby authorized to place a light-ship off the south end of Ram Island Reef, Fisher's Island Sound, Long Island Sound, New York. Ram Island Reef, Long Island Sound, N. Y.

For the establishment of a light-ship to be stationed off Grosse Pointe, Lake Saint Clair, Michigan three thousand dollars. Grosse Pointe, Mich.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to remove the light-ship formerly stationed at Bel Grass Shoals to the southeast end of Hogg Island Shoal, Narragansett Bay, one hundred dollars. Hogg Island Shoal, Narragansett Bay.

For re-establishing the light at Harbor Island Bar, between Pamlico and Cove Sounds, North Carolina, twenty thousand dollars. Harbor Island Bar, N. C.

Life-saving stations.

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS

Superintendents' salaries.

For salaries of superintendents for the life-saving stations as follows: On the coasts of Maine and New Hampshire, one, and on the coast of Massachusetts, one, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; on the coasts of Rhode Island, and Long Island, one, at one thousand eight hundred dollars; of one assistant superintendent on the coasts of Rhode Island and Long Island, who shall reside on the mainland of the State of Rhode Island one thousand dollars.

For salary of one superintendent on the coast of New Jersey one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For salaries of superintendents on the coasts of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, one, at one thousand five hundred dollars; on the coasts of Virginia and North Carolina, one, at one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For salary of one superintendent of life-saving stations and for the houses of refuge on the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida one thousand two hundred dollars; of one superintendent for the life-saving and life-boat stations on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, one thousand five hundred dollars; and of one on the coasts of Lakes Ontario and Erie, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For salaries of superintendents for the life-saving and life-boat stations, one on the coasts of Lakes Huron and Superior, one on the coast of Lake Michigan and one on the coasts of Washington Territory, Oregon and California, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each.

Keepers.

For salaries of two hundred and twenty three keepers of life-saving and life-boat stations and of houses of refuge, one hundred and fifty-six thousand one hundred dollars.

Crews.

For pay of crews of surfmen employed at the life-saving and life-boat stations during the period of actual employment; compensation of volunteers at life-saving and life-boat stations, for actual and deserving service rendered upon any occasion of disaster, or in any effort to save persons from drowning, at such rate, not to exceed ten dollars for each volunteer, as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine; pay of volunteer crews for drill and exercise; fuel for stations and houses of refuge; repairs and outfits for same; rebuilding and improvement of same; supplies and provisions for houses of refuge and for shipwrecked persons succored at stations; traveling expenses of officers under orders from the Treasury Department; for carrying out the provisions of sections seven and eight of the act approved May fourth eighteen hundred and eighty two; for draught animals and maintenance of same; and contingent expenses, including freight, storage, repairs to apparatus, medals, labor, stationery, advertising and miscellaneous expenses that cannot be included under any other head of life-saving stations on the coasts of the United States, seven hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous expenses.

Vol. 22, p. 57.

New stations.

For establishing new life-saving stations and life-boat stations on the sea and lake coasts of the United States, authorized by law, forty thousand dollars.

Revenue-cutter service.

REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

Salaries and expenses.

For expenses of the Revenue-Cutter Service: For pay of captains, lieutenants engineers, cadets, and pilots employed, and for rations for the same; for pay of petty officers, seamen, cooks, stewards, boys, coal-passers and firemen, and for rations for the same; for fuel for vessels, and repairs and outfits for the same; ship-chandlery and engineers' stores for the same; travelling expenses of officers travelling on duty under orders from the Treasury Department; instruction of cadets; commutation of quarters; contingent expenses including wharfage, towage, dockage, freight, advertising surveys, labor and miscellaneous

expenses which cannot be included under special heads, eight hundred and seventy five thousand dollars.

For the construction or purchase of a steam revenue-vessel for use on the Mississippi River between New Orleans and the Passes, ten thousand dollars.

Steam revenue-vessel for Mississippi River.

Store-house Revenue-Marine Service, Wood's Holl, Massachusetts: For extension of wharf and erection of a building to be used as a warehouse and coal storehouse for Revenue-Marine Service, at Wood's Holl Massachusetts, twelve thousand dollars.

Store-house, Wood's Holl, Mass.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

Engraving and printing.

For labor and expenses of engraving and printing, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven: For salaries of all necessary clerks and employees, and for labor (by the day, piece, or contract), including labor of workmen skilled in engraving transferring, and other specialties necessary for carrying on the work of engraving notes, bonds, and other securities or obligations of the United States and national bank notes, the pay for such labor to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury at rates not exceeding the rates usually paid for such work, three hundred and twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and forty dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That no portion of this sum shall be expended for printing United States notes of large denomination in lieu of notes of small denomination cancelled or retired.

Salaries.

Proviso.
Large notes not to be issued in place of small denominations.

For wages of not more than one hundred and eighty plate-printers, at piece-rates to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed the rates usually paid for such work, including the wages of not more than two hundred printers' assistants, at one dollar and twenty five cents a day each when employed, and for royalty for use of steam plate-printing machines, three hundred and seven thousand three hundred and eighty dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That any part of this sum may be used for purchasing and operating new and improved plate-printing presses.

Wages of plate-printers, etc.

Proviso.
Improved presses.
Materials, etc.

For engravers', printers', and other materials, except distinctive paper, and for miscellaneous expenses, one hundred and forty one thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. *Provided*, That hereafter receipts for miscellaneous work authorized by law to be performed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the several Departments of the Government, and the amounts properly chargeable to national banks for engraving their plates shall be deposited, and covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Proviso.
Receipts from miscellaneous work.

And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to issue silver-certificates in denominations of one, two, and five dollars, and the silver-certificates herein authorized shall be receivable, redeemable, and payable in like manner and for like purposes as is provided for silver-certificates by the act of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, entitled "An act, to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal-tender character," and denominations of one, two, and five dollars may be issued in lieu of silver-certificates of larger denominations in the Treasury or in exchange therefor upon presentation by the holders and to that extent said certificates of larger denominations shall be cancelled and destroyed.

Silver-certificates of one, two, and five dollars to be issued.
Vol. 20, p. 26.

LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

Light-house Establishment.

SUPPLIES OF LIGHT-HOUSES: For supplying the light-houses, beacon-lights, and fog-signals with illuminating, cleansing, preservative, and such other materials as may be required for annual consumption, for books, boats, and furniture for stations, and other incidental expenses, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Supplies.

Repairs.	REPAIRS OF LIGHT-HOUSES: For repairing, rebuilding, and improving light-houses, and buildings and grounds connected therewith, for establishing and repairing pier-head lights; for illuminating apparatus and machinery to replace that already in use, and for incidental expenses relating to these various objects three hundred thousand dollars,
Salaries of keepers, etc.	SALARIES OF KEEPERS OF LIGHT-HOUSES: For salaries, fuel, rations, rent of quarters where necessary, and similar incidental expenses of not exceeding one thousand and fifty light-keepers and fog-signals keepers, five hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars.
Light-vessels.	EXPENSES OF LIGHT-VESSELS: For seaman's wages, rations, repairs, salaries, supplies, and incidental expenses of thirty light-ships, two hundred thousand dollars.
Buoyage.	EXPENSES OF BUOYAGE: For expenses of establishing, replacing, and maintaining buoys, spindles, and day-beacons, and for incidental expenses relating thereto, three hundred thousand dollars.
Fog-signals.	EXPENSES OF FOG-SIGNALS: For establishing, replacing, duplicating, and improving fog-signals and buildings connected therewith, and for repairs and incidental expenses of the same, fifty thousand dollars.
Inspection.	INSPECTING LIGHTS: For mileage or travelling expenses of members of the Light-House Board in visiting and inspecting lights and other aids to navigation, including rewards paid for information as to collisions, three thousand dollars.
Lighting rivers.	LIGHTING OF RIVERS: For establishing, supplying, and maintaining post-lights on the Hudson River, New York; Cape Fear River, North Carolina; Savannah River, Georgia; Saint John's River, Florida; Columbia and Willamette Rivers, Oregon; at the mouth of Red River, Louisiana; Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio Rivers, one hundred and ninety thousand dollars,
Survey of sites.	SURVEY OF LIGHT-HOUSE SITES: For preliminary examinations, surveys, and plans for determining the proper sites and cost of light-houses and structures for which estimates are to be made to Congress, two thousand five hundred dollars.
Bush's Bluff, Va., light and fog-bell. Vol. 23, p. 485.	That the light and fog-bell appropriated for by the act of March third eighteen hundred and eighty-five, to be established on Bush's Bluff, near Norfolk, Virginia, may be placed at such point in the vicinity of the bluff as the Light-House Board may select.

Coast and Geodetic Survey.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

Expenses of survey of Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts and rivers.

For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the survey of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts of the United States, including the survey of rivers to the head of tide-water or ship navigation; deep sea soundings, temperature, and current observations along the coasts and throughout the Gulf Stream, and Japan Stream flowing off the said coasts; tidal observations; the necessary resurveys; the preparation of the Coast Pilot; a magnetic map of North America; and including compensation not otherwise appropriated for of persons employed on the field-work, in conformity with the regulations for the government of the Coast and Geodetic Survey adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury; for special examinations that may be required by the Light-House Board or other proper authority; and including travelling expenses of officers and men of the Navy on duty for commutation to officers of the field force while on field duty, at a rate to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per day each; outfit, equipment, and care of vessels used in the Survey, and also the repairs and maintenance of the complement of vessels, to be expended under the following heads: *Provided*, That no advance of money to chiefs of field parties under this appropriation shall be made unless to a commissioned officer or to a civilian officer who shall give bond in such sum as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

Proviso.
Advances of money to be made only to commissioned or bonded officer.

FOR PARTY EXPENSES:

Party expenses.

For continuing the survey of the coast of Maine eastward from Machias Bay toward Quoddy Head, eight thousand dollars.

For examination of reported dangers and changes on the eastern coast, five hundred dollars.

For continuing resurvey of Long Island Sound, and finishing same, fifteen thousand dollars.

For completing resurvey of Delaware Bay and River, including current observations, two thousand dollars.

For continuing examination of changes and resurveys on the sea-coast of New Jersey, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For continuing the examinations and surveys of estuaries of Chesapeake Bay, and of sounds and tide-water passages in North and South Carolina not heretofore surveyed, three thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the western coast of Florida from Estero Bay southward and from Saint Joseph's Bay northward, and hydrography of same, five thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the coast of Louisiana west of the Mississippi Delta, and hydrography on the coasts of Louisiana and Texas, five thousand dollars.

To make off-shore soundings along the Atlantic coast and current and temperature observations in the Gulf Stream, six thousand dollars.

For physical surveys and examinations of Monomy Shoals, Nantucket Sound, two thousand dollars.

For continuing the researches in physical hydrography relating to harbors and bars, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For determinations of geographical positions (longitude party), three thousand dollars.

To continue the primary triangulation from Atlanta toward Mobile, three thousand dollars.

For continuing an exact line of levels from the Gulf to the transcontinental line of levels between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and for continuing the transcontinental line of levels, one thousand five hundred dollars.

To continue tide observations on the Atlantic coast, two thousand dollars.

To continue magnetic observations on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, five hundred dollars.

To continue gravity experiments, at a cost not exceeding five hundred dollars per station, except for special investigations and experiments authorized by the Superintendent at one or more stations, two thousand five hundred dollars.

To continue the compilation of the Coast Pilot, and to make special hydrographic examinations for the same, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For continuing the topographical survey of the coast of Southern California, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For continuing the survey of the coast of Oregon, including off-shore hydrography, and to complete the survey of Columbia River and Willamette River to the head of ship navigation, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For continuing the survey of the coast of Washington Territory, nine thousand dollars.

For continuing explorations in the waters of Alaska, and making hydrographic surveys in the same, four thousand dollars.

For travelling expenses of officers and men of the Navy on duty, and for any special surveys that may be required by the Light-House Board or other proper authority, and contingent expenses incident thereto four thousand dollars.

Travelling expenses of Navy.

For continuing tide observations on the Pacific coast, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Party expenses.

For magnetic observations on the Pacific coast one thousand five hundred dollars.

Party expenses— Continued. For objects not hereinbefore named that may be deemed urgent three thousand dollars.

Ten per cent. to be interchangeable. And ten per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably for expenditure on the objects named; in all, for party expenses, one hundred and one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For furnishing points for State surveys, to be applied as far as practicable in States where points have not been furnished, eight thousand dollars.

Transcontinental work. Transcontinental geodetic work:

For continuation of geodetic work on transcontinental line between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, twenty thousand dollars.

For continuing resurvey of New York Bay and Harbor including East River to Throg's Neck, eight thousand dollars.

For continuing physical hydrography of New York Bay and Harbor, including East River to Throg's Neck, eight thousand dollars.

Steam-launch. For constructing one steam-launch, three thousand five hundred dollars,

For resurvey of San Francisco Bay, and of San Pablo and Suisun Bays and the Strait of Carquinez, and examination of San Francisco Bar and entrance, and the mouths of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, eleven thousand dollars.

Pay of field officers. PAY OF FIELD OFFICERS:

Superintendent. For pay of Superintendent, six thousand dollars per annum.

Assistants. For pay of two assistants, at four thousand dollars per annum, eight thousand dollars.

For pay of one assistant, at three thousand six hundred dollars per annum.

For pay of one assistant, at three thousand two hundred dollars per annum.

For pay of two assistants, at three thousand dollars per annum, six thousand dollars.

For pay of two assistants at two thousand eight hundred dollars per annum, five thousand six hundred dollars.

For pay of four assistants, at two thousand four hundred dollars, per annum, nine thousand six hundred dollars.

For pay of three assistants, at two thousand three hundred dollars per annum, six thousand nine hundred dollars.

For pay of six assistants, at two thousand two hundred dollars per annum, thirteen thousand two hundred dollars,

For pay of Six assistants at two thousand dollars per annum, twelve thousand dollars.

For pay of ten assistants, at one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum, eighteen thousand dollars.

For pay of nine assistants, at one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of three subassistants, at one thousand four hundred dollars per annum, four thousand two hundred dollars,

For pay of two subassistants, at one thousand three hundred dollars per annum, two thousand six hundred dollars,

For pay of four subassistants, at one thousand one hundred dollars per annum, four thousand four hundred dollars,

For pay of six aids, at nine hundred dollars per annum, five thousand four hundred dollars,

For pay of one aid, at seven hundred and twenty dollars per annum.

Total pay in field, one hundred and twenty-three thousand one hundred and twenty dollars: *Provided*, That no new appointments shall be made to the above force until the whole number of assistants, subassistants, and aids shall be reduced to fifty-two.

Proviso.

Reduction of force.

Employees in office.

PAY OF OFFICE FORCE:

For one accountant, at one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For one accountant, at one thousand four hundred dollars.

Pay of employees
in office—Cont'd.

- For one general office assistant, at two thousand two hundred dollars.
- For one draughtsman, at two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.
- For one draughtsman, at two thousand one hundred dollars.
- For one draughtsman, at two thousand and fifty dollars.
- For two draughtsmen, at two thousand dollars, four thousand dollars.
- For one draughtsman, at one thousand eight hundred dollars.
- For one draughtsman, at one thousand five hundred dollars.
- For three draughtsmen, at one thousand four hundred dollars, four thousand two hundred dollars.
- For one draughtsman, at four dollars and twenty-five cents per working-day, one thousand three hundred and thirty dollars and twenty-five cents.
- For one draughtsman, at one thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.
- For two draughtsmen, at one thousand two hundred dollars, two thousand four hundred dollars.
- For one draughtsman, at three dollars and fifty cents per working-day, one thousand and ninety-five dollars and fifty cents.
- For one draughtsman, at three dollars per working day, nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars.
- For two computers, at one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars, three thousand seven hundred dollars.
- For one computer, at one thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.
- For one computer, at one thousand three hundred dollars.
- For one computer, at one thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.
- For one computer, at one thousand one hundred dollars.
- For one tidal computer, at two thousand dollars.
- For one tidal computer, at one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
- For one engraver, at two thousand and sixty dollars.
- For one engraver, at six dollars and thirty-nine cents per working-day, two thousand dollars.
- For one engraver, at six dollars and twenty-five cents per working day, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-five cents.
- For two engravers, at five dollars and seventy-five cents per working-day, three thousand six hundred dollars.
- For one engraver, at five dollars per working-day, one thousand five hundred and sixty-five dollars.
- For one engraver, at four dollars and seventy-five cents per working-day, one thousand four hundred and eighty-six dollars and seventy-five cents.
- For one engraver, at four dollars and fifty cents per working-day, one thousand four hundred and eight dollars and fifty cents.
- For one engraver, at three dollars per working-day, nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars.
- For one contract engraver, contract not to exceed two thousand four hundred dollars per annum.
- For one contract engraver, contract not to exceed two thousand one hundred dollars per annum.
- For one contract engraver, contract not to exceed one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum.
- For one contract engraver, contract not to exceed eight hundred dollars per annum.
- For one electrotypist, at two thousand dollars.
- For one electrotypist's helper, at three dollars and seventy-five cents per working-day, one thousand one hundred and seventy-three dollars and seventy-five cents.
- For one copper-plate printer, at five dollars and fifty cents per working-day, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty cents.
- For two copper-plate printers, at four dollars and twenty-five cents per working-day, two thousand six hundred and sixty dollars and fifty cents.

Pay of employees
in office—Cont'd.

For one copper-plate printer, at four dollars per working-day, one thousand two hundred and fifty-two dollars.

For two plate-printers' helpers, at two dollars and twenty-five cents per working-day, one thousand four hundred and ten dollars and fifty cents.

For one chief mechanician, at two thousand dollars.

For one mechanician, at five dollars per working-day, one thousand five hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For one mechanician, at four dollars and twenty-five cents per working-day, one thousand three hundred and thirty dollars and twenty-five cents.

For one mechanician, at four dollars per working-day, one thousand two hundred and fifty-two dollars.

For one mechanician, at three dollars and seventy-five cents per working-day, one thousand one hundred and seventy-three dollars and seventy-five cents.

For one mechanician, at two dollars and eighty-two cents per working-day, eight hundred and eighty-two dollars and sixty-six cents.

For one mechanician, at one dollar and seventy-five cents per working-day, five hundred and forty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents.

For one carpenter, at five dollars per working-day, one thousand five hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For one carpenter, at two dollars and twenty-five cents per working-day, seven hundred and four dollars and twenty-five cents.

For one carpenter, at one dollar and eighty-two cents per working-day, five hundred and sixty-nine dollars and sixty-six cents.

For one map-mounter, at three dollars and twenty-five cents per working-day, one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents.

For one librarian, at one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For one clerk, at one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For two clerks, at one thousand five hundred dollars, three thousand dollars.

For one clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars.

For one clerk, at one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For two clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For one clerk, at one thousand dollars.

For one clerk, at nine hundred dollars.

For one clerk, at three dollars and seventy-five cents per working-day, one thousand one hundred and seventy-three dollars and seventy-five cents.

For one map-colorist, at seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For one writer, at nine hundred dollars.

For one writer, at eight hundred and forty dollars.

For six writers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For one writer, at six hundred dollars.

For one messenger, at two dollars and forty cents per day, eight hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For one messenger, at eight hundred and forty dollars.

For three messengers, at two dollars and twenty-five cents per day, two thousand four hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy-five cents.

For three messengers, at one dollar and seventy-five cents per day, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen dollars and twenty-five cents.

For one fireman, at two dollars per day, seven hundred and thirty dollars.

For one fireman, at one dollar and fifty cents per day, five hundred and forty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For one packer and folder, at two dollars and twenty-five cents per day, eight hundred and twenty-one dollars and twenty-five cents

For one packer and folder, at two dollars per working-day, six hundred and twenty-six dollars.

Pay of employees in office—Cont'd.

For two laborers, at two dollars per working-day, one thousand two hundred and fifty-two dollars.

For two laborers, at one dollar and seventy-five cents per working-day, one thousand and ninety-five dollars and fifty cents.

For one laborer, at one dollar per working-day, three hundred and thirteen dollars.

For one laborer, at one dollar per day, three hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For one janitor, at one thousand two hundred dollars.

For three watchmen, at two dollars and forty cents per day, two thousand six hundred and eighty-two dollars and seventy-five cents.

Total pay for office force, one hundred and twenty-five thousand one hundred and seventy-eight dollars and eighty-two cents.

OFFICE EXPENSES:

Office expenses.

For the purchase of new instruments, for materials and supplies required in the instrument-shop, carpenter-shop, and drawing division, and for books, maps, and charts, nine thousand dollars.

For copper-plates, chart-paper, printer's ink; copper, zinc, and chemicals for electrotyping and photographing; engraving, printing, electrotyping, and photographing supplies; for extra engraving; and for photolithographing charts, and printing from stone for immediate use, ten thousand dollars.

For stationery for the office and field parties, transportation of instruments and supplies, office wagon and horses, fuel, gas, telegrams, ice, and washing, six thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous expenses, contingencies of all kinds, office furniture, repairs, and extra labor, and for travelling expenses of assistants and others employed in the office sent on special duty in the service of the office, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses.

Total general expenses of office, twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

FOR RENT OF OFFICE BUILDINGS: For rent of buildings for offices, work-rooms, and work-shops in Washington, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

Rent.

For rent of fire-proof building number two hundred and five New Jersey avenue, including rooms for standard weights and measures; for the safe-keeping and preservation of the original astronomical, magnetic, hydrographic, and other records, of the original topographical and hydrographic maps and charts, of instruments, engraved plates, and other valuable property of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, six thousand dollars.

PUBLISHING OBSERVATIONS: For one computer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one computer, one thousand six hundred dollars; and three copyists, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, five thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

Publishing observations.

FOR REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE OF VESSELS: For repairs and maintenance of the complement of vessels used in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Repairs, etc., of vessels.

That no part of the money herein appropriated for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for allowance to civilian or other officers for subsistence while on duty in the office at Washington, or to officers of the Navy attached to the Survey; nor shall there hereafter be made any allowance for subsistence to officers of the Navy attached to the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Subsistence not allowed to civilians on duty in Washington, nor to naval officers.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS UNDER THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Treasury, miscellaneous.

PAPER AND STAMPS: For paper for internal-revenue stamps, freight, and salaries of superintendent, messengers, and watchmen, fifty-thousand dollars.

Paper for internal-revenue stamps, etc.

Punishment for violations of internal-revenue laws.

PUNISHMENT FOR VIOLATIONS OF INTERNAL-REVENUE LAWS: For detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty of violating the internal-revenue laws, or conniving at the same, including payments for information and detection of such violations, twenty-five thousand dollars; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall make a detailed statement to Congress once in each year as to how he has expended this sum, and also a detailed statement of all miscellaneous expenditures in the Bureau of Internal Revenue for which appropriation is made in this act.

Oleomargarine act expenses.
Ante, p. 209.

To provide for the expense of executing the provisions of the oleomargarine act, fifteen thousand dollars, in addition to the regular appropriation for the internal-revenue service.

Philadelphia.
Old court-house and post-office to be sold at auction.

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to sell at public auction, in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to the highest bidder, after thirty days' notice in four of the principal newspapers published in the city of Philadelphia, in one or more lots, the land and premises known as the old court-house and post-office in said city, lying upon Chestnut street and extending back to Library street, and between Fourth and Fifth streets, and adjoining the present custom-house site in said city; the time and place of said sale in said city to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury at a date not later than ninety days after the passage of this act, and at a price not less than three hundred thousand dollars, with power to reject any or all bids, and to readvertise and offer the said property in like manner as often as may be necessary to secure the value thereof, and the cost to be paid from the proceeds of sale; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause inquiry to be made as to the value of this property, and if it shall appear that the price above-named is inadequate he is authorized and directed to appoint a board of three persons in the employ of the United States to assess the value of the said property, and report the same to the Secretary of the Treasury, when the sum fixed by this board shall be the minimum price at which the property may be thus sold.

Minimum price.

Assessment of value.

Public moneys,
R. S., sec. 3653, p. 719.
Expenses of fiscal agents.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES INDEPENDENT TREASURY: For contingent expenses under the requirements of section thirty-six hundred and fifty-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States, for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public money, and for transportation of notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States, seventy thousand dollars.

Assistant treasurer, New York.

For additional clerical force for the assistant treasurer of New York, six thousand four hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Freight on bullion and coin.

FREIGHT ON BULLION AND COIN: For freight on bullion and coin between the mints and assay-offices, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

National currency expenses.

EXPENSES OF THE NATIONAL CURRENCY: For paper, express charges, and other expenses, twenty thousand dollars.

Distinctive paper, etc.

DISTINCTIVE PAPER FOR UNITED STATES SECURITIES: For paper, including transportation, salaries of register, two counters, five watchmen, one laborer, and expenses of officer detailed from the Treasury as superintendent, thirty thousand dollars.

Silver coin, transporting.

TRANSPORTATION OF SILVER COIN: For transportation of silver coin, including fractional silver coin by registered mail or otherwise, seventy-five thousand dollars; and in expending this sum the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to transport from the Treasury or subtreasuries, free of charge, silver coin when requested to do so: *Provided*, That an equal amount in coin or currency shall have been deposited in the Treasury or such subtreasuries by the applicant or applicants. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to Congress the cost arising under this appropriation.

To be free of charge.
Provido.

Recoinage, etc., of minor coins.

RECOINAGE, REISSUE, AND TRANSPORTATION OF MINOR COINS: The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to transfer to the United States

mint at Philadelphia, for cleaning and reissue, any minor coins now in, or which may be hereafter received at, the Subtreasury offices, in excess of the requirement for the current business of said offices; and the sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the expense of transportation for such reissue. And the Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized to recoin any and all the uncurrent minor coins now in the Treasury; and the sum of four thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to reimburse the Treasury for the loss on such coinage.

TRANSPORTATION OF GOLD COIN: For the transportation of gold coin from San Francisco to New York, ten thousand dollars. Gold coin, transportation.

STORAGE OF SILVER, TRANSPORTATION: For transportation of silver coin between subtreasury offices, fifty thousand dollars. Silver coin, transportation.

MINT AT PHILADELPHIA: For the removal of the steam power plant to the northwest corner of the mint property, locating the boiler-room outside of the walls of the main building, for underpinning, new walls, girders, brick-work, new boilers, engine, steam-pipes, and shafting, fifty-four thousand six hundred thirty-nine dollars and twenty cents; to be expended under the immediate supervision of the superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia, on contract, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mint, Philadelphia.

Repairs, etc.

RECOINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS: For recoinage of gold and silver coins in the Treasury, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, ten thousand dollars. Gold and silver coins, recoinage.

CUSTODY OF DIES, ROLLS, AND PLATES: For pay of custodians of the dies, rolls, and plates used at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the printing of Government securities, namely: One custodian, two thousand four hundred dollars; two subcustodians, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; distributor of stock, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, six thousand eight hundred dollars. Custodians of dies, rolls, and plates, Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

SPECIAL WITNESS OF DESTRUCTION OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES: For pay of the representative of the public on the committee to witness the destruction by maceration of Government securities, at five dollars per day while actually employed, one thousand five hundred and sixty-five dollars. Destruction of United States securities. Pay of witness to.

SEALING AND SEPARATING UNITED STATES SECURITIES: For materials needed to seal and separate United States notes, such as ink, printer's varnish, sperm-oil, white printing-paper, manila paper, thin muslin, benzine, gutta percha belting, and other necessary articles, one thousand two hundred dollars. Securities, expenses of sealing and separating.

PAY OF ASSISTANT CUSTODIANS AND JANITORS: For pay of assistant custodians and janitors, including all personal services in connection with all public buildings under control of the Treasury Department outside of the District of Columbia, four hundred thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall so apportion this sum as to prevent a deficiency therein. Pay of assistant custodians and janitors.

INSPECTOR OF FURNITURE AND OTHER FURNISHINGS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to employ a suitable person to inspect all public buildings and examine into their requirements for furniture and other furnishings, including fuel, lights, and other current expenses, three thousand dollars; and for actual necessary expenses, not exceeding two thousand dollars; in all five thousand dollars. Inspection of furniture, etc., for public buildings.

FURNITURE AND REPAIRS OF FURNITURE: For furniture and repairs of furniture, including carpets, and awnings where necessary, for all public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, including marine hospitals, and for furniture, carpets, chandeliers, and gas-fixtures for new buildings, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. And all furniture now owned by the United States in other buildings shall be used as far as practicable, whether it corresponds with the present regulation plans for furniture or not. Furniture, carpets, repairs of furniture, etc.

Fuel, lights, water, etc., for public buildings.	FUEL, LIGHTS, AND WATER FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS: For fuel, lights, water, electric-light plants for public buildings in New York and elsewhere when deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Treasury, for electric-light wiring, and miscellaneous items required by the janitors and firemen in the proper care of the buildings, furniture, and heating-apparatus, exclusive of personal services, for all public buildings, including marine hospitals, under the control of the Treasury Department, inclusive of new buildings, six hundred thousand dollars.
Gas in District of Columbia.	And the appropriation herein made for gas in any of the public buildings in the District of Columbia under the control of the Treasury Department shall include the rental or use of any gas-governor, gas-purifier, or other device for reducing the expenses of gas, when first approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and ordered by him in writing: <i>Provided</i> , That no sum shall be paid for such rental or use of such gas-governor, gas-purifier, or device greater than the one-half part of the amount of money actually saved thereby.
<i>Proviso.</i> Rent of gas-governor, etc.	
Heating, etc., apparatus, public buildings.	HEATING APPARATUS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS, INCLUDING NEW BUILDINGS: For heating, hoisting, and ventilating apparatus, and repairs to the same, for all public buildings, including marine hospitals, under control of the Treasury Department, one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.
Vaults, safes, and locks.	VAULTS, SAFES, AND LOCKS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS, INCLUDING NEW BUILDINGS: For vaults, safes, and locks, and repairs to the same, for all public buildings under control of the Treasury Department, fifty thousand dollars.
Plans for public buildings.	PLANS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS: For books, photographic materials, and in duplicating plans required for all public buildings under control of the Treasury Department, two thousand five hundred dollars.
Propagation of food-fishes, expenses.	PROPAGATION OF FOOD-FISHES: For the introduction by the United States Fish Commission into and the increase in the waters of the United States of food-fishes and other useful products of the waters, including lobsters, oysters, and other shell-fish, and for continuing the inquiry into the fisheries of the United States and their subjects, and for such general and miscellaneous expenditures as the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries may find necessary to the prosecution of his work, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.
Fish-hatchery, Duluth, Minn.	FISH-HATCHERY AT DULUTH, MINNESOTA: For the establishment of a fish-hatchery on Lake Superior, at or near Duluth, Minnesota, ten thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That the city of Duluth shall furnish without charge a suitable site for said fish-hatchery.
<i>Proviso.</i> Site.	
Rent.	RENT OF OFFICE UNITED STATES FISH COMMISSION: For rent of rooms in the city of Washington, two thousand and forty dollars.
Fish-ponds.	MAINTENANCE OF FISH-PONDS: For the preparation and maintenance of fish ponds in Washington and elsewhere, and the distribution of the eggs and young of the whitefish, salmon, shad, cod, carp, and other useful inhabitants of the waters, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, forty-five thousand dollars.
Vessels.	MAINTENANCE OF VESSELS: For the maintenance of the vessels of the United States Fish Commission, and for boats, apparatus, machinery, and the other facilities required for use with the same, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, forty-five thousand dollars.
Steamer Albatross, expenses.	STEAMER ALBATROSS: For the construction and introduction of new boilers for the steamer Albatross, and other necessary general repairs, twenty thousand dollars; for expenses of voyage from New York to San Francisco, including cost of coal and other necessary supplies, seven thousand five hundred dollars; in all, twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.
Smithsonian Institution.	INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION: For expenses of the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries, under the direction of the Smithsonian
Expenses of international exchanges.	

Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, ten thousand dollars.

NORTH AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION: For the purpose of continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians, under the direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, forty thousand dollars. North American ethnology.

SUPPRESSING COUNTERFEITING AND OTHER CRIMES: For the expenses of detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons engaged in counterfeiting Treasury notes, bonds, national-bank notes, and other securities of the United States, as well as the coins of the United States, and other felonies committed against the laws of the United States relating to the pay and bounty laws, and for no other purpose whatever, sixty thousand dollars. Detecting and punishing counterfeiting, etc.

LANDS AND OTHER PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES: For custody, care, and protection of lands and other property belonging to the United States, one thousand dollars. Custody of lands, etc.

COMPENSATION IN LIEU OF MOIETIES: For compensation in lieu of moieties in certain cases under the customs-revenue laws, thirty thousand dollars. Compensation in lieu of moieties.

EXPENSE INCURRED UNDER ACT RELATING TO CHINESE: To meet such expenses as may be necessary to be incurred in carrying out the provisions of the act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese, approved May sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, including the printing of certificates therein required, five thousand five hundred dollars. Chinese immigration, expenses. Vol. 22, p. 58.

ALASKAN SEAL-FISHERIES.

Alaskan seal-fisheries.

For salaries and traveling expenses of agents at seal-fisheries in Alaska, as follows: Salaries, agents and assistants.

For one agent, three thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For one assistant agent, two thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

For two assistant agents, at two thousand one hundred and ninety dollars each, four thousand three hundred and eighty dollars.

For necessary traveling expenses of agents actually incurred in going to and returning from Alaska, not to exceed six hundred dollars each per annum, two thousand four hundred dollars. Traveling expenses.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF SEA-OTTER HUNTING-GROUNDS AND SEAL-FISHERIES IN ALASKA: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to use revenue-steamers for the protection of the interest of the Government on the seal-islands and the sea-otter hunting-grounds, and the enforcement of the provisions of law in Alaska, twenty thousand dollars. Protection of interest of the Government, seal-islands, etc.

PREVENTION OF EPIDEMICS.

The President of the United States is hereby authorized, in case of threatened or actual epidemic of cholera or yellow fever, to use the unexpended balance of the sum appropriated therefor by the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five in aid of State and local boards or otherwise, in his discretion, in preventing and suppressing the spread of the same and for maintaining quarantine and maritime inspections at points of danger. Prevention and suppression of epidemic diseases. Vol. 23, p. 496.

UNDER THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Navy Department.

NAVY-YARD, MARE ISLAND, CALIFORNIA: For completion of stone dry-dock, one hundred and ninety-one thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars; for completion of iron crane, twenty-two thousand dollars; in all, two hundred and thirteen thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars. Mare Island navy-yard, California.

Brooklyn, N. Y., NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK: For repairing and preserving granite dry-dock, one hundred thousand dollars.

Coaster's Harbor NAVAL TRAINING STATION, COASTER'S HARBOR ISLAND, RHODE ISLAND: For extending wharf and dredging; repairs to main causeway, sea wall, roads, buildings and grounds, and the necessary labor and implements required for the proper preservation of the same, eight thousand dollars.

Expenses.

For repairs and improvements on buildings; heating, lighting, and furniture for same; books and stationery; freight and other contingent expenses; facing building with Portland cement; purchase of food and maintenance of horses, and mail wagon, and attendance on same, six thousand dollars.

Repairs, etc., REPAIRS AND PRESERVATION: For repairs and preservation at navy-yards, and stations, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

State Department.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

French spoliation claims.

To complete search for and procure records, etc.

Vol. 23, p. 283.

FRENCH SPOILIATION CLAIMS: To enable the Secretary of State to complete the preliminary search already made in France for records and other documents affecting the rights or claims of American citizens under the act of Congress approved January twentieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, entitled "An act to provide for the ascertainment of claims of American citizens for spoliation committed by the French prior to July thirty-first, eighteen hundred and one", and to make a similar search in Spain or elsewhere, and to procure the records and documents already found and that may hereafter be found, or certified copies or abstracts thereof, to be used by the Attorney-General of the United States before the Court of Claims, five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State.

Statue of Liberty enlightening the World.

STATUE OF "LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD:" To defray the expenses incident to the landing, housing, protecting, and inaugurating upon Bedloe's Island of Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," and for constructions of platforms, repairs of wharf, clearing grounds of unsightly structures, and other incidental expenses, and for incidental expenses of the ceremony of inauguration, fifty-six thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided, however,* That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to procure or pay for spirituous or intoxicating liquors, or tobacco, or stimulants or narcotics in any form, nor shall any charge or expenditure for the same be paid by the United States.

Expenses of inauguration.

Propiso.

No expenditure allowed for liquors, tobacco, etc.

Interior Department.

UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Repairs of Department building.

CASUAL REPAIRS OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BUILDING: For casual repairs of the Department building, five thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars; necessary painting and frescoing in rooms and walls of the Interior Department building, two thousand dollars; in all, seven thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars.

Pension building, completion of.

PENSION BUILDING: For completing the Pension Office Building, namely: For extending the fourth floor around the whole building, to extend the wrought iron gallery, and to provide light, heat, and ventilation for the new fourth story rooms to be used for record rooms, sixty-one thousand dollars; renewing roof covering injured during construction of superstructure, and painting inside and out, plastering and decorating walls of hall and office rooms, wood flooring in office rooms, tiling and other pavements, vault lights, hall and cellars, sky-lights, ventilating towers, entrance gate and gateways, supervision, foremen, superintendent, office expenses, and contingencies, eighty-nine thousand dollars; in all, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. And the said

Pension Office Building shall be under the control of the Secretary of the Interior and subject to such rules and regulations as he may prescribe.

FOR THE CAPITOL: For work on the Capitol, and for general repairs thereof, including wages of mechanics, workmen, and fresco-painter, thirty-eight thousand dollars. Capitol.
Repairs, etc.

IMPROVING THE CAPITOL GROUNDS: For continuing the work of the improvement of the Capitol Grounds, and for care of the grounds, including the pay to landscape architect, one clerk, and wages of mechanics, gardeners, and workmen, twenty-five thousand dollars. Capitol grounds,
improvement, etc.

CAPITOL TERRACES: For continuing the work upon the terraces of the Capitol, sections marked K, D, and J, as shown on printed plan accompanying the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury (Executive Document Number Nine, first session Forty-eighth Congress), including wages of mechanics and laborers, and for reconstructing boiler-vaults connected with sections C and K, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars; of which sum twenty-five thousand dollars may be expended for the completion of the work on sections A, B, C, L, and M, of said terraces. Capitol terraces,
continuing work.

LIGHTING THE CAPITOL AND GROUNDS: For lighting the Capitol, and grounds about the same, including the Botanic Garden, Senate and House stables: For gas and electric lighting, pay of superintendent of meters, lamp-lighters, gas-fitters and for materials for gas and electric lighting, and for general repairs, twenty-seven thousand dollars. Capitol and
grounds.
Lightning.

For introducing the electric light into the entire Senate extension wing of the Capitol under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol, twenty thousand dollars. Electric light in
Senate wing.

HOT SPRINGS IMPROVEMENT.

Hot Springs.

For completion of improvement of Hot Springs Creek, twenty thousand dollars. Completing im-
provement.

EXPENSES OF THE COLLECTION OF REVENUE FROM SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS. Sales of public
lands.

SALARIES AND COMMISSIONS OF REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS: For salaries and commissions of registers of land-offices and receivers of public moneys at district land-offices, at not exceeding three thousand dollars each, four hundred and ninety thousand dollars. All fees collected by registers or receivers, from any source whatever, which would increase their salaries beyond three thousand dollars each a year, shall be covered into the Treasury, except only so much as may be necessary to pay the actual cost of clerical services employed exclusively in contested cases, and they shall make report quarterly, under oath, of all expenditures for such clerical services, with vouchers therefor. Salaries, regis-
ters and receivers.
Not allowed fees
in excess of \$3,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF LAND-OFFICES: For clerk-hire, rent, and other incidental expenses of the several land-offices, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. Land offices, con-
tingent expenses.

EXPENSES OF DEPOSITING PUBLIC MONEYS: For expenses of depositing money received from the disposal of public lands, ten thousand dollars. Expenses of de-
positing moneys.

DEPREDACTIONS ON PUBLIC TIMBER: To meet the expenses of protecting timber on the public lands, seventy-five thousand dollars. Protection of
timber.

PROTECTING PUBLIC LANDS: For the protection of public lands from illegal and fraudulent entry or appropriation, ninety thousand dollars. Protection from
fraudulent entry,
etc.

EXPENSES OF HEARINGS IN LAND ENTRIES: For expenses of hearings held by registers and receivers, under instructions from the General Land Office, to determine whether alleged fraudulent entries are of that character or have been made in compliance with law, twenty thousand dollars. Expenses of
hearings in land
entries.

Swamp-land claims.

Proviso.

Per diem of agents.

Reproducing worn and defaced plats of surveys.

Transcripts of records.

Survey of public lands.

Expenses.

Surveying public lands in Nevada.

Private land claims, New Mexico.

Private land claims, California.

Private land claims, Louisiana.

Care, etc., abandoned military reservations.

Survey of "Hanson grant," Florida.

Yellowstone Park, construction of roads and bridges.

Geological Survey.

Expenses.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS FOR SWAMP-LAND AND SWAMP-LAND INDEMNITY: For salaries and expenses of agents employed in adjusting claims for swamp-lands, and for indemnity for swamp-lands, twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That agents and others employed under this and the appropriations for "Depredations on public timber" and "Protecting public lands," while travelling on duty, shall be allowed per diem, in lieu of subsistence, at a rate not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per day, and for actual necessary expenses for transportation.

REPRODUCING PLATS OF SURVEYS: To enable the Commissioner of the General Land Office to continue to reproduce worn and defaced official plats of surveys on file, and other plats constituting a part of the records of said office, and also to furnish local land-officers with the same, five thousand dollars.

For furnishing transcripts of records and plats, and paying therefor, five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

SURVEYING THE PUBLIC LANDS.

For surveying the public lands, fifty thousand dollars, at rates not exceeding nine dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, seven dollars for township, and five dollars for section lines; and of the sum hereby appropriated, twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be expended for the examination of surveys in the field to test the accuracy of the work and to prevent payment for fraudulent and imperfect surveys returned by deputy surveyors, and inspecting mineral deposits, coal-fields, swamp-lands, and timber districts, and for making such other surveys or examinations as may be required for identification of lands for purposes of evidence in any suit or proceeding in behalf of the United States.

For surveying the public lands in the State of Nevada, thirty thousand dollars, at rates not exceeding nine dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, seven dollars for township, and five dollars for section lines, except that the Commissioner of the General Land Office may allow, for the survey of standard and meander lines through lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, a sum not exceeding thirteen dollars per linear mile for standard lines, eleven dollars for township, and seven dollars for section lines.

For survey of confirmed private land-claims in New Mexico, at rates prescribed by law, three thousand dollars.

For survey of confirmed private land-claims in California, at the rates prescribed by law, including office expenses, two thousand dollars.

For survey of confirmed private land-claims in Louisiana, at the rates prescribed by law, four thousand dollars.

For care and preservation of abandoned military reservations transferred to the control of the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, two thousand dollars.

For the survey of the alleged grant known as the Hanson grant, in the State of Florida, four hundred dollars, the said sum to be expended under the direction and in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK: For the construction and improvement of suitable roads and bridges within the park, under the supervision and direction of an engineer officer detailed by the Secretary of War for that purpose, twenty thousand dollars.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

For the United States Geological Survey: For the Geological Survey, and the classification of the public lands, and examination of the

geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain, and to continue the preparation of a geological map of the United States, including the pay of temporary employees in the field and office, and all other necessary expenses, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, four hundred thousand dollars.

For salaries of the scientific assistants of the Geological Survey: For salary of five geologists, at four thousand dollars each; Salaries.

For salary of two geologists, at three thousand dollars each;

For salary of one geologist, two thousand seven hundred dollars;

For salary of two geologists, at two thousand four hundred dollars each;

For salary of two geologists, at two thousand dollars each;

For salary of one paleontologist, four thousand dollars;

For salary of one paleontologist, two thousand dollars;

For salary of one chemist, three thousand dollars;

For salary of one chemist, two thousand dollars;

For salary of one chief geographer, two thousand seven hundred dollars;

For salary of three geographers, at two thousand five hundred dollars each;

For salary of one general assistant, three thousand dollars;

For salary of three topographers, at two thousand dollars each; in all, sixty-seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Government Hospital for the Insane.

Current expenses.

For current expenses of the Government Hospital for the Insane: For support, clothing, and treatment in the Government Hospital for the Insane of the insane from the Army and Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service, persons charged with or convicted of crimes against the United States, inmates of the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and of all persons who have become insane since their entry into the military or naval service of the United States, and who are indigent, one hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars; and not exceeding one thousand dollars of this sum may be expended in defraying the expenses of the removal of patients to their friends.

For the buildings and grounds of the Government Hospital for the Insane, as follows:

For general repairs and improvements, ten thousand dollars.

Repairs, etc.

Special improvements, namely: For rebuilding wash-house and drying-room of the laundry, and refitting the same, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Special improvements.

For iron stairs, with fire-proof passages, and further protection against fire, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For the erection of a hospital building for convict and homicidal insane, fifty thousand dollars.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Current expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB: For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, and for books and illustrative apparatus, for general repairs, and improvements, fifty-two thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That no more than twenty-five thousand dollars of said sum shall be expended for salaries and wages.

Proviso

Limit as to wages.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the education of feeble-minded children belonging to the District of Columbia, as provided for in the act approved June sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Education of feeble-minded children.

Extension of buildings. For the extension of the buildings of the institution for the purpose of providing additional school-room accommodation, and also room for the instruction of the pupils in industrial labor, and for furnishing and fitting up said additional building, eight thousand dollars.

Howard University.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

Current expenses. For maintenance of the Howard University, to be used in payment of part of the salaries of the officers, professors, and teachers, and other regular employees of the university, a portion of which will be paid from donations and other sources, eighteen thousand five hundred dollars.

Repairs. For repairs of buildings, five thousand dollars.
Additions to library, etc. For additions to library, cabinet, apparatus, and necessary accommodations for the same, two thousand dollars.

Freedmen's Hospital.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL AND ASYLUM.

Current expenses. For the Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, Washington, District of Columbia, as follows:

For subsistence, twenty-two thousand dollars; for salaries and compensation of the surgeon-in-chief, not to exceed three thousand dollars, two assistant surgeons, engineer, clerk, matron, nurses, laundresses, cooks, teamsters, watchmen, and laborers, thirteen thousand six hundred dollars; for rent of hospital buildings and grounds, four thousand dollars; for fuel and light, clothing, bedding, forage, transportation, medicines and medical supplies, repairs and furniture, and other absolutely necessary expenses, ten thousand five hundred dollars; erecting one two-story building, to be used as bath-rooms and water closets for wards one and two, nine hundred dollars; one mangle, three hundred and twenty-five dollars; two washing-machines, eight hundred and fifty dollars; in all, fifty-two thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars.

National Museum.

NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Heating, lighting, etc. HEATING AND LIGHTING THE NATIONAL MUSEUM: For expense of heating, lighting, and electrical and telephonic service for the National Museum, eleven thousand dollars.

Preservation of collections, etc. PRESERVATION OF COLLECTIONS OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM: For the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections received from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government, and from other sources, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, one hundred and six thousand five hundred dollars.

Furniture, etc. FURNITURE AND FIXTURES OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM: For cases, furniture, and fixtures required for the exhibition and safe-keeping of the collections of the National Museum, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, forty thousand dollars.

GROWTH OF INDUSTRIAL ART.

"Growth of Industrial Art." Vol. 23, p. 497. That the provision of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, authorizing the reproduction of the "Growth of Industrial Art," heretofore prepared by and under the supervision of Benjamin Butterworth, be modified and amended to the extent and as herein provided: that the said "Growth of Industrial Art" may be reproduced of

Dimensions of volume. of a size not less than thirteen by seventeen inches and bound in one volume. Such reproduction shall be under the direction and supervision of the said Benjamin Butterworth, and he is authorized to add any

Additional statistics. additional statistics and historical matter which may have been prepared for said work, provided the same can be done and the entire cost of such reproduction, including the binding, which shall be done by the Public Printer, shall not exceed the amount heretofore set apart and designated for that purpose by the aforesaid act.

BUREAU OF LABOR.

Labor Bureau.

For books, periodicals, and newspapers for the library of the Bureau of Labor, five hundred dollars.

Library.

For the education of the children of school age in the Territory of Alaska, without regard to race, fifteen thousand dollars.

Education of children, Alaska.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to Len-ne-pi-ze-qua, alias Nancy Latontain, an Indian woman residing in Miami County, State of Indiana, and of the band of Indians known as the Miamies of Indiana, the sum of six hundred and ninety-five dollars and seventy-seven cents, with interest thereon at five per centum per annum for one year, equal to one per capita share paid to the said Miamies of Indiana by authority of the act of Congress of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, which appropriated the sum necessary to make the final payment to said Indians and directed the payment thereof, the sum herein directed to be paid to said Len-ne-pi-ze-qua being her per capita share in said payment; and the sum necessary to pay the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Len-ne-pi-ze-qua, alias Nancy Lafontain.
Payment to.

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UNDER THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

War Department.

ARMORIES AND ARSENALS.

Armories and arsenals.

For Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois, as follows:

For armory-shop K, an iron-finish shop, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For commencing storehouse K, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For machinery and shop-fixtures, seventeen thousand dollars.

For general care, preservation, and improvement; for building new roads; for care and preservation of the water-power; for painting and care and preservation of permanent buildings, bridges, and shores of the island; for building fences, grading grounds, and repairs and extension of rail-road, ten thousand dollars.

For the Rock Island Bridge as follows:

For care and preservation of the Rock Island Bridge, and expenses of maintaining and operating the draw, nine thousand dollars.

For protecting the Rock Island Bridge by means of sheer-booms, two hundred and fifty dollars.

SPRINGFIELD ARSENAL, SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS: For repairs and preservation of grounds, buildings, and machinery not used for manufacturing purposes, fifteen thousand dollars.

For construction of a fire-proof building to be used as a milling-shop, thirty thousand dollars.

BENICIA ARSENAL, BENICIA, CALIFORNIA: For purchasing and erecting one boiler for shops, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For building a brick cistern at magazine number one, three thousand three hundred dollars.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA: For two new seventy-horse-power double-deck steam-boilers, complete, with all equipments, including one steam donkey-pump, gauges, injectors, and patent-grates, six thousand dollars.

For one twenty-five-horse-power expansion steam-engine, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For increasing height of stack, twenty-five feet, nine hundred dollars.

For two compound double-action presses, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For four combined priming and shell-spreading machines, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For four cartridge-trimming machines, two thousand dollars.

For three cartridge-tapering machines, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For one cartridge-varnishing machine, four hundred dollars.

Bridge expenses.

Springfield, Mass.

Benicia, Cal.

Frankford Pa.

New York City.	NEW YORK ARSENAL, NEW YORK CITY: For dredging in front of stone wharf, five hundred dollars.
Piccatiny Powder Depot, Dover, N. J.	PICCATINY POWDER DEPOT, DOVER, NEW JERSEY: For grading grounds, erecting magazines and other necessary buildings, and all expenses incident thereto, thirty-five thousand dollars.
Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J.	SANDY HOOK PROVING GROUND, NEW JERSEY: For clearing, leveling, grading and building roads and general repairs, three thousand dollars.
Watertown arsenal.	TESTING-MACHINE, WATERTOWN ARSENAL: For caring for, preserving, using, and operating the United States testing-machine at Watertown Arsenal, ten thousand dollars.
Testing-machine.	REPAIRS OF ARSENALS: For repairs of arsenals, and to meet such unforeseen expenditures at arsenals as accidents or other contingencies during the year may render necessary, fifty thousand dollars.
Repairs, etc.	

Buildings and grounds, Washington, D. C.
Improvement, care, etc.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS IN AND AROUND WASHINGTON.

For the improvement and care of public grounds as follows:
 For improvement and maintenance of grounds south of the Executive Mansion, six thousand dollars.
 For ordinary care of greenhouses and nursery, two thousand dollars.
 For ordinary care of Lafayette Square, one thousand dollars.
 For ordinary care of Franklin Square, one thousand dollars.
 For care and improvement of reservation numbered three (Monument Grounds), one thousand dollars.
 For continuing improvement of reservation numbered seventeen, and site of old canal, northwest of same, ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part thereof shall be expended upon other than property belonging to the United States.
 For manure, and hauling same, five thousand dollars.
 For painting iron fences, vases, lamps, and lamp-posts, one thousand dollars.
 For purchase and repair of seats, one thousand dollars.
 For purchase and repair of tools, two thousand dollars.
 For trees, tree-stakes, lime, white-washing, and stock for nursery, three thousand dollars.
 For removing snow and ice, one thousand two hundred dollars.
 For flower-pots, twine, baskets, and lycopodium, one thousand dollars.
 For care, construction, and repair of fountains in the public grounds, one thousand five hundred dollars.
 For abating nuisances, five hundred dollars.
 For improvement, care, and maintenance of various reservations, twelve thousand dollars.
 For improvement maintenance, and care of Smithsonian Grounds, ten thousand dollars.
 For improving grounds around the Pension Building, Judiciary Square, five thousand dollars.

Limit of cost of concrete pavements.

Executive Mansion.
Repairs, fuel, etc.

That under appropriations herein contained no contract shall be made for making or repairing concrete or asphalt pavements in Washington City at a higher price than two dollars per square yard for a quality equal to the best heretofore laid in the District of Columbia.
 For repairs and fuel at the Executive Mansion as follows:
 For care, repair, and refurnishing the Executive Mansion, sixteen thousand dollars to be expended by contract or otherwise as the President may determine.
 For fuel for the Executive Mansion and greenhouses three thousand dollars.
 For care and necessary repair of greenhouses, four thousand dollars.
 For repair of conservatory of Executive Mansion, six thousand dollars.

LIGHTING THE EXECUTIVE MANSION AND PUBLIC GROUNDS, For gas, pay of lamp-lighters, gas-fitters, and plumbers; gas-fitting and plumbing; purchase and erection of lamps and lamp-posts; purchase of matches, and for repairs of all kinds; fuel and lights for office, stables, watchmen's lodges, and for the greenhouses at the nursery, fourteen thousand dollars: *Provided*, That for each six-foot burner not connected with a meter in the lamps on the public grounds no more than twenty dollars shall be paid per lamp for gas, including lighting, cleaning, and keeping in repair the lamps, under any expenditure provided for in this act; and authority is hereby given to substitute other illuminating material for the same or less price, and to use so much of the sum hereby appropriated as may be necessary for that purpose.

Lighting Executive Mansion and public grounds.

Proviso.
Maximum payment per lamp.

REPAIR OF WATER-PIPES AND FIRE-PLUGS—For repairing and extending water-pipes, purchase of apparatus to clean them, and cleaning the springs and repairing and renewing the pipes of the same that supply the Capitol, the Executive Mansion and the building for the State, War, and Navy Departments, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Water-pipe and fire-plugs.
Repairs, etc.

TELEGRAPH TO CONNECT THE CAPITOL WITH THE DEPARTMENTS AND GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: For care and repair of existing lines, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Government telegraph.

BUILDING FOR THE STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS: For completing the construction of the building, roofs, heating apparatus, elevators, partitions, iron work, doors, plastering and stucco-work, plumbing and gas-fitting, approaches, and for each and every purpose connected with the construction of the building, including the rent of necessary office-room, five hundred thousand dollars.

Building for State, War, and Navy Departments.
Completion.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT: For completion of the Washington Monument, namely: For earth-filling and grading around the monument, filling so much of the pond just north of Monument as may be needful to secure the foundation of the monument, office expenses, including rent of necessary office-rooms, and for each and every purpose connected with the completion of the monument, fifty-seven thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the joint commission created by the act of August second, eighteen hundred and seventy-six: *Provided*, That the work of filling the pond north of the monument shall not be commenced before December first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

Washington Monument.

Completion.
Vol. 21, p. 123.
Proviso.
Filling pond.

BUILDING FOR ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY: For stacks of book-cases in library hall, including iron supports, stairs, and perforated gallery-floors, twenty thousand dollars.

Medical Museum.

For shelving and cases for record and pension division two thousand dollars.

Cases, shelving, etc.

For cases for museum, ten thousand dollars.

For shelving and cases for center building, two thousand dollars.

For carpets and furniture, three thousand dollars.

For gas-fixtures for entire building, one thousand and fifty dollars.

ARMY AND NAVY HOSPITAL.

Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Arkansas: For labor and material for grading, constructing retaining wall, inclosing with iron fence, and improving grounds of hospital, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy hospital.

SERVICE ARMY AND NAVY HOSPITAL.

For one clerk, at twelve hundred dollars; one chief steward, seven hundred and twenty dollars; one assistant steward, four hundred and eighty dollars; two cooks, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; ten nurses, at three hundred and sixty dollars each; two ward-masters, at four hundred and twenty dollars each; one matron, at four hundred and eighty dollars; five laundresses, at one hundred and eighty dollars

Expenses.

Secretary of War
to direct disburse-
ments.

each; one engineer, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; one superintendent of buildings, at five hundred and twenty dollars; two laborers and watchmen, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; six bath-house attendants, at three hundred dollars each; six dining-room waiters, at two hundred and forty dollars each; in all, fourteen thousand six hundred and twenty dollars; said sum to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of War, as a part of the appropriation for the Medical Department of the Army; and the estimates for this service shall hereafter be submitted as a part of the military establishment.

Military Posts.

MILITARY POSTS.

Construction, etc.

For the construction of buildings at and the enlargement of such military posts as in the judgment of the Secretary of War may be necessary, two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; fifteen thousand dollars of which sum may be used for the purchase of additional land near Atlanta, Georgia, for the ten company post being erected there.

Fort Monroe, Va.
Construction of
wharf.

WHARF AT FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA: In full for the construction and completion of a new wharf, and improvements to the roadway leading thereto, on the Government reservation at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, upon plans to be approved by the Secretary of War, one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose.

Signal Service.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

OBSERVATION AND REPORT OF STORMS.

Observation and
report of storms.

To be expended by the Secretary of War: For expenses of the meteorological observation and report by telegraph, signal, or otherwise announcing the probable approach and force of storms, for the benefit of commerce and agriculture of the United States, as follows:

Instruments.

For the manufacture, purchase, and repair of meteorological instruments, and expenses in connection therewith, ten thousand dollars.

Telegraphing.

For telegraphing reports, messages, and other information in connection with the observation and report of storms, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

Signals.

For expenses of storm, cautionary, off-shore, cold-wave, and other signals on the sea, lake, and Gulf coasts of the United States, and in the Interior, announcing the probable approach and force of storms, including the pay of observers, services of operators, lanterns, and flags, ten thousand dollars.

Connections with
life-saving stations
or light-houses.

For continuing the connections of signal stations with life-saving stations or light-houses, including services of operators, repairmen, materials, and general service, being for the maintenance and repair of the military-telegraph line along the Atlantic coast of the United States twenty-six thousand three hundred and fifty dollars: *Provided*, That not exceeding eighteen thousand three hundred and fifty dollars of this sum shall be used for furnishing, delivering, and laying a new submarine cable at Block Island Bay, to replace the one now unserviceable, and for completing the connection by telegraph between Block Island, Rhode Island, and the mainland of Rhode Island; and the provision of the act of March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, making an appropriation of five thousand dollars to repair the submarine cable, Block Island Bay, is hereby repealed; but any expenditure already incurred thereunder may be paid from said appropriation: *Provided further*, That such connections, in the opinion of the Superintendent of the Life Saving Service and the Light House Board, shall be deemed necessary.

Prorisos.

Submarine cable,
Block Island,
R. I.
Ante, p. 7.

Connections to be
deemed necessary.

Submarine cable,
Cape Charles to
Cape Henry.
Instrument shel-
ters.

To enable the Secretary of War to lay a submarine cable from Cape Charles to Cape Henry, twenty thousand dollars.

For manufacture, purchase, and repair of instrument shelters, and expenses in connection therewith, two thousand dollars.

For rent, hire of civilian employees, furniture, light, stationery, ice, repairs, rent of telephones, text books, lumber, and other expenses of offices maintained as stations of observation in cities or places outside of Washington, District of Columbia, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses offices outside of Washington, D. C.

For river and flood observations, and expenses incidental thereto nine thousand dollars.

River and flood observation expenses.

For expenses (including paper, forms, printing supplies, hire of civilian printers, engravers) of preparing, printing, distributing, and displaying maps or bulletins, and for the maintenance of a printing office, under the direction of the Chief Signal Officer, in the city of Washington, for the printing of the necessary orders, circulars, maps, bulletins, as may be necessary to carry into effect the appropriations made for the support of the Signal Service, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Maps and bulletins.

Printing office.

For observations, and expenses incidental thereto, announcing the probable approach and severity of frosts or rains, for the benefit of the cotton region of the United States, seven thousand dollars.

Cotton region reports.

For maintenance and repair of military-telegraph lines, including rent of offices, salaries of civilian operators and repair-men, lights supplies, and general repairs, twenty-four thousand dollars.

Military telegraph lines.

PAY.

For pay of one brigadier-general and sixteen second lieutenants, twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars; for longevity pay to officers of the Signal Corps, to be paid with current monthly pay, four thousand six hundred and eighty dollars; for pay of not exceeding one hundred and fifty sergeants, thirty corporals, and two hundred and ninety privates, including payment due on discharge, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars; for mileage to officers when travelling on duty under orders, four thousand dollars; for commutation of quarters to commissioned officers at places where there are no public quarters, five thousand five hundred dollars; in all, two hundred and twenty-three thousand six hundred and eighty dollars. And the Secretary of War is authorized, in his discretion, to detail for the service in the Signal Corps not to exceed five commissioned officers, exclusive of the second lieutenants of the Signal Corps authorized by law; and no money herein appropriated shall be used for pay and allowances of second lieutenants appointed or to be appointed from the sergeants of the Signal Corps, under the provisions of the act approved June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, in excess of the number of sixteen, or for the pay and allowances of exceeding four hundred and seventy enlisted men of the Signal Corps; and in reducing the force the enlisted men at Fort Myer, Virginia denoted the "permanent party" shall first be mustered out: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply to the pay or commutation or expense of return from their stations to their homes of any enlisted men in excess of the four hundred and seventy men, accruing prior to the passage of this act

Pay, etc., of officers and men.

Detail of officers for signal service duty.

Number of second lieutenants limited.
Vol. 20, p. 219.

Number of enlisted men reduced.
Proviso.

SUBSISTENCE

For commutation of rations of not exceeding four hundred and seventy Signal Service enlisted men, and for sales of subsistence stores to officers and enlisted men, as authorized by section eleven hundred and forty-four of the Revised Statutes and Army Regulations one hundred and forty-eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

Subsistence.
R. S. 1144, p. 207.

REGULAR SUPPLIES.

FUEL: For various offices on the United States military-telegraph lines, and at stations of observation outside of Washington, District of Columbia (for fires the year round when needed) six thousand dollars.

Fuel.

Commutation of fuel. **COMMUTATION OF FUEL:** For commutation of fuel for not exceeding four hundred and seventy men of the Signal Corps on duty at the office of the Chief Signal Officer and at signal-stations throughout the United States forty-five thousand dollars.

FORAGE

Forage. For forage for ten mules and six horses, one thousand eight hundred and five dollars and sixty-five cents; straw for sixteen animals, at seven dollars each per annum as allowed by paragraph eighteen hundred and ninety-eight; Army Regulations, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, one hundred and twelve dollars; for forage for thirteen horses kept by officers in the public service, as allowed by paragraph eighteen hundred and ninety, Army Regulations, and the act making appropriations for the support of the Army approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, at one hundred and five dollars each per annum, one thousand three hundred and sixty-five dollars; for straw for thirteen horses kept by officers in the public service, as allowed by paragraph eighteen hundred and ninety, Army Regulations, and the act making appropriations for the support of the Army approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, at eight dollars and forty cents each per annum, one hundred and nine dollars and twenty cents; in all, three thousand three hundred and ninety-one dollars and eighty-five cents.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Incidental expenses. For horse and mule shoes, nails, and expenses for shoeing once each month for sixteen animals, at one dollar and fifty cents each month (paragraph three hundred and one, Army Regulations eighteen hundred and eighty-one,), two hundred and eighty-eight dollars.

For shoes, nails, and expenses of shoeing once each month for thirteen horses kept by officers in the public service, at one dollar and fifty cents each per month, (paragraph three hundred and one, Army Regulations, eighteen hundred and eighty one), two hundred and thirty-four dollars.

For blacksmiths' supplies, tools, and materials, one hundred dollars.
For veterinary supplies fifty dollars.

Interment of officers and men. For interment of officers and men, one hundred dollars.

TRANSPORTATION.

Transportation. For transportation of material and funds, as per paragraphs seventeen hundred and seventeen and nineteen hundred and fifty-eight, Army Regulations, eighteen hundred and eighty one, fifteen thousand dollars.

For transportation of men, six thousand dollars.

For purchase of necessary harness and other articles, and expenses of repairs to means of transportation, three hundred dollars.

Barracks and quarters.

BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.

Commutation. For commutation of quarters to not exceeding four hundred and seventy enlisted men of the Signal Corps on duty at office of the Chief Signal Officer and at signal-stations throughout the United States, eighty four thousand dollars. That the Regular Army officers herein authorized to be detailed for the Signal Service shall receive their pay and allowances from the appropriation for the support of the Army.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Medical attendance. For medical attendance and medicines for officers and enlisted men of the Signal Corps, two thousand dollars.

That no part of the appropriations made for the Signal Service by this act shall be used for the maintenance or support of a school of instruction nor of the military post at Fort Myer, Virginia.

School of instruction at Fort Myer abolished.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

National cemeteries.

For national cemeteries: For maintaining and improving national cemeteries, including fuel for superintendents of national cemeteries, pay of laborers and other employees, purchase of tools and materials, one hundred thousand dollars.

Maintaining and improving.

For superintendents of national cemeteries: For pay of seventy-three superintendents of national cemeteries, sixty thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

Superintendents.

HEADSTONES FOR GRAVES OF SOLDIERS: For continuing the work of furnishing headstones for unmarked graves of Union soldiers, sailors, and marines, in national, post, city, town, and village cemeteries, naval cemeteries at navy-yards and stations of the United States, and other burial places, under the acts of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and February third, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, forty thousand dollars,

Headstones.
Vol. 17, p. 545.
Vol. 20, p. 281.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.

SURVEY OF NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN LAKES: For printing and issuing charts for use of navigators, and electrotyping copper-plates for chart-printing; two thousand dollars.

Survey of northern and northwestern lakes.

TRANSPORTATION OF REPORTS AND MAPS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES: For the transportation of reports and maps to foreign countries, through the Smithsonian Institution, one hundred dollars.

Transportation reports and maps to foreign countries.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS: For furnishing artificial limbs and appliances, or commutation therefor, and transportation, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of War, two hundred thousand dollars.

Artificial limbs.

APPLIANCES FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS: For providing surgical appliances for persons disabled in the military or naval service of the United States, and not entitled to artificial limbs, two thousand dollars.

Appliances for disabled soldiers.

SUPPORT AND MEDICAL TREATMENT OF DESTITUTE PATIENTS: For the support and medical treatment of seventy-five medical and surgical patients who are destitute, in the city of Washington, under a contract to be made with the Providence Hospital by the Surgeon-General of the Army, fifteen thousand dollars,

Providence Hospital.

GARFIELD HOSPITAL: For maintenance, to enable it to provide medical and surgical treatment to transient persons unable to pay therefor, ten thousand dollars.

Support and treatment of destitute patients.

Garfield Hospital.
Treatment of transient persons.

EXPENSES OF MILITARY CONVICTS: For payment of costs and charges of State penitentiaries for the care, clothing, maintenance, and medical attendance of United States military convicts confined in them, ten thousand dollars.

Military convicts.

PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION, BOTH OF THE UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES, AS FOLLOWS: For continuing the publication of the Official Records of the War of Rebellion, and printing and binding, under direction of the Secretary of War, of a compilation of the official records, Union and Confederate, so far as the same may be ready, for publication during the fiscal year, to be distributed as required by act of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, thirty six thousand dollars.

Official Records War of the Rebellion.

EXAMINATION OF CLAIMS OF CERTAIN STATES AND TERRITORIES: To enable the Secretary of War to make examination and report upon the claims of the states and territories named in the act of June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, (chapter two hundred and forty-one of the laws of the Forty-Seventh Congress first session), ten thousand dollars, said sum to be expended in his discretion.

Continuing publication.

Vol. 23, p. 508.

Examination, etc., of claims of States and Territories for suppression of Indian hostilities, etc.

Vol. 22, p. 111.

Ante, p. 217.

UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Expenses. For the support of the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as follows:

For subsistence for prisoners, five teamsters, and two watchmen, twenty eight thousand four hundred dollars;

For commutation of rations for prisoners en route to the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, District of Columbia, one hundred dollars;

For tobacco for prisoners on special or excessive hard labor, five hundred and forty dollars;

For oil, wicking, and for lamps, lanterns, and chimneys for illuminating buildings and grounds, one thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars;

For grain and hay for horses and mules, used exclusively at the prison, three thousand five hundred and seventy-two dollars;

For hay for prisoners bedding, five hundred and forty-two dollars and fourteen cents.

For stationery and blank-books for prison offices; postage-stamps, envelopes, and letter-paper for use of prisoners; and for books, periodicals, and newspapers for prison library, nine hundred and fifty dollars;

For fuel for making steam, heating, and cooking; hose, couplings, belting, oil, cotton waste, steam-pipes, and fixtures; tools and materials for shops; castings; disinfectants; horse medicines; horse and mule shoes and nails; miscellaneous stores; machinery and repairs; stoves and stove-pipe; bricks and cement, and articles for drainage of grounds, eighteen thousand dollars;

For hats, stockings, and material for clothing for prisoners' wear, and for issue to prisoners on discharge, sewing-machines and parts thereof, needles, and other articles required in the tailor's shop and in the manufacture of clothing, bunks, blankets, and bed-sacks, eight thousand dollars;

For medicines, medical and surgical appliances, dressings, and articles required in the care and treatment of sick prisoners; hospital furniture and supplies; stoves and stove-pipe for the hospital, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For advertising for proposals for supplies, one hundred dollars;

For expenses for pursuing escaped prisoners, and rewards for their capture, three hundred dollars;

For donations of five dollars each for prisoners on discharge, one thousand eight hundred dollars;

For extra duty pay to eight members of the prison-guard, seven hundred and thirteen dollars and seventy cents;

Civilian employees. For pay of civilian employees: One clerk at one hundred and fifty dollars per month; one clerk at one hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents per month; one clerk at one hundred dollars per month; six foremen of mechanics at one hundred dollars per month each; two night watchmen and five teamsters at thirty dollars per month each; in all fourteen thousand one hundred and nineteen dollars and ninety-two cents.

For lumber, new flooring, and paints for the hospital, and materials for general repairs of guards' quarters, prison buildings, shops and officers' quarters; new roofs, floors, painting, and pay of temporary employees for work which cannot be done by prisoners, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars;

For donation of five dollars each, and for material for a complete suit of clothing and underclothing, and one pair of shoes and one hat, for each prisoner released from confinement under sentence executed at military posts after discharge from the military service, four thousand and fifty dollars;

In all eighty nine thousand nine hundred and seventeen dollars and seventy-six cents.

ARTILLERY SCHOOL AT FORTRESS MONROE, VIRGINIA: To provide for means of instruction, such as text books, instruments, drawing materials, chemicals, instruments, and material required in the course of engineering and artillery and in the science of war, stationery and miscellaneous articles considered necessary in the course of applied sciences and in the course of international law, five thousand dollars.

Artillery School,
Fortress Monroe,
Va.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

For the support of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers as follows:

National Home
for Disabled Vol-
unteer Soldiers.
Dayton, Ohio.

At the Central Branch at Dayton, Ohio: For current expenses including subsistence, bedding and clothing, six hundred and sixteen thousand dollars; pay of civilian employees three thousand dollars; pay of inmate employees, thirty-five thousand two hundred dollars; and for general repairs, fifty-one thousand six hundred dollars; in all, seven hundred and five thousand eight hundred dollars;

At the Northwestern Branch at Milwaukee, Wisconsin: For current expenses, including subsistence, bedding, and clothing, two hundred and three thousand dollars; for employees, four thousand dollars; for general repairs, twelve thousand six hundred dollars; in all, two hundred and nineteen thousand six hundred dollars;

Milwaukee, Wis.

At the Eastern Branch, at Togus, Maine: For current expenses, including subsistence, bedding, and clothing, one hundred and eighty-nine thousand dollars; for employees, six thousand dollars; for general repairs, eighteen thousand one hundred dollars; in all two hundred and thirteen thousand one hundred dollars;

Togus, Me.

At the Southern Branch, at Hampton, Virginia: For current expenses, including subsistence, bedding, and clothing, two hundred and seventeen thousand dollars; for employees eleven thousand dollars; for general repairs, seventeen thousand dollars; in all, two hundred and forty-five thousand dollars.

Hampton, Va.

For necessary construction and repairs at Southern Branch, Hampton, Virginia, under estimate in Appendix Jj, pages two hundred and ninety nine and three hundred, Book of Estimates for eighteen hundred and eighty seven, fifty seven thousand five hundred dollars;

At the Western Branch at Leavenworth, Kansas: For current expenses, including subsistence, bedding, clothing, construction and repairs, one hundred and seventy five thousand dollars;

Leavenworth,
Kansas.

For out-door relief and incidental expenses, fifteen thousand dollars; in all, one million six hundred and thirty one thousand dollars. And hereafter the estimates for the support of the Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers shall be submitted by items.

Out-door relief;
incidental expen-
ses.

FOR THE COLLECTION AND PAYMENT OF BOUNTY, PRIZE-MONEY AND OTHER CLAIMS OF COLORED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS: For payment of agents; rent of offices; stationery, office-furniture, and repairs; mileage and transportation of officers and agents; telegraphing, postage, and post-office money-orders, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Bounty, prize-
money, etc., due
colored soldiers
and sailors.

UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Department of
Justice.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING: For fitting up fire-proof record-rooms to preserve the records of the Department, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Repairs, etc., to
building.

For repairs to heating apparatus, Keeping the same in good order, three hundred dollars

For preparing for occupancy the fifth-floor rooms, including the repairing, cleaning, and coloring of the walls, painting the wood-work, procuring and putting down carpets and matting or proper floor covering, providing necessary desks, book-cases and other furniture, gas-fixtures, and heating apparatus, three thousand five hundred dollars.

PENITENTIARY IN WYOMING TERRITORY: For completion and necessary repairs, of penitentiary building, twenty five thousand dollars.

REFORM SCHOOL, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: For one family building of brick and stone, complete, to include steam-heating apparatus, gas and water supply, fifteen thousand dollars; for one brick tank-house, with wrought-iron tanks with a capacity of not less than thirty five thousand gallons, four thousand five hundred dollars; in all, nineteen thousand five hundred dollars; one-half of said sum to be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia.

COURT HOUSE, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: For annual repairs, steam-heating, inside changes, preparation of such rooms in the western wing of the old portion of the building as may be assigned for occupancy of the Civil Service Commission, and for repairing roof and cornice of the court-house, Washington, District of Columbia, under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol, twelve thousand dollars:

Provided, That the Civil Service Commission shall remain in the building of the Agricultural Department until the rooms herein indicated are ready for their occupancy.

Provided,

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES, TERRITORY OF ALASKA: For the actual and necessary expenses of the judge, marshal, and attorney, when travelling in the discharge of their official duties, one thousand five hundred dollars.

RENT AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES, OFFICE OF MARSHAL, TERRITORY OF ALASKA: For rent of office for the marshal, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand dollars.

EXPENSES OF TERRITORIAL COURTS IN UTAH TERRITORY: For defraying the contingent expenses of the courts, including fees of the United States district attorney and his assistants, the fees and per diems of the United States commissioners and clerks of the court and the fees, per diems, and travelling expenses of the United States marshal for the Territory of Utah, with the expenses of summoning jurors, subpoenaing witnesses, of arresting, guarding, and transporting prisoners, of hiring and feeding guards, and of supplying and caring for the penitentiary, to be paid under the direction and approval of the Attorney-General, upon accounts duly verified and certified thirty thousand dollars.

To aid in the further and more effectual prosecution of crimes in the Territory of Utah, five thousand dollars, to be expended in the discretion of the Attorney-General.

INDUSTRIAL HOME IN UTAH TERRITORY: To aid in the establishment of an Industrial Home in the Territory of Utah, to provide employment and means of self-support for the dependent women who renounce polygamy, and the children of such women of tender age, in said Territory, with a view to aid in the suppression of polygamy therein, forty thousand dollars; said sum to be expended upon requisition of and under the management of a board of control to consist of the governor and justices of the supreme court and the district attorney of said Territory; and said board shall duly and properly expend said sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purposes herein indicated, and shall, from time to time, report to the President their acts and doings and expenditures hereunder, for transmission to Congress.

DEFENDING SUITS IN CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES: For defraying the necessary expenses incurred in the examination of witnesses and procuring of evidence in the matter of claims against the United States and the District of Columbia pending in any Department, and for necessary expenses incurred in defending suits in the Court of Claims, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General, twenty thousand dollars. One-half of the expenses incurred hereunder on account of the District of Columbia shall be paid out of

the revenues of said District; and hereafter the estimates therefor shall be submitted in the annual estimates for the District of Columbia.

Estimates.

PROSECUTION AND COLLECTION OF CLAIMS: For expenses to be incurred in the prosecution and collection of claims due the United States, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General, five hundred dollars.

Prosecution and collection of claims.

PUNISHING VIOLATIONS OF THE INTERCOURSE ACTS AND FRAUDS: For detecting and punishing violations of the intercourse acts of Congress, and frauds committed in the Indian Service, the same to be expended by the Attorney-General in allowing such fees and compensation to witnesses, jurors, marshals and deputies, and agents, and in collecting evidence, and in defraying such other expenses as may be necessary for this purpose, five thousand dollars.

Indian service. Punishing violations of intercourse acts and frauds.

PROSECUTION OF CRIMES: For the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States, preliminary to indictment, and for the investigation of official acts, records, and accounts of officers of the courts, including the investigation of the accounts of marshals, attorneys, clerks, of the United States courts, and the United States Commissioners, under the direction of the Attorney-General, and for this purpose all the records and dockets of these officers, without exception shall be examined by his agents at any time, thirty thousand dollars.

Prosecutions of crimes against the United States. Investigations, etc.

SUPPORT OF CONVICTS: For support, maintenance, and transportation of convicts transferred from the District of Columbia, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General, five thousand dollars.

Support of convicts.

DEFENSE IN FRENCH SPOILIATION CLAIMS: To enable the Attorney-General to make proper defense for the United States in the matter of the French spoliation claims, five thousand six hundred dollars, to be expended in his discretion.

French spoliation claims. Expenses of defense.

JUDICIAL.

Judicial.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

EXPENSES OF UNITED STATES COURTS: For defraying the expenses of the Supreme Court; of the circuit and district courts of the United States and of the Districts of Columbia and Alaska; of jurors and witnesses; of suits in which the United States is interested; of the prosecution of offenses committed against the United States; of the safe-keeping of prisoners; and of the enforcement of the provisions of title twenty-six of the Revised Statutes, or any acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, namely, those stated in the following itemized list:

Expenses of United States courts.

For payment of the fees and expenses of United States marshals and deputies, six hundred and seventy five thousand dollars.

R. S., Title XXVI.

For payment of United States district attorneys and their assistants, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Marshals and deputies.

For fees of clerks, one hundred and seventy five thousand dollars. But no part of the appropriations under this act shall be used to pay the fees of United States marshals or clerks upon any writ or bench warrant for the arrest of any person or persons who may be indicted by any United States grand jury, or against whom an information may be filed, where such person or persons is or are under a recognizance taken by or before any United States commissioner, or other officer authorized by law to take such recognizance, requiring the appearance of such person or persons before the court in which such indictment is found or information is filed, and when such recognizance has not been forfeited or said defendant is not in default, unless the court in which such indictment or information is pending orders a warrant to issue; nor shall any part of the money appropriated by this act be used in payment of a per diem compensation to any clerk or marshal for attendance in court except for days when business is actually transacted in court, and when

District attorneys and assistants.

Clerks. No fee to be charged where person is under recognizance.

Clerk and marshal to be paid per diem only when court transacts business.

R. S., secs. 583, 584, pp. 102, 103, they attend under sections five hundred and eighty three, five hundred and eighty four, six hundred and seventy one, six hundred and seventy two, and two thousand and thirteen of the Revised Statutes, which fact shall be certified in the approval of their accounts.

R. S., secs. 671, 672, p. 124.

R. S., sec. 2013, p. 354.

United States commissioners, etc.

Jurors.

Witnesses.

Support of prisoners.

Rent.

Bailiffs, criers, etc.

Stenographers to Justices of the Supreme Court.

Court of Claims, clerical service, French spoliation claims.

Legislative.

Botanic garden.

Repairs, etc.

Works of art.

Purchase, etc.

Disbursing officer to be credited disallowed sum.

For fees of United States Commissioners, and justices of the peace acting as United States Commissioners, one hundred thousand dollars.

For fees of jurors, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For fees of witnesses five hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For support of United States prisoners, including necessary clothing and medical aid, two hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For rent of United States court rooms fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of bailiffs and criers; of expenses of district judges who may be sent out of their districts to hold court; of meals for jurors when ordered by court; of compensation for jury commissioners, five dollars per day, not exceeding three days for any one term of court; for stenographic clerk for the Chief Justice and for each associate justice of the Supreme Court, at not exceeding one thousand six hundred dollars each; and for such other miscellaneous expenses as may be authorized by the Attorney-General, including the employment of janitors and watchmen in rooms or buildings rented for the use of courts, interpreters, experts, and stenographers; of furnishing and collecting evidence where the United States is a party in interest, and other miscellaneous expenses, three hundred and fourteen thousand four hundred dollars.

For increased clerical service in the Court of Claims made necessary by business of French spoliation claims, one thousand two hundred dollars.

UNDER LEGISLATIVE.

BOTANIC GARDEN.

For reconstructing with iron ribs greenhouse numbered twelve, for extending heating apparatus and concrete walks, and for general repairs to conservatory and propagating-houses, under the direction of the Joint Library Committee of Congress, five thousand five hundred dollars.

WORKS OF ART.

For the purchase of works of art, and the necessary cleaning and repairing thereof, including new frames, under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress, ten thousand dollars.

And the proper accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized and directed to credit the disbursing officer of the Joint Committee on the Library with the sum heretofore disallowed on his account for "works of art for the Capitol", the same being for the cleaning and repairing of such works of art at the Capitol, one hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents.

PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

Public printing, binding, paper, etc.

For the public printing, for the public binding, and for paper for the public printing including the cost of printing the debates, and proceedings of Congress in the Congressional Record, and for lithographing, mapping, and engraving for both Houses of Congress, the Supreme Court of the United States, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the Court of Claims, the Library of Congress, the Executive Office, and the Departments, including salaries or compensation of all necessary clerks and employees, for labor (by the day, piece, or contract), and for all the necessary materials which may be needed in the prosecution of the work, two million dollars; and from the said sum hereby appropriated printing and binding may be done by the Public Printer to the amounts following, respectively, namely;

For printing and binding for Congress, including the proceedings and debates, nine hundred and ten thousand dollars; and printing and binding for Congress chargeable to this appropriation, when recommended to be done by the Committee on Printing, shall be so recommended in a report containing an estimate of the cost thereof, together with a statement from the Public Printer of the amount and cost of work previously ordered by Congress within the fiscal year for which this appropriation is made (all reserve work shall be bound in sheep); and the heads of the Executive Departments, before transmitting their annual reports to Congress the printing of which is chargeable to this appropriation, shall cause the same to be carefully examined and shall exclude therefrom all matter, including engravings, maps, drawings, and illustrations except such as they shall certify in their letters transmitting such reports to be necessary and to relate entirely to the transaction of public business; for the State Department, fifteen thousand dollars; for the Treasury Department, two hundred and seventy five thousand dollars; for the War Department, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (of which sum twelve thousand dollars shall be for the catalogue of the library of the Surgeon General's Office); for the Navy Department, sixty thousand dollars; for the Interior Department, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars (of which sum ten thousand dollars is appropriated for rebinding tract books for the General Land Office); for the Department of Justice, seven thousand dollars; for the Post-Office Department, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars; for the Agricultural Department, eighteen thousand dollars; for the Supreme Court of the United States, five thousand dollars; for the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, one thousand dollars; for the Court of Claims, fourteen thousand dollars; for the Library of Congress twelve thousand dollars; and for the Executive Office, three thousand dollars. And hereafter the scientific reports known as the monographs and bulletins of the Geological Survey shall not be published until specific and detailed estimates are made therefor, and specific appropriations made in pursuance of such estimates; and no engraving for the annual reports or for such monographs and bulletins, or of illustrations, sections, and maps, shall be done until specific estimates are submitted therefor and specific appropriations made based on such estimates: *Provided*, That these limitations shall not apply to the current fiscal year, nor to any of the reports, mineral resources, monographs, or bulletins that may have been transmitted for publication to the Public Printer prior to the passage of this act: *Provided further*, That all printing and engraving for the Geological Survey, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department, and the Signal Service shall hereafter be estimated for separately and in detail, and appropriated for separately for each of said Bureaus. And no more than an allotment of one-half of the sum hereby appropriated shall be expended in the two first quarters of the fiscal year, and no more than one fourth thereof may be expended in either of the two last quarters of the fiscal year, except that, in addition thereto, in either of said last quarters, the unexpended balances of allotments for preceding quarters may be expended.

Allotment of appropriation.

Monographs, etc., Geological Survey, not to be published until specifically appropriated for.

Proviso.
Not to apply to present fiscal year.

To enable the Public Printer to comply with the provisions of the law granting fifteen days' annual leave to the employees of the Government Printing Office, ninety-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Leave to employees Government Printing Office.

For protection from destruction by fire of the Public Printing Office buildings and property, at Washington, District of Columbia, by the introduction therein of such methods as the Architect of the Capitol and the Public Printer may regard as most efficient for the purpose, eight thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Protection of Printing Office against fire.

Senate.

SENATE.

Boilers.

For extending Senate boiler-vaults and for additional steam-boilers for the same, ten thousand five hundred dollars, the same to be expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

Ventilation of restaurant.

To provide independent ventilating apparatus for the restaurant Kitchen in the Senate wing of the Capitol, one thousand five hundred dollars, the same to be expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

SEC. 2. That the appropriations herein provided for shall take effect from and after July thirty-first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

Approved, August 4, 1886.

August 4, 1886.

CHAP. 903.—An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

Deficiency appropriations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and for other objects hereinafter stated, namely:

Department of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

French and American Claims.
Payment of balance.
Vol. 21, p. 673.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN CLAIMS: For payment of the amount necessary to strike a balance with France, after the payment, under the final award made by the late French and American Claims Commission against the United States, of the claims of French citizens against this Government, under the treaty of January fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, between this country and France, fifteen thousand six hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixteen cents.

Contingent expenses, outstanding accounts.

For contingent expenses Department of State, to pay outstanding accounts, as follows: Washing towels, twenty dollars; accounts of G. G. C. Simmes, thirty-six dollars and twenty-five cents, and George Rynael, two dollars and sixty-five cents; expressage, thirty-two dollars and eighty cents; ice, one hundred and forty-seven dollars and forty-two cents; gas, four dollars and three cents; rent of telephones, eighty-nine dollars and seventy-eight cents; photography, forty-eight dollars and fifty cents; Halifax Morning Herald, twenty-four dollars; Unionist Gazette, Somerville, New Jersey, seventy-eight cents; Washington Post, three dollars; Baltimore Sun, six dollars and sixty cents; National Republican, ninety dollars; A. K. Williams, newspapers, eleven dollars and eighty cents; in all, five hundred and seventeen dollars and sixty-one cents; being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five and for prior years.

Foreign intercourse.

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

Ministers' salaries.
Brown, Shipley & Co.
Balance due.
Henry C. Hall.
Balance due.

SALARIES OF MINISTERS: To pay the balance found due upon the account of Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co. United States bankers at London, for drafts of ministers' salaries paid by them, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty five, twenty-two thousand four hundred and eight dollars and two cents; to pay the balance found due to Henry C. Hall, minister of the United States to the Central American states, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars; to enable the accounting officers to effect a proper settlement of the accounts of certain officers of the United States acting as *chargés d'affaires ad interim*, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and

Chargés d'affaires ad interim.

eighty-five, six thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars and ninety-six cents; to enable the accounting officers to pay the balance due upon the account of Thomas S. Osborn, minister resident and consul-general to Argentine Republic, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, three thousand nine hundred and three dollars and twelve cents; thirty-four thousand seven hundred and sixty-two dollars and ten cents.

Thomas S. Osborn.
Balance due.

SALARIES SECRETARIES OF LEGATION: To pay the balance found due upon the account of Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co., United States bankers at London, for drafts for salaries of secretaries of legation paid by them, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, two thousand eight hundred and forty-seven dollars and seven cents; to pay George O. Foulk, chargé d'affaires ad interim at Seoul, Corea, the amount of protest fees and expenses incurred by him on drafts returned to him on account of the exhaustion of the appropriation for salaries of ministers for fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, against which they were drawn, twenty-four dollars and one cent.

Salaries secretaries of legation.
Brown, Shipley & Co.
Balance due.
George O. Foulk.
Protest fees, etc.

SALARIES INTERPRETERS TO LEGATIONS: To enable the accounting officers to allow and credit John A. Halderman, late minister and consul-general of the United States to Siam, the sum of one hundred and twenty-four dollars and sixty-eight cents, paid by him for salary of interpreter from July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, to December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, before he had received information of the reduction of the appropriations for salary of interpreter to the legation at Bangkok, Siam, from one thousand dollars to five hundred dollars, by the act of July seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-four.

Interpreters to legations.
John A. Halderman.
Reimbursement.

SALARIES OF CHARGES D'AFFAIRES AD INTERIM: To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for salaries of charges d'affaires ad interim, eight thousand one hundred dollars.

Salaries of chargé d'affaires ad interim.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES FOREIGN MISSIONS: To enable the proper accounting officers, without the payment of any money from the Treasury, to settle the accounts of the United States ministers and others on account of the appropriation for "Contingent expenses of foreign missions" for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, by means of utilizing the entire appropriations under that head generally; and, without regard to the division of the amount between specified and unspecified objects, authority is hereby granted for that purpose.

Contingent expenses foreign missions.

To enable the accounting officers, without the payment of any money from the Treasury, to allow and credit Gustavus Goward, secretary of legation of the United States in Japan, the sum of five hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty-five cents, expended by him as bearer of dispatches from Washington to Tokio, Japan, in eighteen hundred and eighty-three, the same having been disallowed in his accounts.

Gustavus Goward.
Credit to.

SALARIES CONSULAR OFFICERS: To enable the accounting officers to allow and credit E. J. Smithers, consul of the United States at Chinkiang, the sum of one thousand and eleven dollars and forty-eight cents, for his salary from July ninth to October twentieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, while acting as United States consul at Tien-Tsin under the direction of the Department of State, the same having been disallowed in his accounts.

Salaries consular officers.
E. J. Smithers.
Credit to.

To enable the accounting officers to pay to John G. Crawford, late consul at Coaticook; Edwin Stevens, late consul at Ningpo; and Fulton Paul, consul-general at Bucharest, the amounts allowed them respectively, under section seventeen hundred and forty of the Revised Statutes of the United States, for transit from their late posts to their residences in the United States, namely: John G. Crawford, from November thirteenth to fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four; Edwin Stevens, from July first to August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five; and Fulton Paul, from July first to August ninth, eighteen hundred and

Transit allowances.
R. S., 1740, p. 310.
John G. Crawford.
Edwin Stevens.
Fulton Paul.

- eighty-five, being deficiencies as follows: For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, ten dollars and eighty-seven cents; for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, seven hundred and ninety-two dollars and thirteen cents; in all, eight hundred and three dollars.
- George P. Pomeroy.** To enable the accounting officers to pay to George P. Pomeroy, late agent and consul-general of the United States at Cairo, Egypt, the amount allowed under section seventeen hundred and forty of the Revised Statutes for his transit from his late post (at Cairo) to his residence in the United States, namely, from July sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, to August ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, four hundred and seventy-five dollars and fifty-four cents.
- Contingent expenses.** **CONTINGENT EXPENSES UNITED STATES CONSULATES:** To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for contingent expenses of United States consulates, forty thousand dollars.
- Settlement of accounts of consular officers.** To enable the accounting officers to effect a proper settlement of the accounts of certain consular officers, including the account of Benjamin S. Parker, late consul at Sherbrooke, for one hundred eighty-six dollars and seventy-one cents, being deficiencies, as follows: For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, thirty-four thousand nine hundred seventy dollars and thirty-five cents; for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-four, two thousand one hundred seventy-four dollars and eighty-seven cents; in all, thirty-seven thousand one hundred forty-five dollars and twenty-two cents.
- Contingent expenses of consular officers.** To enable the accounting officers to effect a proper settlement of the accounts of certain consular officers, being a deficiency in the appropriation for contingent expenses United States consulates for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, four hundred and ninety-two dollars and four cents.
- A. G. Studer.** The accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized to allow in the settlement of the accounts of A. G. Studer, United States consul at Singapore, the sum of two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fourteen cents, expended by him, under the direction of the Secretary of State, in payment of compensation of Alexander Gentle, deputy consul, from January twenty-first, eighteen hundred and eighty, to March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, during the illness of the consul, the same having been disallowed in his accounts.
- F. A. Herbertz.** To enable the accounting officers to effect a proper settlement of the account of F. A. Herbertz, vice-consul of the United States at Cologne, by reimbursing the account of consular fees, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, five hundred dollars.
- Protest, fees, etc.** To reimburse the follow up consular officers the protest fees and expenses incurred by them on drafts returned on account of the exhaustion of the appropriation for contingent expenses United States consulates for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, against which they were drawn, namely: Thomas T. Gamble, United States vice-consul at Auckland, thirteen dollars and sixteen cents; J. C. A. Wingate, United States consul at Foo-Chow, two dollars and seven cents; E. P. Mussey, United States consul at Mahe, Seychelles, two dollars and eighty-seven cents; in all, eighteen dollars and ten cents.
- Thomas T. Gamble.** **SALARIES INTERPRETERS TO CONSULATES:** To reimburse Edwin Stevens, late United States consul at Ningpo, China, amount expended by him for salary of interpreter to that consulate for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred eighty-five, four hundred and eighty dollars.
- J. C. A. Wingate.** To reimburse Alexander C. Jones, late United States consul at Nagasaki, Japan, amount expended by him for salary of interpreter to that consulate for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, five hundred dollars.
- E. P. Mussey.** To reimburse George H. Scidmore, United States vice-consul at Osaka and Hiogo, Japan, amount expended by him while in charge of that consulate for salary of an interpreter, during the month of July, eight-
- Interpreters to consulates.**
- Edwin Stevens.**
- Reimbursement.**
- Alexander C. Jones.**
- Reimbursement.**
- George C. Scidmore.**
- Reimbursement.**

een hundred and eighty-four, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, forty-one dollars and sixty-eight cents.

To reimburse T. McF. Patton, United States consul at Osaka and Hiogo, Japan amount expended by him for salary of interpreter to that consulate for the third quarter of eighteen hundred and eighty-four, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

T. McF. Patton.
Reimbursement.

To reimburse C. C. Andrews, late United States consul-general at Rio de Janeiro, amount expended by him for clerk-hire in excess of the amount allowed by law during the year ending September first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, six hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

C. C. Andrews.
Clerk hire.

BOAT AND CREW FOR CONSULATE: To reimburse T. McF. Patton, United States consul at Osaka and Hiogo, Japan, the amount expended by him for pay of crew and care of consular boat, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, forty-five dollars and eighteen cents.

T. McF. Patton.
To reimburse for boat and crew.

EXPENSES OF PRISONS FOR AMERICAN CONVICTS: To reimburse the following consular officers the difference between the amounts expended by them and the amounts allowed by the accounting officers under the provisions contained in the act of July seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, relating to the expenses of prisons for American convicts, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, as follows: To Julius Stahel, United States consul-general at Shanghai, two hundred and eighty-two dollars and ninety-one cents; to T. McF. Patton, United States consul at Osaka and Hiogo, forty-six dollars and sixty-five cents; in all, three hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty-six cents.

Prisons for American convicts.

Reimbursements.

Julius Stahel.
T. McF. Patton.

RENT OF COURT-HOUSE AND JAIL IN JAPAN: For payment of the annual rental of the court-house and jail at Tokio, Japan, for the year ending March fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, three thousand four hundred dollars.

Rent of court-house and jail, Tokio, Japan.

LOSS ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE, DIPLOMATIC SERVICE: To enable the accounting officers to reimburse appropriations for the diplomatic service, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, the amount of loss on bills of exchange paid from said appropriations, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, one hundred and thirty-five dollars and forty cents.

Loss on bills of exchange.

Diplomatic service.

LOSS ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE, CONSULAR SERVICE: To reimburse Alexander C. Jones, late United States consul at Nagasaki, Japan, the amount paid by him for the loss by exchange on drafts which were returned to him unpaid, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, fifty-five dollars and fifty-two cents.

Consular service.

Alexander C. Jones.

To enable the accounting officers to reimburse appropriations for the consular service, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, the amount of loss on bills of exchange paid from said appropriations, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, one thousand three hundred and eighty-seven dollars and ninety cents.

SALARIES CONSULAR OFFICERS NOT CITIZENS: To meet a deficiency in the salaries of consular officers not citizens of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, four thousand dollars.

Salaries of consular officers not citizens.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Civil Service Commission.

To pay amount found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of contingent expenses, Civil Service Commission, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, seventy-three dollars and sixty-two cents.

Contingent expenses.

Treasury Department.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mints and assay offices.

MINTS AND ASSAY-OFFICES.

Director of the Mint.

Salary.

To pay the Director of the Mint the difference between his salary as fixed by section three hundred and forty-four, Revised Statutes, and the amount appropriated for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, five hundred dollars.

Examining mints, expenses.

For "Examination of Mints," to reimburse the appropriation for expenses incurred by representatives of the Treasurer in examining mints, six hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty cents.

Books, pamphlets and periodicals

For "Books, pamphlets, and periodicals," for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, five dollars and twenty-five cents.

Boisé City.
Wages, &c.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers on account of wages and contingent expenses assay-office at Boisé City, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, thirty-eight dollars and thirty-one cents.

Helena.
Contingent expenses.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers on account of contingent expenses assay-office at Helena, being deficiencies as follows: For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-four, eight dollars and fourteen cents; for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, one hundred twenty dollars and forty-nine cents; in all, one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and sixty-three cents.

Wages.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers on account of wages of workmen, assay-office at Helena, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, four hundred and forty-seven dollars.

Independent Treasury.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

N. W. Spaulding.

Salary as assistant treasurer, San Francisco.

Authority is hereby granted the Secretary of the Treasury to pay from the existing appropriations to N. W. Spaulding, late United States assistant treasurer at San Francisco, his salary as assistant treasurer from May fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, the date his commission expired, to August twentieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, the date he was relieved by his successor, he having performed all the duties of said office for the period named without compensation.

Internal Revenue.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Salaries, expenses, etc.

For payment of amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department on account of salaries and expenses of agents and subordinate officers of internal revenue, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-four, two thousand three hundred dollars and sixty-six cents.

William R. Beatty.

For services as gauger.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay William R. Beatty, of Denver, Colorado, the sum of five hundred and eighty five dollars and eighty-four cents, for services as internal-revenue gauger for Colorado from August first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, to January thirty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, which sum is hereby appropriated for that purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated

Engraving and Printing.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

Certificates of letters patent.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for engraving, printing, and finishing certificates of letters patent, the sum of four hundred and thirty-five dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the unexpended balance of the general appropriation for labor and expenses of engraving and printing for the current year, is hereby authorized to be used for the object herein specified.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

Coast and Geodetic Survey.

For party expenses Coast and Geodetic Survey, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, five hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy cents.

Party expenses.

For furnishing points for State surveys, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, three hundred and fifty dollars and fifty cents.

Points for State surveys.

For general expenses Coast and Geodetic Survey, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, one thousand four hundred and ninety-eight dollars and thirty-three cents.

General expenses.

For expense of lithographing illustrations for the Coast and Geodetic Survey Annual Report, during the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-two, seventy-five dollars.

Lithographing.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.

Pay of assistant custodians and janitors, including all personal services in connection with all public buildings under control of the Treasury Department outside of the District of Columbia, fifty thousand dollars.

Assistant custodians and janitors, etc.

Pay of assistant custodians and janitors, including all personal services in connection with all public buildings under control of the Treasury Department outside of the District of Columbia, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, nineteen thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and twenty-nine cents.

For expense of draping public buildings on the occasion of the death of Ex President Grant, five thousand five hundred and forty-two dollars and sixty-eight cents.

Draping buildings.

For expense of draping public buildings on the occasion of the death of Vice-President Hendricks, five thousand two hundred and seventeen dollars and ninety-six cents.

For expenses of collecting the revenue from customs for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five and prior years, being the expenses for the month of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, as follows: At the port of Boston, thirty-one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven dollars and five cents; New York, two hundred thousand dollars; Philadelphia, nineteen thousand two hundred and six dollars and ninety-six cents; San Francisco, twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and eighty cents; in all, two hundred and seventy-seven thousand three hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-one cents.

Collecting customs revenues, June, 1885.

Boston.
New York.
Philadelphia.
San Francisco.

To pay the amount found due Chester A. Arthur, late collector of customs for the district of New York, on account of expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, nine hundred and seventy-two dollars and twenty-nine cents.

Chester A. Arthur.

Amount due.

For repayment to importers the excess of deposits for unascertained duties, or duties or other moneys paid under protest, including interest and costs in judgment cases, two hundred thousand dollars.

Repayment to importers.

For payment of amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of services necessarily incurred in carrying out the provisions of the act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese, approved May sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two: For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, two hundred and twenty-five dollars and twenty-four cents; for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, four hundred and eighty-four dollars; in all, seven hundred and nine dollars and twenty-four cents.

* Expenses Chinese restriction act.

Vol. 22, p. 59.

To refund to the Baltimore Storage and Lighterage Company the amount collected from said company by the collector of customs at Baltimore, September fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, as alien tonnage dues on the British steamship Craigallion, and covered to the

Baltimore Storage and Lighterage Company.

Refund of tonnage dues.

- Treasury, said due having since been remitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, six hundred and twenty-four dollars.
- George Hall & Co.
Refund of tonnage dues.
To refund to George Hall and Company, of Ogdensburg, New York, the amount collected from said firm by the collector of customs at Oswego, New York, as alien tonnage dues on the sloop William Wheeler, and covered into the Treasury, said dues having since been remitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, three hundred and thirty-nine dollars and ninety cents.
- W. G. Holden.
Informer's fees.
To pay W. G. Holden, inspector of customs at Corpus Christi, Texas, the one-half, due him as informer's fees under section forty-two hundred and thirty-four of the Revised Statutes, of several penalties collected of vessels at that port, and covered into the Treasury, ninety-five dollars.
- J. M. Currie.
Informer's fees.
To pay J. M. Currie the one-half, due him as informer's fees under sections forty-four hundred and ninety-nine and forty-five hundred of the Revised Statutes, of a penalty collected of the owner of the steam-yacht Peanut, at the port of Jacksonville, Florida, and covered into the Treasury, twelve dollars and fifty cents.
- Fish - ponds,
Washington, D. C.
For the maintenance of the United States fish-ponds in Washington and elsewhere, and the distribution of carp and other young fish, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, eight hundred and three dollars and eight cents.
- Fish Commission.
Rent.
For rent of rooms for the United States Fish Commission, and other necessary office expenses, during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, eighteen dollars and sixteen cents.
- A. P. Loud.
Travelling expenses.
To pay the accounts of A. P. Loud, assistant agent at the seal fisheries in Alaska, for travelling expenses, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, two hundred and eighty-two dollars and sixty-six cents.
- George Wardman.
Salary and travelling expenses.
To pay George Wardman, late assistant agent at the seal fisheries in Alaska, salary from date of his removal to date of his arrival home, and traveling expenses incurred by him in proceeding to his home, six hundred and ninety-six dollars and twenty five cents.
- J. H. Moulton.
Salary and travelling expenses.
To pay J. H. Moulton, late assistant agent at the seal fisheries in Alaska, salary from date of his removal to date of his arrival home, eighty-eight dollars and twenty-four cents, and traveling expenses incurred by him in proceeding to his home, one hundred and seventy dollars and eighty-five cents; in all, two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and nine cents, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five.
- William H. Sears.
Balance of judgment against, as collector of customs, San Francisco.
To pay William H. Sears, late collector of customs at San Francisco, California, balance due on a judgment obtained against him in the United States circuit court, district of California, by S. L. Jones and others, for damages on account of his action in taking possession of and preventing the entry for consumption of a cargo of tea imported into San Francisco in August, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, and which had been rejected by the tea-inspector under and in pursuance of the act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, two hundred and eighty-nine dollars and thirty-eight cents.
- Vol. 22, p. 451.
Bee Line Transportation Co.
Refund of fees.
To refund to the Bee-Line Transportation Company of New York City fees and charges exacted for services rendered in documenting barges by the collector of customs at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, in contravention of the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy nine, during the years eighteen hundred and eighty, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and eighteen hundred and eighty-two, two hundred and ninety-seven dollars and forty cents.
- Vol. 21, p. 44.
Antone Salazer.
Refund of proceeds of cattle seized at El Paso.
To refund to Antone Salazer the net proceeds covered into the Treasury of certain cattle seized June twentieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and sold by the collector of customs at El Paso, Texas, for violation of section three thousand and eighty-two, Revised Statutes, the forfeiture having since been remitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, one hundred and thirty-two dollars and ninety-four cents.
- R. S., sec. 3082,
p. 591.

To refund to Thomas Thomas, master and owner of the steam oyster boat J. P. Thomas, so much of a fine incurred under section forty-three hundred and twenty-five of the Revised Statutes as was remitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, but erroneously covered into the Treasury, forty dollars.

Thomas Thomas.
Refund of fine.
R. S., sec., 4325,
p. 836.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the judgment of the circuit court of the United States at New Orleans, Louisiana, rendered June tenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, in the case of Cæsar Gandolfo against George L. Smith, collector of customs at New Orleans, Louisiana, five hundred and fifty-one dollars and sixty-three cents.

Cæsar Gandolfo.
Payment to.

To pay amount found due by the accounting officers to H. B. Geissinger, deputy naval officer, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, two thousand and twenty-four dollars and thirty cents, being the difference between his salary as fixed by section twenty-seven hundred and five, Revised Statutes, and the amount received by him, authority is hereby granted to the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the same from the balance of the appropriation of one hundred and eighty-two thousand four hundred and thirty-two dollars and eighty-two cents made by the act of July seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-four (twenty-third Statutes, page two hundred and fifty-seven), remaining on the books of the Treasury.

H. B. Geissinger.
Payment to.

R. S., sec. 2705,
p. 530.

Vol. 23, p. 257.

To adjust the accounts of Henry W. Hoffman, late collector of customs at Baltimore, Maryland, authority is hereby granted the proper accounting officers to allow a credit of three thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and ninety-eight cents in his accounts, for customs moneys over-deposited in the Treasury by him, and to apply the same to balances due from him to the United States.

Henry W. Hoffman.
Credit in accounts of.

For expense of paving on Locust and Olive streets around the United States custom-house, Saint Louis, Missouri, fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-four, six thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars and thirty-nine cents.

Custom-house,
Saint Louis, Mo.
Paving streets
around.

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the Alamo Cement Company of San Antonio, Texas, for work done and material furnished by said company in constructing a permanent pavement around the United States arsenal in the city of San Antonio, Texas, eight thousand two hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirteen cents.

Alamo Cement
Company.
Payment to.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

To pay Columbus Thomas balance due on contract numbered six hundred and sixty-five, for constructing the seventh precinct police station, one thousand three hundred and sixty dollars and ninety cents; and to pay other outstanding bills on account of purchase of site and erection of the new seventh precinct station, thirty-six dollars and twenty-eight cents; in all, one thousand three hundred and ninety-seven dollars and eighteen cents.

District of Co-
lumbia.

Columbus Thom-
as.
For constructing
police station.

To pay Isaac D. Smead and Company for heating apparatus in the Addison school building, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Isaac D. Smead
& Co.

For contingent expenses assessor's office, being a deficiency for eighteen hundred and eighty-five, thirty-nine dollars and thirty-two cents.

Assessor's office.
Contingencies.

For engineer's office, expenses of office of inspector of gas and meters, being a deficiency for eighteen hundred and eighty-five, one dollar and fifteen cents.

Inspector of
gas and meters.

For District offices and markets, for fuel, ice, gas, repairs, insurance, and general necessary expenses, being a deficiency for eighteen hundred and eighty-five, three hundred and sixty-two dollars and thirty-five cents.

Contingent ex-
penses, District of
Columbia.

For contingent expenses executive office, being a deficiency for eight hundred and eighty-four, forty dollars.

For contingent expenses engineer's office, being a deficiency for eight hundred and eighty-four, four dollars and ten cents.

Repairs to pavements.	For repairs to concrete pavements, being a deficiency of eighteen hundred and eighty-five, twenty-three dollars and ten cents.
Materials.	For materials for permit work, being a deficiency for eighteen hundred and eighty-five, one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and seventy-four cents.
Boundary street sewer.	For Boundary street sewer, being a deficiency for eighteen hundred and eighty-four, forty-four dollars and thirty-six cents.
Repairs, streets, alleys, etc.	For current work of repairs of streets, avenues, and alleys, being a deficiency for eighteen hundred and eighty-five, twenty-two dollars and ninety-eight cents.
	For cleaning and repairing lateral sewers and basins, being a deficiency for eighteen hundred and eighty-five, fifty-three dollars and seventy-eight cents.
Cleaning tidal sewers.	For cleaning tidal sewers, being a deficiency for eighteen hundred and eighty-five, nineteen dollars and sixty-nine cents.
Boundary sewer.	For completion of the boundary sewer, twenty thousand dollars.
Night schools.	To assume the expenses incurred for night schools in the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, six hundred dollars.
School buildings.	For purchase of sites and erection and completion of new school buildings, eight hundred and eighty dollars and thirteen cents.
Rent of school buildings.	For rent of school buildings, being a deficiency for eighteen hundred and eighty-five, three hundred dollars.
Contingent expenses, schools.	For contingent expenses of the public schools, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, two thousand one hundred and eighteen dollars and thirty-three cents.
	For contingent expenses of the public schools, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-three, four dollars and fifty cents.
William Forsyth, survey.	For judicial expenses: To pay William Forsyth fee for survey and plat showing the distance from Mr Gregory's house to the white and colored public schools situate in the subdivision of the Howard University grounds, for use in the suit of Gregory versus School Trustees, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-three, fifteen dollars.
Counsel fees.	For judicial expenses: For counsel fees in defending the District of Columbia against the claims of Samuel Strong in the courts, one thousand dollars.
Advertising bills.	For miscellaneous expenses, being for bills on account of general advertising during the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, one thousand and nine dollars and thirty cents.
Judgments against the District.	For the payment of judgments against the District of Columbia, including interest and costs, sixteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-two dollars and seventy-three cents: <i>Provided</i> , That no judgment shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired.
Education of feeble-minded children.	To enable the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the education of feeble-minded children belonging to the District of Columbia, two thousand five hundred dollars.
	To enable the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the education of feeble-minded children belonging to the District of Columbia, being for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, seven hundred and eight dollars and forty-nine cents.
Rent of school buildings.	For the rent of school buildings in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars.
Increase of amount for school buildings for current year.	That the sum appropriated for the erection of school buildings during the current fiscal year, as appropriated for by the District appropriation act, be increased to seventy-five thousand dollars and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, additional is hereby appropriated for said purpose.
Ante, p. 136.	
Deficiencies to be borne by District and General Government in equal parts.	That one-half of the foregoing amounts to meet deficiencies in the appropriations on account of the District of Columbia shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and one-half from any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

INCREASE OF WATER SUPPLY, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: To enable the Secretary of War to complete the work of increasing the water supply of the city of Washington under the act entitled "An act to increase the water supply of the city of Washington, and for other purposes," approved July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, namely: To complete the reservoir, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars; to complete the tunnel, three hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars; in all, five hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; but the Secretary of War is instructed forthwith, to submit to the Board of Engineers for Fortifications and for River and Harbor Improvements whether any changes are demanded for reasons of safety or economy in the method of lining said tunnel heretofore adopted and pursued, and whether any changes are required in the method of lining and perfecting the reservoir: *Provided*, That said board shall make full report thereon and pending such examination the work shall proceed upon such parts thereof as the Secretary of War shall direct. The work above provided for to be done under the contract heretofore made or by a reletting, as in the discretion of the Secretary of War shall be most promotive of the interest of the Government, and the two sums hereinabove appropriated to be subject to all the provisions and restrictions of the said act of July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and of the act approved July fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, making appropriations for the expenses of the Government of the District of Columbia, as to its apportionment and settlement between the United States and the District of Columbia and the refunding thereof.

Increase of water supply.
Vol. 22, p. 168.

To complete reservoir and tunnel.

Board of Engineers to report whether changes are required.

Proviso.
Work to proceed pending report.
Apportionment between United States and District.
Vol. 22, p. 170.
Vol. 23, p. 132.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury for services rendered on account of contingent expenses War Department, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-four, thirteen dollars and seventy-eight cents.

War Department.

Contingent expenses.

To pay to Lilla M. Pavy, the widow of Doctor Octave Pavy, the balance of pay found due him by the accounting officers of the Treasury, on account of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-four and prior years, two thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine dollars and eleven cents.

Lilla M. Pavy.
Amount due Dr. Octave Pavy.

To enable the Secretary of War to pay, out of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars made by the act approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty two, for payment of awards growing out of the illness and burial of the late President Garfield, to Mrs Blanche W. Woodward, widow of the late Surgeon Joseph J. Woodward, United States Army, for especial and meritorious services rendered by her husband in the last illness of President Garfield, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Blanche W. Woodward.
Amount due the late Surgeon J. J. Woodward for services to President Garfield.
Vol. 22, p. 284.

ARMY AND NAVY HOSPITAL, HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS: For completion of hospital, to put it in proper condition to receive patients, as enumerated in House Executive Document Number Sixty-two, page fifteen, first session Forty-ninth Congress, eight thousand nine hundred and fifty-two dollars.

Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS UNDER CHIEF ENGINEER.

To pay outstanding liability contracted by Colonel A. F. Rockwell, while in charge of public buildings and grounds, under the Chief of Engineers, for putting down and taking up crash, and so forth, at receptions at the Executive Mansion, between January thirteenth and February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, one hundred and thirty-five dollars and fifty cents.

Public buildings and grounds.

Executive Mansion.

**Quartermaster's
Department.**

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Transportation
of clothing and
camp equipage,
etc.

For transportation of the Army, including baggage of the troops, when moving either by land or water; of clothing and camp and garrison equipage from the depots of Philadelphia and Jeffersonville to the several posts and Army depots, and from those depots to the troops in the field; of horse equipments and of subsistence stores from the places of purchase and from the places of delivery, under contract, to such places as the circumstance of the service may require them to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms from the foundries and armories to arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and Army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; the purchase and hire of horses, mules, oxen, and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, and of ships and other sea-going vessels and boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; pay of enlisted men on extra duty driving teams or repairing means of transportation; transportation of funds for the Pay and other disbursing Departments; the expenses of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; for procuring water at such posts as from their situation require it to be brought from a distance; and for clearing roads, and for removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops in the field, being for service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, ninety-five thousand dollars.

Cloth, materials,
manufacture, etc.

For cloth, woollens, materials, and for the manufacture of clothing for the Army; for issue and for sales at cost price, according to the Army regulations; for altering and fitting clothing when necessary; for equipage and for packing, and similar necessities, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, sixty-eight thousand dollars.

Signal Service.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

Allowance for
fuel.

For fuel, authorized allowance for enlisted men at Fort Myer, Virginia, and for various offices at Fort Myer, Virginia, and on United States military telegraph lines, and for sale of the regulation allowance to officers of the Signal Corps and officers doing duty therewith, two thousand nine hundred and forty-six dollars.

Commutation of
fuel.

For commutation of fuel, two hundred dollars.

Extra-duty pay
to enlisted men.

For extra-duty-pay for thirteen enlisted men of the Signal Corps employed at the post of Fort Myer, Virginia, on constant duty for periods of not less than ten days, as follows: One school-teacher, one painter, one engineer, and one plumber, at fifty cents per day each; three teamsters and six laborers, at thirty-five cents per day each, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars and seventy-five cents.

American
Graphic Company,
weather maps.

To pay the American Graphic Company of New York City for making plates and publishing weather maps, during the fiscal years eighteen hundred and eighty-five and eighteen hundred and eighty-six, five thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, the same to be received in full compensation for such work up to the present time; and hereafter none of such work shall be done except under specific appropriations therefor made in advance.

Specific appro-
priations to be nec-
essary hereafter.

**Navy Depart-
ment.**

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Contingent ex-
penses.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of contingent expenses of the Navy Department, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, twenty dollars and sixty-five cents.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of contingent expenses of the Navy Department, being for

the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-four, one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and ninety-six cents.

To pay amount found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the library, Navy Department, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-four and prior years, five hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-nine cents.

Library.

To pay amount found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of miscellaneous expenses Hydrographic Office, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-four, eighty-nine dollars and forty-nine cents.

Hydrographic Office, miscellaneous expenses.

To pay amount found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of contingent and miscellaneous expenses Naval Observatory, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-four, two dollars and thirty-nine cents.

Naval Observatory, miscellaneous and contingent expenses.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Naval establishment.

To pay amount found due by the accounting officers on account of additional pay for previous service of Theo Gotlig, an enlisted man, being for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, one hundred and eighty-nine dollars.

Theo Gotlig. Pay.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers on account of traveling expenses of officers of the Navy traveling under orders, being for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, one hundred and fifteen dollars and twenty-six cents.

Travelling expenses, officers.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers on account of freight, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, seven hundred and one dollars and sixty-eight cents.

Freight.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers on account of freight, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-four, one hundred and ninety dollars and two cents.

To pay amount found due by the accounting officers on account of freight, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-four, one hundred and two dollars and eighty-three cents.

For payment of bills on account of contingent expenses, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, four hundred and seventy dollars and eighteen cents.

Contingent expenses.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers on account of freight, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, six dollars and sixty-one cents.

Freight.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers on account of freight, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-four, two thousand six hundred and five dollars and fifty-four cents.

For payment of bills as follows, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five: June tenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, Old Colony S. B. Co., transportation of enlisted men from New York to Newport, one hundred and twenty-seven dollars; May twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, Old Colony S. B. Co., transportation of enlisted men from New York to Newport, one hundred and sixty-two dollars; June first, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, Pacific Mail S. S. Co., transportation of enlisted men from New York to San Francisco, four hundred and ninety-three dollars and fifty cents; June twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, Pacific Mail S. S. Co., transportation of enlisted men from San Francisco to New York, four thousand nine hundred and thirty-five dollars; April seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, Pacific Mail S. S. Co., transportation of enlisted men from New York to Aspinwall (Panama expedition), one thousand six hundred dollars; May twentieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, Pacific Mail S. S. Co., transportation of enlisted men from Aspinwall to New York (Panama expedition), one thousand one hun-

Transportation of officers and men.

Bureau of Ordnance, contingent expenses.

Freight.

Provisions.

Reimburse a proportion, supplies furnished destitute Americans and foreigners.

Clothing.

Reimburse a proportion, supplies furnished destitute Americans and foreigners.

Small stores.

Reimburse a proportion, supplies furnished destitute Americans and foreigners.

W. H. Dice.

Boxing, etc., Nautical Almanac Office.

Naval Academy.

Board of Visitors, expenses.

Proviso.

Payment for intoxicating liquors forbidden.

Marine Corps.

Samuel I. Gerrish.

Frank Hume.
Rations.

Bureau Medicine and Surgery.
Rations.

Provisions.

Amount due for supplies to Marine Corps, Panama expedition.

C. A. Doyle.

Difference of pay.

dred and seventy dollars; in all, eight thousand four hundred and eighty seven dollars and fifty cents.

To supply a deficiency in the contingent service of the Bureau of Ordnance for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, one thousand three hundred dollars.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers on account of freight, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, six hundred and twelve dollars and forty-four cents.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers on account of freight, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-four, one thousand three hundred and seventy-seven dollars and seventy-five cents.

To reimburse the appropriation "Provisions, Navy," for provisions issued during the first quarter, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, by Paymaster Theo S. Thompson, United States steamer Swatara, to American citizens and foreigners in distress taken on board for transportation to New Orleans, two hundred and fifty-four dollars and seventy-nine cents.

To reimburse the appropriation "Clothing, Navy," for clothing issued during the first quarter, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, by Paymaster Theo S. Thompson, United States steamship Swatara, to American citizens and foreigners in distress taken on board for transportation to New Orleans, one thousand and sixty-eight dollars and ninety-five cents.

To reimburse the appropriation "Small stores, Navy," for small stores issued during the first quarter, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, by Paymaster Theo S. Thompson, United States steamer Swatara, to American citizens and foreigners in distress taken on board for transportation to New Orleans, thirty dollars and twenty-six cents.

For payment to W. H. Dice for boxing and packing instruments for the Nautical Almanac Office, fourteen dollars and fifty-six cents.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

For deficiency in appropriation for expenses of the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy in June, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, three hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-one cents: *Provided*, That no part of this sum, or of any other appropriation by Congress for expenses of the Board of Visitors, shall be used to pay for intoxicating liquors.

MARINE CORPS.

To pay accounts rendered by Samuel I. Gerrish and Frank Hume for rations furnished to marines at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and Mare Island, California, fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, being amount of monthly reservations withheld from bills paid them during the year, two thousand and ninety-four dollars and ninety-two cents.

To pay amount due the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, United States Navy, for rations stopped at the several marine stations on account of naval hospitals during the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, three thousand six hundred dollars and sixty cents.

To reimburse the appropriation "Provisions, Navy," eighteen hundred and eighty-five, the amount found due by the accounting officers for provisions supplied to a detachment of the United States Marine Corps en route to Panama on duty, being for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, six thousand three hundred and ninety-three dollars and forty-two cents.

To pay amount found due by the accounting officers on account of difference of pay to Lieutenant C. A. Doyle, United States Marine Corps, being for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, two dollars and forty cents.

To pay accounts rendered the Quartermaster's Department for hire of quarters, twenty-six dollars and forty cents. Hire of quarters.

To pay accounts rendered for repair of barracks, Boston, Massachusetts, five hundred and twenty-five dollars. Repair of barracks.

To pay accounts on file for "Hire of quarters" for officers serving with troops where there are no public quarters belonging to the Government, and where there are not sufficient quarters possessed by the United States to accommodate them, from July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, to December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, all being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, two thousand three hundred and eighty dollars and eighty cents. Hire of quarters.

To pay accounts rendered the quartermaster's department, Marine Corps, for transportation furnished in connection with United States expedition to the Isthmus of Panama, and also to pay for advertising for recruits, being a deficiency for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, one thousand three hundred and ninety-six dollars and sixty-two cents. Transportation, Panama expedition.

To pay accounts rendered the quartermaster's department, Marine Corps, for gas, water, and so forth, and to pay express charges due United States Army, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, nine hundred and sixty-four dollars and forty-four cents. Gas, water, etc.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers on account of freight and transportation, being for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, three hundred and thirty-four dollars and seven cents. Freight.

To reimburse the appropriation "Small stores" the amount found due by the accounting officers for small stores supplied to a detachment of the United States Marine Corps en route to Panama, on duty, being for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, forty-nine dollars and sixty-three cents. Small stores, Panama expedition.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers on account of freight and transportation, being for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and sixty cents. Freight.

TRANSPORTATION MARINE CORPS.

For payment to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for transportation from New York to Aspinwall and return to New York of the naval force under command of Commander B. W. McCalla, United States Navy, sent to the Isthmus of Panama to enforce the rights of the United States secured by the treaty of eighteen hundred and forty-six with New Granada, United States of Colombia, as follows: Transportation of Marine Corps to Isthmus of Panama. Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

From New York to Aspinwall: Twelve officers, Marine Corps, per City of Para, April third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at twenty dollars each, two hundred and forty dollars; two hundred and two men, Marine Corps, per City of Para, April third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at ten dollars each, two thousand and twenty dollars; fourteen officers, Marine Corps, per Acapulco, April seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at twenty dollars each, two hundred and eighty dollars; two hundred and fifty-nine men, Marine Corps, per Acapulco, April seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at ten dollars each, two thousand five hundred and ninety dollars.

From Aspinwall to New York: Fifteen officers, Marine Corps, per Colon, arrived May sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at twenty dollars each, three hundred dollars; two hundred and forty-nine men, Marine Corps, per Colon, arrived May sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at ten dollars each, two thousand four hundred and ninety dollars; thirteen officers, Marine Corps, per Acapulco, arrived June third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at twenty dollars each,

two hundred and sixty dollars; one hundred and forty-five men, Marine Corps, per Acapulco, arrived June third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at ten dollars each, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars; in all, nine thousand six hundred and thirty dollars.

Miscellaneous,
Navy.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.

Officers' lost
clothing.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers on account of clothing lost by officers on vessels sunk or otherwise destroyed in service, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-four, two hundred and fifty-eight dollars and thirty-three cents.

Clothing and
bedding destroyed
for sanitary pur-
poses.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers on account of clothing and bedding destroyed by order for sanitary purposes, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, eighty-one dollars and seventy-seven cents.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers on account of clothing and bedding destroyed by order for sanitary purposes, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, two hundred and thirty-three dollars and sixty-nine cents.

Benjamin At-
wood, clothing
lost.

To pay to Benjamin Atwood, late an acting master's mate in the United States Navy, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, for reimbursement for clothing lost by him in consequence of the destruction of the Iron Age.

Port Royal Har-
bor, S. C., coal-
shed, etc.

For completing coaling-shed and naval storehouse at Port Royal Harbor, South Carolina, four thousand dollars.

Interior Depart-
ment.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Investigating
pension cases.

For payment of amount found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury for services rendered in the investigation of pension cases, office of Commissioner of Pensions, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-four, one hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy-three cents.

George G. Tar-
bell.
Payment to.

To pay George G. Tarbell in full compensation for costs and charges incurred by him in successfully defending suit brought against him for faithfully certifying as pension examining surgeon to the nature of the disease of an applicant for pension, two hundred and twenty-five dollars and sixty-nine cents.

Examining sur-
geons, fees and ex-
penses.

To provide for the deficiency in appropriation for the payment of fees and expenses of examining surgeons of the United States Pension Office, three hundred and twenty-one thousand six hundred and sixty dollars and sixty-nine cents.

To reimburse the appropriation for the payment of fees and expenses of examining surgeons of the United States Pension Office for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, one hundred and seventy-eight thousand three hundred and thirty-nine dollars and thirty-one cents.

Special examin-
ers, per diem.

To provide for a deficiency in the appropriations for the payment of per diem to special examiners in the Pension Office, for the fiscal years eighteen hundred and eighty-two, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and eighteen hundred and eighty-four, three thousand dollars.

Contingent ex-
penses.

To provide for a deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of contingent expenses Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, being for payment of expenses incurred in fitting up quarters for supervising special examiner, one hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

Photolithograph-
ing, etc., Official
Gazette.

For photolithographing or otherwise producing plates for the Patent Office Official Gazette, five hundred dollars.

Middleton, Lane
& Co., Capitol ter-
race.

For the payment of the amount due Messrs. Middleton, Lane and Company for material and labor furnished for north approach of United States Capitol terrace, as per statement, Executive Document Number

One Hundred and Four, Forty-ninth Congress, first session, two thousand eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and forty-eight cents.

PUBLIC-LANDS SERVICE.

Public lands.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers to William McMicken, surveyor-general of Washington Territory, on account of salaries of his office, being deficiencies as follows: For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, four hundred and ninety-five dollars; for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-four, one thousand and fifty dollars; in all, one thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars.

William McMicken.
Payment to.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers on account of depredations on public timber, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eighty cents.

Timber depredations.

To pay amount found due by the accounting officers to R. A. Johnson, surveyor-general of Arizona, on account of contingent expenses of his office, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-four, twenty-four dollars and seventy cents.

R. A. Johnson.
Payment to.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.

Miscellaneous.

To pay the account of H. L. Pelouze and Son for printing material furnished the Census Bureau in the years eighteen hundred and eighty-three and eighteen hundred and eighty-four, ten dollars and six cents.

H. L. Pelouze,
printing material.

The accounting officers of the Treasury are authorized and directed to credit the accounts of Richard Joseph, late disbursing clerk, Department of the Interior, with the following disbursements, made in good faith and on properly approved vouchers, heretofore disallowed in the settlement of said disbursing clerk's accounts by the late accounting officers of the Treasury, namely:

Richard Joseph.
Credits in accounts of, for:

EXTENSION OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, to Michael Brady, for rent of small building in rear of Government Printing Office, used as a workshop while engaged in the extension of the Printing Office, twenty-five dollars.

Extension Government Printing Office.

ANNUAL REPAIRS UNITED STATES CAPITOL: June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, to Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, for rent of frame building used by the engineer's office, Capitol grounds during the second quarter eighteen hundred and eighty-two, one hundred and twenty dollars.

Annual repairs, Capitol.

SALARIES OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR: June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty, to George W. Evans, extra services, two hundred dollars.

Salaries.

Expenses of the Tenth Census, eleven thousand three hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty-two cents.

Tenth Census.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Indian Affairs.

To pay amount found due the Union Pacific Railway Company for transportation furnished sundry persons traveling under orders in connection with the purchase and inspection of Indian supplies, in July and September, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, as per certificates of Second Comptroller numbered thirty-five hundred and seventy-seven, January thirteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and numbered forty-four hundred and seven, April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-four, three hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eighty-two cents.

Union Pacific Railway Company.
Transportation.

To pay amount found due the Western Union Telegraph Company for transmitting messages for the Indian service to and from the New York warehouse, April to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, as per certificate of Second Comptroller numbered thirty-six hun-

Western Union Telegraph Company.
Telegrams.

dred and ninety, January twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-four, two hundred and ten dollars and twenty-two cents.

Peter C. Barnum. To pay amount found due Peter C. Barnum for services rendered as inspector of clothing at the New York warehouse in January, March, April, and May, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, as per certificate of Second Comptroller numbered forty-one hundred and seventy-eight, March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-four, forty dollars.

Crow Indians. To enable the Secretary of the Interior to make allotments of lands in severalty to the Crow Indians in Montana, as contemplated in the agreement with said Indians made June twelfth, eighteen hundred and eighty, ratified and confirmed by act of Congress approved April eleventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the same to be available until June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

Purchasing supplies, etc. To pay the expenses of purchasing goods and supplies for the Indian service, including rent of warehouses, and pay of necessary employees, advertising at rates not exceeding regular commercial rates, inspection, and all other expenses connected therewith, including telegraphing, five thousand dollars.

Pottawatomie Indians. For this amount to be paid to the Pottawatomie Indians, or expended for their benefit under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, being the difference between the amount paid to said Indians in currency in the years eighteen hundred and sixty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and the sum due in coin, under their treaties of eighteen hundred and eighteen and eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, as required to be ascertained by article nine of the treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, forty-nine thousand three hundred and eighty-two dollars and eight cents; but this provision shall not be held as precedent hereafter for the regulation or decision of any controversy between the Government of the United States and any parties whatsoever.

National Museum.

NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Heating, etc.

For expense of heating, lighting, and electrical and telephonic service, six hundred and thirty-one dollars and sixty-seven cents.

Preserving collections.

Preservation of collections, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one hundred and forty-nine dollars and sixteen cents.

Post-Office Department.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Compensation, postmasters.

COMPENSATION OF POSTMASTERS: For amount retained by postmasters in excess of appropriation, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, two hundred and forty-three thousand eight hundred and forty-eight dollars and ninety-four cents.

Ship, steamboat, and way letters.

SHIP, STEAMBOAT, AND WAY LETTERS: For amount expended by postmasters in excess of appropriation, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, three hundred and one dollars and eleven cents.

Inland mail transportation, railroads.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION: For inland mail transportation by railroads, exclusive of transportation over roads operated, leased, or controlled by the Central Pacific, Union Pacific, Sioux City and Pacific, and Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Companies: To pay amounts found due on account of railroad transportation, one hundred and ten thousand two hundred and seventy-four dollars and eighty-eight cents, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-four; to pay amounts found due on account of railroad transpor-

tation, sixty-four thousand and eighty-six dollars and two cents, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five; for inland mail transportation on railroad routes, four hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-six; in all, five hundred and eighty-nine thousand three hundred and sixty dollars and ninety cents.

The foregoing sums for the postal service shall be payable from the postal revenues of the respective years to which they are properly chargeable. Payable from postal revenues.

To pay the amounts set forth in House Executive Document Two Hundred and Forty-five, first session Forty-ninth Congress, to postmasters, for stationery used during the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-three, one thousand four hundred and seventy-six dollars and thirty-one cents. Stationery.

CLERK-HIRE: To pay E. A. Grant, late postmaster at Fargo, Dakota, for clerk-hire during the fiscal years eighteen hundred and seventy-nine to eighteen hundred and eighty-two, inclusive, six thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars. E. A. Grant.
For clerk-hire.

The Postmaster-General is hereby directed to examine the claim of the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company for carrying the United States mails during the fiscal year ended June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and to report to Congress at its next session the amount of service so rendered and what sums in justice and equity be believed should be paid to said company for said service. U. S. and Brazil Mail Steamship Co.
Claim of, to be examined.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

To pay amount found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of investigating the history of insects injurious to agriculture, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-four, two dollars and eighty-two cents. Department of Agriculture.
Entomological division.

IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS.

For payment of employees for labor performed in the month of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, nine hundred and sixty-nine dollars and ten cents. Employees, improvement of grounds.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

For contingent expenses Department of Justice, as follows: For law and miscellaneous books for library of the Department, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-three, five dollars. Department of Justice.
Contingent expenses.

For law and miscellaneous books for office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, being deficiencies as follows: For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-four, five dollars; for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-three, five dollars; in all, ten dollars. Books.

For miscellaneous expenditures of the Department of Justice, being deficiencies as follows: For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, one thousand four hundred and seventy dollars and ten cents; for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-four, one hundred and thirty-six dollars and fifty-five cents; for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-three, fifty-three dollars and twenty-nine cents; in all, one thousand six hundred and fifty-nine dollars and ninety-four cents. Miscellaneous expenses.

For repairs to elevator and machinery, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, one hundred and forty-six dollars and fifty cents. Repairs.

For the necessary expenses incurred in defending suits against the United States, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, three hundred and ninety dollars and thirty-five cents. Defense of suits against United States.

Judicial.

JUDICIAL.

Marshals' fees,
etc.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF MARSHALS: For fees and expenses of marshals, United States courts twenty thousand dollars

For fees and expenses of marshals, United States courts, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, twenty-four thousand four hundred and forty-seven dollars and forty-seven cents.

For fees and expenses of marshals, United States courts, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-four, ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-three dollars and seventeen cents.

Legal representatives of Thomas Simons.

Payment to.

To enable the Attorney-General to pay to the legal representatives of Thomas Simons for services rendered in the case of the Choctaw Nation of Indians versus the United States, in the Court of Claims, between June third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, two thousand five hundred dollars.

William M. Rush, jr.
Payment to.

To pay William M. Rush, junior, for services rendered as assistant United States attorney for the western district of Missouri from July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, to January thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Clerks' fees.

FEES OF CLERKS: For fees of clerks, United States courts, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, thirty-two thousand and forty-three dollars and fifty-three cents.

Commissioners' fees.

Proviso.
Allowance for issuing writs, etc.

FEES OF COMMISSIONERS: For fees of commissioners, and justices of the peace acting as commissioners, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided,* That for issuing any warrant or writ and for any other necessary service commissioners may be paid the same compensation as is allowed to clerks for like services, but they shall not be entitled to any docket-fees.

For fees of commissioners, and justices of the peace acting as commissioners, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, twenty-four thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-two cents.

Witnesses' fees.

FEES OF WITNESSES: For fees of witnesses, United States courts, fifty thousand dollars.

For fees of witnesses, United States courts, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, four thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

Jurors' fees.

FEES OF JURORS: For fees of jurors, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Rent of court-rooms.

RENT OF UNITED STATES COURT-ROOMS: For rent of United States court-rooms, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, six thousand nine hundred and forty-two dollars and seventy cents.

For rent of United States court-room, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-four, one thousand nine hundred and forty-three dollars.

Miscellaneous expenses.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES: For miscellaneous expenses of United States courts, ten thousand dollars.

Utah.

TERRITORIAL COURTS IN UTAH: For expenses of Territorial courts in Utah, four thousand dollars.

Territorial courts.

For expenses of Territorial courts in Utah, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, two thousand and thirty-three dollars and fifteen cents.

Support of insane convicts.

SUPPORT OF INSANE CONVICTS: To enable the Attorney-General to pay the State Asylum for Insane Criminals at Auburn, New York, for the care and support of United States convicts, seven hundred and seventy-three dollars and twenty-nine cents.

Henry Fink.
Payment to.

To pay Henry Fink, late United States marshal for the eastern district of Wisconsin, amount of judgments for costs recovered of him in the case of the United States versus Christian Sallentine and others, ninety-five dollars and eighty cents.

JUDGMENTS COURT OF CLAIMS.

Judgments
Court of Claims.

For payment of the judgments of the Court of Claims, as follows:

To Edward L. Jordan, one thousand one hundred and forty-five dollars; the New York Consolidated Card Company, four thousand two hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty cents; James H. McLean, one thousand and thirty dollars; Joseph Burnett and Company, one hundred and eighty-three dollars and sixty cents; the World's Dispensary Medical Association, five hundred and thirteen dollars and forty cents; Ray V. Pierce, three hundred and forty-eight dollars; Augustus Vogeler and Company, one thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars and eighty cents; Andrew Dougherty, three thousand eight hundred and forty dollars; Her-mam Tappan, four hundred and forty dollars; Wells, Richardson and Company, two hundred and forty dollars; Andrew S. Lowe, one hundred and twelve dollars and twenty cents; Weeks and Potter, seven hundred and twenty-five dollars; Johnston Holloway and Company, one hundred and sixty-eight dollars; E. W. Hoyt and Company, seven hundred and thirty dollars; Vogeler, Meyer and Company, three hundred and eighty-two dollars and fifty cents; Charles N. Crittenton, three hundred and seventy-five dollars; Russell, Morgan and Company, two hundred and ten dollars; George G. Green, one thousand and ninety-two dollars and twenty-four cents; Joseph H. Schenck and Son, four hundred and twenty dollars; Henry Tetlow and Brother, one hundred and eighty dollars; Hiscox and Company, ninety dollars; D. Ransom, Son and Company, three hundred and fifty-three dollars and sixty cents; the Merchant's Gargling Oil Company, three hundred and sixteen dollars and twenty-one cents; James E. Schwartz and Company, two hundred dollars; the Anglo-American Drug Company, two hundred and twenty dollars; Mette and Kanne, thirty dollars; Calvin E. Hull and Company, forty dollars and eight cents; Thomas J. Husband, one hundred and ninety-one dollars and twenty cents; Doctor D. Jayne and Son, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four dollars and thirty-one cents; Kennedy and Company, two hundred and five dollars and thirty-six cents; Daniel F. Hutchinson, thirty dollars; William Crome-y, executor of John Bull, deceased, three hundred and forty-two dollars; William Bond and Company, one hundred and sixty dollars; Curtis and Brown, Manufacturing Company Limited, forty-six dollars and fifty cents; Jeremiah Curtis and Sons, four hundred and forty dollars; B. Barnwell Sams, administrator, one hundred and eighty-one dollars and sixty-three cents; J. Julius Sams, one hundred and eighty-one dollars and sixty-three cents; George A. Brandreth, executor, two thousand and sixty dollars; William Henry Comstock, one hundred and fifty-two dollars; J. S. Johnson and Company, one hundred and ninety-two dollars; the Rumford Chemical Works, one hundred and ten dollars; Edward E. Bradbury, one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars; Morgan and Maddux, six hundred and fifty dollars; John Conley, five hundred dollars; Francis M. Tanner, survivor of Tanner and Hayes, seven hundred and fifty dollars; Dewitt C. Redgrave, twenty-six dollars and eighty-five cents; the Pacific Railroad, forty-four thousand eight hundred dollars and seventy-four cents; the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, fifty-one thousand three hundred and fifty-one dollars and ninety-one cents; William H. Taylor, one hundred and fifty-two dollars; John H. Wallace, one thousand and thirty-two dollars; William R. Merriam, two thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven dollars and nineteen cents; Benjamin U. Keyser, receiver, eight hundred and five dollars and seventeen cents; David H. Cuthbert, receiver, one hundred and eighty-four dollars and seventy-five cents; Foster L. Balch, receiver, seven hundred and fifty-three dollars and forty-nine cents; Lester S. Willson, receiver, one hundred and forty-two dollars and sixty-three cents; Otis R. Glover, receiver, one thousand and sixty-five dollars and twenty-five cents; C. F. Fleming, five dollars and seventy-one cents; James Adger, forty-five dollars and

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sixty-four cents; Susan D. Adger, forty-seven dollars and ninety-two cents; Jane Adger, thirty-one dollars and ninety-five cents; J. E. Adger, twenty-two dollars and eighty cents; J. B. J. and J. E. Adger, twenty-nine dollars and sixty-seven cents; M. A. Parker, twenty-seven dollars and thirty-nine cents; Robert Adger, sixty-nine dollars and thirty cents; Robert Adger, trustee, two hundred and ninety-six dollars and sixty-six cents; Robert Adger, trustee, forty-one dollars and eight cents; Robert Adger trustee, thirty-one dollars and ninety-five cents; George K. Otis, sixteen thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars and thirty-six cents; Huntington W. Jackson, receiver, six thousand three hundred and sixty-two dollars and eighty-nine cents; James M. Rhett, one hundred and eighteen dollars and thirty-three cents; Lyman B. Perkins, one hundred dollars; Solomon Max and Abraham Hoffheimer, two hundred and eighty-eight dollars; Michael J. Grealish, six hundred dollars; Bowers and Dunham, two hundred and eighty-five dollars; Frederick Brown, one hundred and nineteen dollars and thirty-three cents; the Centaur Company, three hundred and one dollars and fifty cents; Seabury and Johnson, one hundred and sixty-five dollars; the Holman Pad Company, ninety-two dollars and eighty-six cents; David M. Richardson, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; Schmitt and Schmittiel one thousand and fifty-eight dollars and ninety-five cents; Barclay and Company, ninety-four dollars and twenty-five cents; George H. Palmer, two thousand two hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventy-five cents; Ryder, Crounse and Welch, fifty dollars; William B. Gates, executor, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fourteen cents; John A. Jones, two hundred and twenty dollars; Samuel G. Lawton, three hundred and fifty-two dollars and sixty-six cents; Cato Ashe Seabrooke, administrator, two hundred and three dollars and nineteen cents; Van Schaick and Company, six thousand four hundred and thirty-three dollars and forty-nine cents; Annie B. Graham, administratrix, two thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars; Thomas D. Griffin, three hundred and twenty-one dollars and forty-four cents; Daniel Donovan, nine hundred and thirty dollars; William J. Landram, four thousand seven hundred and twenty-four dollars and seventy-eight cents; John F. Henry, Ounan and Company, two hundred and four dollars and seventy-one cents; Jacob C. Harper, one hundred and forty-five dollars; Henry Kettler, one thousand dollars; Joseph Loebr, one thousand and ninety-five dollars; Charles Busch, two hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents; the J. C. Ayer Company, nine hundred and eighteen dollars; L. P. Hall and Company, one hundred and sixty dollars; the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, eighty-two thousand seven hundred and sixty-five dollars and eighty cents; the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company, eleven thousand four hundred and fifty dollars; John Scherling, administrator, ten thousand nine hundred and one dollars and fifty cents; William L. Bryan, eight hundred and six dollars; Edward A. Blount, administrator, nine hundred and sixty-five dollars and forty-three cents; John H. Kimmons, eighty-five dollars; Vileor Vallot, five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and twenty cents; Samuel Patterson, one hundred and fifty-six dollars; Anson C. Merrick, four hundred and thirty-five dollars; J. W. Payne, four hundred and twenty-two dollars; James T. Spann, two hundred dollars; A. J. Perdue, one thousand five hundred and twenty-four dollars; James G. Harrison, forty-six dollars; John S. Fowler, one hundred and twelve dollars; J. W. Burton, three hundred and thirty-two dollars; A. T. Summey, three hundred and sixty-two dollars; John S. Bradford, one thousand two hundred and ninety-four dollars; W. D. McKinstry, one hundred and sixty-eight dollars; Frank Hardin, two hundred and eleven dollars; Samuel B. Crail, one thousand two hundred and eleven dollars; William Paterson, one hundred and thirty-two dollars; J. H. Finks, one hundred and thirty-six dollars; Robert Barber, three thousand one hundred and ninety-one dollars; W. C. Robards, fifty-three dollars; James Brizzolara, three thou-

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sand five hundred and seventy-five dollars; James O. Ladd, four hundred and eighty-eight dollars; Bushrod W. Bell, six hundred dollars; William G. Bogle, three hundred dollars; George M. Bond, three hundred and fifty-seven dollars; Isaac N. Cardozo, nine hundred and thirty dollars; L. Congleton, two hundred and three dollars; William W. Gilbert, two thousand four hundred and seventy-six dollars; Henry D. Fitzgerald, four hundred and fifty dollars; Chester B. Hiusdill, one hundred and nine dollars; Philip A. Hoyne, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars; Henry L. Jeffers, seven hundred and ninety-seven dollars; John D. Jordan, one hundred and ninety-five dollars; Orville D. Laird, one hundred and forty dollars; Eugene O. Locke, fifty-four dollars; E. E. Marvin, one hundred and ninety-three dollars; Stephen C. McCandless, two hundred and seven dollars; Matthew F. Pleasants, one hundred and twenty-eight dollars; M. T. Roberts, two hundred and twenty-five dollars; William E. Singleton, seventy-eight dollars; Samuel Thompson, six hundred and seventy-six dollars; Stephen Wheeler, three thousand nine hundred and seventy-one dollars; A. Winslow, one hundred and seventy-five dollars; Elias S. Falkenburg, one hundred and fifty-six dollars; Joseph M. Stafford, five hundred and thirty dollars; Lafayette Greene, seventy-six dollars; Benjamin L. Benedict, two hundred and seventy-four dollars; Gustave Anderson, one hundred and eighteen dollars; Joseph C. Finnell, one hundred and eleven dollars; H. A. Forney, three hundred and eighty-one dollars; A. M. Gudger, one hundred and seventeen dollars; Barnett Wilson, seven hundred and one dollars; Samuel Levy, one hundred and thirty-six dollars; James Bently, one hundred and forty-seven dollars; Ashley, Wetherbee and Watson, two hundred and eighty-one dollars and seventeen cents; C. Ashworth, one thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars and twenty-eight cents; G. Buckingham, junior, thirty-eight dollars and eighty-eight cents; George and Samuel Brown, four hundred and nineteen dollars and ninety-six cents; George and Samuel Brown and Company, one thousand and eleven dollars and ninety cents; Theo. Berdell, five hundred and fifty-one dollars and one cent; A. Frank and Brother, two hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty-six cents; Dater and Timpson, six hundred and four dollars and ninety-six cents; Gwynne and Day, six hundred and seventy-eight dollars and sixty-four cents; Evans, Wharton and Company, three hundred and fifty-five dollars and seventy cents; L. G. Florance, one hundred and two dollars and twenty-three cents; W. S. Hale and Company, one hundred and fifty dollars and fifty-seven cents; Johnson and Day, four hundred and four dollars and eighty-six cents; Kellogg and Parker, eighty-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents; Lange, Boell and Arming, three hundred and fifty-four dollars and sixty cents; R. L. Livingston, three hundred and twenty-three dollars and thirty-eight cents; Moran and Gould, one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and forty-three cents; Henry Meigs, junior, one hundred and sixty-three dollars and forty-two cents; Henry Meigs, junior, and Smith, eleven dollars and ninety-eight cents; Mason, Cox and Smith, three hundred and twenty-seven dollars and nine cents; Manning and De Forest, four hundred and twenty-five dollars and forty cents; Putnam and Earle, two hundred and fifty-five dollars and sixty-eight cents; N. D. Putnam, one hundred and nineteen dollars and sixty-three cents; William Parker, twenty-nine dollars and seventy-six cents; J. J. Pardee and Company, three hundred and fifty-eight dollars and eighty-two cents; J. D. Prince, five hundred and forty-three dollars and thirty-four cents; Stokes and Saltonstall, one hundred and thirty-four dollars and thirty-five cents; Charles Stokes, one hundred and fifteen dollars and twenty cents; Speyer and Moran, eight hundred and twenty-four dollars and eleven cents; Scranton and Scoville, nine hundred and forty-one dollars and seventeen cents; Smith, Seaver and Bowen, two hundred and forty-three dollars and thirty-one cents; Francis Ringeling, trustee, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four dollars and sixteen cents; Alexander Taylor and Son, two hundred and twenty

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dollars and forty-one cents; Underhill, Haven and Company, five hundred and sixty-five dollars and ninety-four cents; Stewart and Mattison, one hundred and thirty-seven dollars and thirty-three cents; Vaudeventer and Company, one hundred and thirty-one dollars and eighty-six cents; Wittemore and Mott, one hundred and twenty dollars and ten cents; Barney, Raymond and Company, seven hundred and eighty-five dollars and forty-eight cents; John S. Barry and Company, one thousand three hundred and twenty-seven dollars and sixty cents; Day and Morse, four hundred and ninety-one dollars and forty-five cents; William M. Earle, twenty-two dollars and ninety-eight cents; Eames and Moore, one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and ninety-five cents; Fowler, Osgood and Company, four hundred and eighteen dollars and sixty-two cents; Gray, Prince and Company, two thousand six hundred and eighty-seven dollars and thirteen cents; D. C. Hays and Company, three hundred and twenty-one dollars and eight cents; Durant and Earle, three hundred and ninety-two dollars and forty-five cents; De Rose and Tilghman, two hundred and sixty-five dollars and seventy-seven cents; C. F. Davenport, one hundred and nine dollars and seventy-six cents; Derkheim, Cox and Kemeys, eighty-four dollars and sixteen cents; Hoyt and Gardner, eight hundred and forty-seven dollars and ninety-one cents; H. C. Hardy and Son, five hundred and forty-four dollars and nine cents; Kemeys and Cox, one thousand three hundred and eighty-one dollars and twenty-three cents; Jacob Little and Company, two thousand three hundred and eleven dollars and sixty-eight cents; Adam, Kimball and Moore, four hundred and fifty-two dollars and eight cents; J. C. Atterbury, sixty-three dollars and eighty cents; Alley and Lawrence, one thousand two hundred and thirty-seven dollars and twenty-three cents; Robert S. Anderson, sixty-two dollars and seventy-one cents; T. M. Burton and Company, one hundred and ninety-five dollars and forty-nine cents; Beers and Edwards, five hundred and eighty-four dollars and fifty-four cents; Bolles and Company, two hundred and eighty dollars and eighty-four cents; John Bonner and Company, three thousand and four dollars and seventy-seven cents; Britton, Van Vechton and Markham, two hundred and seventy-six dollars and ninety-four cents; Boyd, Falls and Vincent, one hundred and ninety-three dollars and ninety-five cents; Baldwin and Weeks, four thousand two hundred and five dollars and fifty cents; Barnard L. Smyth, two hundred and forty-six dollars and fifty-nine cents; Boyd, Vincent and Company, one thousand and ninety-three dollars and ninety-eight cents; Coleman Benedict, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars and twenty-four cents; Condict, Jennings and Company, one hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty-five cents; Chase, McClure and Company, two hundred and seventy-four dollars and thirty-six cents; Corne and James, four hundred and twenty-one dollars and twenty-seven cents; Davis and Son, three hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-nine cents; Delafield and Fitch, one hundred and ninety-four dollars and sixty-three cents; Dean, McGinnis and Company, eight thousand seven hundred and fifty-three dollars and thirty-eight cents; Decoppet and Tiers, one hundred and ninety-three dollars and eighty-two cents; Domett and Nichols, one thousand and forty-nine dollars and eighty-nine cents; T. F. Durant, seven hundred and seventy-one dollars and five cents; Fanshawe and Milliken, three hundred and eighty dollars; A. Morton Ferris and Brother, two thousand and six dollars and ninety-three cents; Fitch and Company, seven hundred and ninety-two dollars and twenty-seven cents; Fitch and Bowen, three thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and sixty-five cents; Earle and Saltounsfall, thirty-eight dollars and seventy-six cents; Gibson, Beadleston and Company, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine dollars and sixty cents; Gibson, Caranova and Company, two thousand five hundred and fifteen dollars and sixteen cents; David Groesbeck and Company, three thousand three hundred and forty-eight dollars and eighty-two cents; Edward Haight and Com-

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pany, eight hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty-nine cents; B. Hall and Young, fifty-five dollars and ninety-two cents; G. L. and L. Haight, one hundred and fifty-two dollars and sixty-two cents; A. G. Heminway and Company, one hundred and thirteen dollars and seventy-eight cents; H. L. Horton and Company, six hundred and thirty dollars and thirty-one cents; Hone and Nicholas, six hundred and seventy-nine dollars; Hutchinson and Dimmick, one hundred and forty-two dollars and eighty-six cents; Hutchinson and Broas, five hundred and seventy-five dollars and nineteen cents; Jacqueline and Decoppet, seven hundred and sixteen dollars and seventy-five cents; Kissam and Company, three thousand one hundred and seven dollars and forty-nine cents; Latham, Alexander and Company, two hundred and twenty-one dollars and sixty-nine cents; August Limbert, four hundred and ten dollars and seventy-six cents; August Limbert and Company, nine hundred and twenty-one dollars and sixty-four cents; Lockwood and Davenport, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine dollars and twenty-four cents; Maxwell and Graves, one thousand four hundred and fifty-two dollars and sixty-five cents; Meserole and Trumbull, six hundred and twenty-three dollars and ninety-six cents; Mills, Robeson and Smith, two hundred and fifty dollars and seventy-one cents; Miller and Walsh, three hundred dollars and seventy-five cents; William B. Mott and Company, six hundred and eighty-four dollars and thirty-eight cents; W. D. Moore and Company, two hundred and thirty-three dollars and six cents; David M. Morrison, five hundred and sixty-two dollars and eighteen cents; B. Murray, junior, four hundred and eighty-one dollars and sixty-five cents; Osgood Brothers, six thousand and sixty-nine dollars and thirty-five cents; Osborn and Chapin, one thousand three hundred and ninety-eight dollars and seventeen cents; F. P. and H. L. Peck, nine hundred and fifty-five dollars and thirty-four cents; Paulding and Slosson, two hundred and seventy-nine dollars and seven cents; Pearl and Company, one hundred and eighty-eight dollars and fifty-four cents; Puleston, Raymond and Company, two thousand four hundred and ninety dollars and eighty-three cents; E. D. Randolph and Company, ten thousand six hundred and fifty-seven dollars and two cents; Rasmus and Lesignola, two hundred and seventy-one dollars and ten cents; Rollins and Company, three hundred and five dollars and sixty cents; Randall and Weiram, three hundred dollars and sixty cents; Schafer Brothers, one thousand eight hundred and twelve dollars and fifty-three cents; Smith, Randolph and Company, one thousand two hundred and ninety dollars and ninety-eight cents; M. F. Smith and Decoppet, four hundred and sixty dollars and thirty-six cents; D. Henry Smith, five hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty-nine cents; William Alexander Smith and Company, one hundred and ninety dollars and forty-six cents; C. S. Sloane and Company, two thousand seven hundred and eleven dollars and twenty-three cents; Suydam and Vincent, eighty-nine dollars and thirty-three cents; Robert Stuyvesant, eighty-one dollars and sixty-six cents; Stuyvesant and De Wolf, two thousand and fifty-two dollars and nine cents; Sturtevant and Goadby, one hundred and fifteen dollars and thirty-six cents; Stoker, Taylor and Company, two thousand three hundred and forty dollars and seventy-three cents; William and Joseph Taylor, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars and fifty-two cents; Tanner and Company, three thousand one hundred and forty-six dollars and twenty-eight cents; Taintor and Dyett, two hundred and sixty-eight dollars and eighty-seven cents; Towar and Learned, eight hundred and fifty-two dollars and ninety-two cents; Utley and Dougherty, one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and eighty-five cents; J. F. Underhill and Company, eight hundred and eighty-three dollars and fifty-two cents; Van Vechten and Moore, eighty-six dollars and ninety-seven cents; Henry T. Verbaven and Company, eight hundred and seventy-one dollars and two cents; Francis T. Walker, four hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy-three cents; Weston and

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De Billier, three hundred and five dollars and ninety-three cents; Wheeler and Peters, two thousand one hundred and forty-four dollars and forty-nine cents; W. G. Wiley and Company, nine hundred and forty-two dollars and sixty-one cents; William H. Whittingham, nine hundred and ninety-five dollars and forty-five cents; W. G. Wiley, one hundred and forty-four dollars and thirty-eight cents; C. E. Wood, four hundred and eighty dollars and eighty-five cents; Wollberg and Company, three hundred and eighty-one dollars and eighty-eight cents; Wood and Davis, three hundred and seventy-two dollars and ninety-three cents; A. Wolff, junior, and Company, one thousand nine hundred and ninety-three dollars and thirty cents; W. E. Young, one hundred and twenty-one dollars and sixty-five cents; Thomas N. Cooper, two thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars and thirty-two cents; John Paul Jones, administrator, eighty-one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; Henry R. Philbrick, two hundred and fourteen dollars and eighty-eight cents; Lenoir M. Erwin, four hundred and two dollars; Marion Erwin, two hundred and thirty-three dollars; Edward C. Wade, one hundred and seventy-nine dollars; Richard D. Locke, one hundred and forty-nine dollars; Maner L. Wade, seventy-nine dollars; Samuel M. Griffin, forty dollars; John M. Allred, three hundred and forty-five dollars; James D. Brady, two hundred and ninety-five dollars and eighty-three cents; John E. Blaine, two thousand two hundred and eighty-three dollars and forty-three cents; Culver Barcalow, three thousand five hundred and seventy-seven dollars and sixty-eight cents; Ellery M. Brayton, one thousand and three dollars and seventy-four cents; James C. Brown, two hundred and thirty-six dollars and eighty-three cents; Beverly B. Botts, three thousand and twenty dollars and seventy-three cents; George W. Brown, five hundred and thirty-four dollars and eighty-two cents; Webster Bruce, one thousand and fifty-five dollars and fifty-nine cents; Ann Bruce, administratrix, three hundred and eight dollars and sixteen cents; William W. Bruner, administrator, one thousand two hundred and thirty-six dollars and seven cents; Alonzo B. Carroll, two hundred and twenty-nine dollars and twenty-nine cents; Andrew Clark, one thousand four hundred and forty-two dollars and thirty cents; John C. Carpenter, five hundred and seventy-nine dollars and twenty-seven cents; Edward H. Chase, two hundred and seventy-one dollars and forty-nine cents; John A. J. Creswell, administrator, four hundred and eight dollars and seventy-five cents; Henry M. Cooper, five hundred and fifty-eight dollars and eight cents; Lucien B. Crooker, three hundred and fifty-one dollars and eleven cents; Charles C. Dame, nine hundred and seventeen dollars and ten cents; Philip Doppler, nine hundred dollars and thirty-six cents; George P. Dunham, one thousand four hundred and seventy-two dollars and three cents; Isaac H. Duval, one thousand two hundred and eighty-two dollars and sixty-one cents; Sewall S. Farwell, six hundred and fifty-one dollars and fifteen cents; Amos L. Frost, two thousand one hundred and eighty-five dollars and fifty-seven cents; John W. Green, one thousand one hundred and thirty-two dollars and ninety cents; David F. Hollister, seven hundred and fifty-nine dollars and thirty-three cents; Samuel M. Jackson, two hundred and ninety-five dollars and eighty-nine cents; Walter H. Johnson, three thousand and eighty-six dollars and eighty-five cents; John N. Knapp, four hundred and ninety-six dollars and twenty-one cents; Robert P. Kennedy, two thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine dollars and twenty-two cents; John F. Kümmler, eight hundred and seventy-three dollars and ninety-eight cents; James M. Melton, one thousand three hundred and sixty-three dollars and forty-eight cents; John J. Mott, two thousand six hundred and fifty-eight dollars and seventy-four cents; Charles W. Pavay, one thousand one hundred and forty-seven dollars and twenty-four cents; Jewett Palmer, two hundred and forty-four dollars and thirty-nine cents; Francis H. Pierpont, one thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars and thirty-eight cents; James Pursell, two thousand seven hundred and

eighty-three dollars and forty-one cents; Worthy S. Streater, five hundred and sixty one dollars and eight cents; Lampson P. Sherman, seven hundred and fifty-three dollars and fifteen cents; David A. Stewart, sixty-one dollars and fifty-two cents; Edward G. Selden, administrator, two thousand six hundred and twenty-three dollars and sixty-four cents; Moses D. Stivers, eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-two cents; Edward Scull, one thousand five hundred and fifty-five dollars and eighty-five cents; James Stuart, administrator, one thousand five hundred dollars; John M. Sullivan, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; William P. Tatem, two thousand one hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-eight cents; Edward R. Tinker, two thousand three hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty-two cents; William Umbdenstock, seventy-one dollars and twenty-one cents; J. T. Valentine, one thousand two hundred and fifty-three dollars and fifty cents; James C. Veatch, one thousand five hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-seven cents; Edward C. Wade, eighty-two dollars and forty-three cents; Charles C. Walcutt, two thousand four hundred and ninety-one dollars and ninety-five cents; Edward Wheeler, four hundred and eighty-seven dollars and thirty-eight cents; William H. Wheeler, nine hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighty-six cents; Jonathan C. Willis, six hundred and eighty-eight dollars and twenty cents; Elihu A. White, three hundred and sixty-two dollars and forty-six cents; William M. Woodcock, one thousand and twenty-one dollars and ten cents; Andrew H. Young, five hundred and twenty-nine dollars and ninety-four cents; Bettie N. Young, administratrix, four hundred and forty-nine dollars and eighty-four cents; Alfred Hobbs, one thousand three hundred and seventy-two dollars; J. W. Beck, six hundred and forty-six dollars; William Wright, three hundred and sixty-one dollars; A. E. Buck, one hundred and thirty-two dollars; William C. Wells, three hundred and forty-eight dollars; James H. Bone, one thousand three hundred and eighty-two dollars; F. W. Giraud, one hundred and thirty-nine dollars; Thomas S. Atkins, one hundred and nine dollars; George Patterson, twenty-one dollars; A. J. Perdue, six hundred and ninety-three dollars; John L. Thornley, five hundred and fifty dollars; E. M. Seabrook, one hundred and fifty-two dollars; S. Rodmond Smith, one hundred and one dollars; Aaron Collins, one thousand one hundred and sixty eight dollars; James A. Bledsoe, one hundred and seventy-two dollars; John M. Langston, seven thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents; Henrietta M. Paynter, two hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty-one cents; John C. Cooper, three hundred and ninety-one dollars and forty-five cents; John T. Patterson, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars; Scarborough A. Norris, one hundred and thirty dollars; Alfred T. Dillard, four hundred and seven dollars; John W. Calder, one hundred and nineteen dollars; Mervin B. Converse, forty dollars; Joseph M. Stafford, one thousand and fifty dollars; Charles Brietz, one hundred and eighty-seven dollars; Charles H. Bill, two hundred and sixty-five dollars; Paul Raviesies, one hundred and twenty-eight dollars; Robert Barber, five hundred and sixty-three dollars and ninety cents; John R. Carey, one hundred and twenty-four dollars; John T. Green, one hundred and six dollars; Hugh C. Hamilton, sixty-two dollars; John C. Moore, seven hundred and twenty-seven dollars; A. W. McCullough, five hundred and thirty-two dollars; J. C. Wilson, one hundred and seventy dollars; John H. Wallace, eight hundred and three dollars; John G. White, administrator, seven hundred and thirty-six dollars; Lamar C. Quintero, administrator, one thousand six hundred and eighty-nine dollars; William G. Lane, two thousand four hundred and eighteen dollars; William H. Hunter, eight hundred and seventy-two dollars; John J. Allen, six thousand nine hundred and sixty-two dollars; Edward M. Rand, six hundred and forty-five dollars; Sarah E. Ramsay and Anna E. Wagner, one thousand seven hundred dollars; Bernard Zwart, forty-nine dollars; Joseph Ricketts, four hundred and forty dollars; Henry L. Carroll, six hundred and forty-seven dollars; Washington P. Parker,

Judgments
Court of Claims—
Continued.

two hundred and twenty-three dollars; Chancellor Hartson, eight hundred and forty-four dollars and forty-five cents; R. D. Frayser, administrator, three hundred and sixty-six dollars and forty-four cents; John S. Toof, administrator, four hundred and thirteen dollars and seven cents; John M. Landon, one thousand three hundred and twenty-seven dollars; James O. Ladd, one hundred and twenty dollars; James A. Murray, eight hundred and ninety-eight dollars; William A. Rose, ninety dollars; James C. Saunders, one thousand six hundred and twenty-seven dollars; Henry E. Young, administrator, two hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty cents; Charles E. Coffin, administrator, two hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty cents; Robert W. Shand, administrator, two hundred and sixty-two dollars and thirty-one cents; Robert W. Shand, trustee, one dollar and twenty-nine cents; William W. Brown, three hundred and nine dollars; Thomas F. Bowman, five hundred and fifty-one dollars; Hostetter and Smith, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-one dollars; Samuel Henry, five hundred and sixteen dollars; John M. Allred, one hundred and fifty-six dollars; John L. Conley, nine hundred and five dollars; W. C. Smith, eight hundred and eighty-seven dollars; L. G. Pirkle, six hundred and fifteen dollars; John Graves, four hundred and twenty-eight dollars; James G. Hawthorne, one thousand four hundred and twenty-four dollars; Will Haight, five hundred and four dollars; A. W. Caldwell, two hundred and ninety-seven dollars; Orlando McOlenon, eight hundred and thirty-one dollars; Cadwallader J. Pride, two hundred and twenty-five dollars; Matthew R. Cullen, three hundred and ten dollars; Joseph Clark, fifty-two dollars; Isaac Beckett, one hundred and ninety dollars; Michael A. McGowan, four thousand four hundred and forty-four dollars and thirty-eight cents; Paul Ravesies, one thousand and seventy dollars; Charles L. Adams, seven hundred and thirty-seven dollars; Isaac N. Cardozo, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars; Charles M. Denuison, two hundred and five dollars; William W. Gilbert, three hundred and sixty-five dollars; Charles B. Faris, one thousand four hundred and fifty-nine dollars; E. B. Harrison, nine hundred and sixty-six dollars; Abner Hazeltine, three hundred and seventy-seven dollars; James A. Murray, seven hundred and twenty-five dollars; Mark McDonough, five hundred and four dollars; A. Q. Moore, fifty-three dollars; C. W. Nottingham, ninety-three dollars; John E. Pound, six hundred and thirty-three dollars; Stephen Roberts, three hundred and forty-seven dollars; Gustavus A. Scroggs, two hundred and eighty-two dollars; J. A. Thoru, six hundred and nine dollars; Joseph Ricketts, two hundred and fifty-five dollars; George L. Douglass, three hundred and twenty-eight dollars and thirty-five cents; Anne H. Elliott, five hundred and five dollars and ninety-three cents, and Emily Elliott, five hundred and five dollars and ninety-three cents: John I. Brown and Sons, four hundred and forty-five dollars; John Bond, seventy-two dollars and twenty-seven cents; in all, six hundred and eighty-three thousand seven hundred and forty-four dollars and forty-nine cents; together with a further sum sufficient to pay the interest on the judgments in favor of the said Edward L. Jordan, John H. Wallace, William J. Landram, and John M. Langston, respectively, under section one thousand and ninety of the Revised Statutes, from the date of presentation for payment until paid, at five per centum per annum: *Provided*, That none of the judgments herein provided for shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired.

Albert Grant.
Payment of interest on judgment of Court of Claims.

To pay Albert Grant for interest, at five per centum per annum, on judgment of Court of Claims for fourteen thousand and sixteen dollars and twenty-nine cents, from January seventeenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, the date the original transcript was filed with the Secretary of the Treasury, until paid, a sufficient sum to pay the same, the principal of the judgment having been appropriated for by the act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for eight-

een hundred and eighty-four, and for other purposes, approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-four.

For payment of judgments and awards recovered against the United States reported by the Attorney General under the provisions of chapter three hundred and fifty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-five, approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, Executive Document (first session Forty-ninth Congress) Number Two Hundred and Seven, as follows: To pay Augustus G. Ruggles amount of judgment recovered by him against the United States for damages and costs, twenty-two thousand two hundred and eighty-seven dollars and six cents; to pay James K. Pumpelly, Edwin C. Gray, and Frank L. Jones, as administrator of the estate of George J. Pumpelly, deceased, amount of judgment recovered by them against the United States, December thirteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, ten thousand one hundred and sixty-four dollars and fifty-seven cents; to pay John S. McDonald amount awarded him against the United States, November thirteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, for flowage of lands by reason of Government dams at Menasha, Wisconsin, seventeen thousand five hundred and eighty-seven dollars and seventy-three cents; to pay Peter Armond amount awarded him against the United States, November thirteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, for flowage of lands by reason of Government dams at Menasha, Wisconsin, two hundred and sixty-eight dollars and eighty cents; to pay Fisher Jewson amount awarded him against the United States, November thirteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, for flowage of lands by reason of Government dams at Menasha, Wisconsin, three hundred and eighty-four dollars; to pay Richard Jewson and Richard Jewson, junior, amount awarded therein against the United States, November thirteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, for flowage of lands by reason of Government dams at Menasha, Wisconsin, six hundred and fourteen dollars; to pay J. D. Bnd amount awarded him against the United States, October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, for flowage of lands by reason of Government dams at Menasha, Wisconsin, four hundred and fifty dollars.

For payment of unappealed awards and judgments rendered against the United States for flowage damages caused by the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, in the State of Wisconsin, as follows: William H. Jenkins, nine hundred and sixty dollars; Charles Miller, four hundred dollars; George H. Mansur, seven hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents; Edley Payne, one thousand one hundred dollars; Peter Grattan, seven hundred and five dollars; John N. Kid, nine hundred dollars; Kate Jenkins, two hundred dollars; William Clements, three hundred and ten dollars; Frank Walker, four hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty cents; L. H. Eaton, six hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents; Tilley Walker, five hundred dollars; Tertullius Spaulding, nine hundred and ten dollars; E. P. and William Sill, four hundred and thirty dollars; William Sill, seven hundred and sixty dollars; Amos D. Page, seven hundred and sixty dollars; Patrick Hussey, thirty dollars; Joseph Strobe, nine hundred and sixty dollars; R. J. Radick, one hundred and thirty-five dollars; Samuel Neff, four hundred and fifty-five dollars; Patrick Morrissey, executor of the last will and testament of Patrick Hayes, deceased, two hundred and sixty-five dollars; J. A. Sanford, two hundred and fifty dollars; George Allanson, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; Michael Clarey, two hundred and thirty dollars; Helen B. Chapman, nine hundred and forty dollars; Andrew Frederickson, nine hundred and five dollars; J. H. Porter, one thousand one hundred and eighty-five dollars; Gustave Ehrlich, one hundred and thirty-five dollars; Dennis Cushing, three hundred and seventy dollars; John Cushing, five hundred dollars; James Durick, one hundred dollars; William Cushing, two hundred and ninety dollars; William Geary, two hundred and eighty dollars; Oliver Dempsey, two hundred dollars; Catherine Cavanaugh,

Payment of judgments, etc., on account of overflowed lands, by reason of Government dam at Menasha, Wis.

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Judgments against United States for damages caused by improvement of Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.

Judgments
against United
States for dam-
ages caused by im-
provement of Fox
and Wisconsin
Rivers—Cont'd.

three hundred dollars; James Durick, four hundred and twenty dollars; John F. Seymour, two hundred dollars; W. M. Sinclair, one hundred dollars; costs on appeal to superior court, one hundred and fourteen dollars and sixty-five cents; M. Aukland, eighty dollars; Aaron Walker, two hundred dollars; Jane J. Thomas, administratrix of the estate of Thomas J. Thomas, two hundred dollars; August Frohne, one hundred and fifty dollars; W. R. and J. M. Edwards, one hundred dollars; Henry Floyd, one hundred and forty dollars; Martha Hanson, eighty dollars; Robert Edwards, two hundred dollars; F. Chamberlain, fifteen dollars; Cornelius Spoor, thirty dollars and twelve cents; Wesley Horton, twenty-eight dollars and ten cents; Frederick Bandt, one hundred and forty-five dollars; William Page, one hundred and fifty dollars; August Zulk, one hundred dollars; Anton Rumpfer and August Zelmér, thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents; Martin Matz, three hundred dollars; John Karou, one hundred and thirty dollars; Martin Tinde, seventy-five dollars; Julius Liebig, one hundred and sixty dollars; Louis Kranz, seventy-five dollars; Herman Esmer, fifty dollars; August Swanke, two hundred dollars; John Hursley, Fred Radtkin, and Martin Radkie, one hundred dollars; William Spooner, one hundred dollars; Franz Zuilki, one hundred dollars; Juliana Countryman, two hundred dollars; Joseph Guderski, twenty dollars; Frederick Boick, one hundred and eighty dollars; William Fuchs, seventy-five dollars; John O. Borst, one hundred and seventy-five dollars; S. A. Hake, twenty-five dollars; Ephraim Mueller, two hundred and fifty dollars; August Behm, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; G. H. Behm, sixty-five dollars; Caroline Fuller, sixty-five dollars; Ernest Lambrecht, one hundred dollars; John Larson, two hundred and twenty-five dollars; Christian Temple, two hundred and thirty-three dollars; S. Y. Judd, five hundred dollars; Elizabeth Owens, three hundred dollars; Henry Talbe and Ferdinand Retz, appealed, two hundred and fifty dollars; John Jones, three hundred and fifty dollars; John Michaels, one hundred and twenty-four dollars; D. S. Kissam, four hundred and fifty dollars; Julia Hopp, one hundred dollars; Adam McKittrick, four hundred dollars; James Lynch, three hundred dollars; Ernest Liebenhauer, three hundred dollars; John B. Wyso, one hundred dollars; William McClelland, fifty dollars; William Zanto, two hundred dollars; Michael Glyun, seventy-five dollars; Hollis Stedman, fifty dollars; J. J. Keen, one hundred dollars; Datis E. Lewis, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; Alonzo D. Payne, two hundred dollars; Francis L. Smith, Erastus H. Payne, and Horace D. Smith, two hundred and sixty dollars; Amos C. Brown and Lucy Brown, one hundred and seventy-five dollars; William Stewart, one hundred and twenty dollars; Joseph M. Hodgkins and Samuel C. Hall, twenty dollars; John McClelland, fifty dollars; Henry Falbe, or Phelps, fifty dollars; Tracy W. Lewis, seventy dollars; O. A. Peck, two hundred dollars; E. H. Payne and Sarah E. Rigley, eighty dollars; W. J. Middleton, one hundred and fifty dollars; Vincent S. Sawinski, fifty dollars; John Rude, eighty dollars; Hugh Lynch, fifty dollars; William Gordon, two hundred dollars; Thomas J. Dewey, one hundred and fifty dollars; Amanda A. Bugh, one hundred and fifty dollars; Henry Basing, one hundred dollars; Ferdinand Marion, one hundred and fifty dollars; N. M. Dodson, one hundred and fifty dollars and ninety cents; George Fitch and D. W. C. Palmeter, seventy-five dollars; Mrs T. W. Marsh, seventy-five dollars; Gustave Raasch, sixty dollars; W. J. Frank, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; Edward Teske and Gustave Teske, one hundred and seventy-five dollars; De Los Maxon, one hundred dollars; Joseph Melodzek, two hundred and five dollars; Lea Kennan, nine hundred and twelve dollars; Charles H. Kempley, five hundred and ninety-five dollars and twenty-five cents; Anna Eliza Page and Margaret Jane Page, six hundred dollars; John Roger, three hundred and thirty-eight dollars and fifty cents; Edward McCaffery and Asiel Waldo, two hundred and sixty-three dollars and twenty cents; Abraham Seaman, six hundred and forty-three dollars

and fifty-four cents; Samuel Phoenix, three hundred and fourteen dollars and fifty cents; Harriet B. Cramer, fifty-three dollars and four cents; Isaac Pickering, one hundred and eighteen dollars and sixty-six cents; Jane Pickering, one hundred and seven dollars and twenty-seven cents; F. B. Hawes, four hundred and thirty dollars and thirty-five cents; Lyman R. Slade, one hundred and twenty-six dollars and ninety-nine cents; A. W. Whitson and T. Whitson, two hundred and ninety dollars and seventy cents; Charles Metcalf, four hundred and six dollars and thirteen cents; Elizabeth Morris, sixty-five dollars; Margaret Bohner, Theodore Bohner, and Frank Bohner, three hundred and ninety-two dollars and thirty cents; Spencer A. Pease, three hundred and seventy-five dollars; Henry W. Rockafellow, one hundred and forty-eight dollars and sixty cents; John and Richard Mee and F. A. Kendall, two hundred and forty-one dollars and sixty cents; C. C. Mathers, three hundred and thirty-two dollars and twenty-five cents; Eli McNutt, Hiram McNutt, and Angelina Waldo, nine hundred and two dollars and sixty-two cents; J. H. Merritt, four hundred and thirty-four dollars and twenty-five cents; William Hartwig, fifty dollars; John McNab, three hundred and thirty-four dollars and thirty-five cents; Mary A. Leach, one hundred and fifty dollars and forty cents; Robert Weir, six hundred and twenty-six dollars and seventy cents; Matthew Spain, fifty dollars; Wilhelmina Retz, seventy-five dollars; Andrew Kewitz, one hundred dollars; G. Liebenbauer, two hundred dollars; David Evans, five hundred dollars; Frederick Hault, two hundred and forty dollars; and a sufficient sum in addition thereto as may be necessary to pay the interest on the judgments and awards as above provided is hereby appropriated.

Judgments against United States for damages caused by improvement of Fox and Wisconsin Rivers—Cont'd.

SENATE.

Senate.

To pay Mrs Eliza C. Hendricks, widow of Honorable Thomas A. Hendricks, late Vice-President of the United States, eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, being a sum equal to one year's salary for the unexpired term of his service and the allowances of a member of Congress for mileage and stationery.

Widow of Vice-President Thomas A. Hendricks.
Payment to.

To enable the Secretary of the Senate to pay to Mary C. Miller, widow of Honorable John F. Miller, late a Senator from the State of California, deceased, the amount of compensation as a Senator from March ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, to March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven inclusive, four thousand nine hundred and thirty-one dollars and fifty cents.

Widow of Senator John F. Miller.
Payment to.

For folding documents, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Folding.

For furniture and repairs of furniture, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Furniture and repairs.

For horses and wagons, one thousand two hundred and fifty-three dollars and thirty-five cents.

Horses and wagons.

For horses and wagons, fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, eleven dollars and fifty cents.

For fuel for heating apparatus, fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, twenty dollars and seventy-seven cents.

Fuel.

For miscellaneous items, seventeen thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous items.

To pay W. P. Canaday, Sergeant at-Arms of the United States Senate, for hire of horse and wagon for his use from December nineteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, inclusive, at six hundred dollars per annum, nine hundred and twenty-one dollars and twenty cents.

W. P. Canaday.
Payment for hire of horse and wagon.

To enable the Secretary of the Senate to pay Charles B. Reade, clerk of the Committee on Rules of the Senate, for preparing, under resolutions of the Senate of July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and April first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, three editions of the Senate Manual, one thousand dollars.

Charles B. Reade.
For preparing Senate Manual.

Payment to special policemen, Mar. 3-5, 1885. To enable the Secretary of the Senate to pay to the following persons, namely: J. O. Witel, M. Rea, J. T. Johnson, P. P. Finigan, S. C. Wailes, Jed Gittings, W. J. Johnson, V. B. Sharpe, E. T. Bynum, N. J. Coffin, Alex Green, J. E. Clifford, C. F. Holbrook, R. L. Cooper, G. W. Price, J. H. Davis, J. W. Pettit, J. H. Houston, Asa Gardner, Asa P. Barker, and J. W. Hayward, the sum of nine dollars each, being the amount due them for services rendered as special policemen on the third, fourth, and fifth days of March, eighteen hundred and eighty-five; in all, one hundred and eighty-nine dollars.

Christopher Phillips. Payment to. To enable the Secretary of the Senate to pay Christopher Phillips for services rendered by him to the Senate, under employment of the Sergeant-at-Arms, from November the tenth to December the first, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, in pursuance of the resolution of the Senate of March the third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, forty-one dollars.

Beverly Hudnell. Payment to. To enable the Secretary of the Senate to pay Beverly Hudnell for services as laborer in the Senate from the fifteenth day of May to the thirty-first of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, one hundred and forty-five dollars.

William M. Olin. Payment to. That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay William M. Olin, the difference between the amount of compensation received by him as an employee of the government and the salary of clerk to the Committee on Indian Affairs from the sixteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, to the twenty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, out of the appropriation for salaries of officers, clerks, messengers, and others, Senate, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

Joint Commission on the scientific bureaus. Payment of expenses. R. S., 1765, p. 314. Vol. 18, p. 109. To enable the Secretary of the Senate to pay for clerical and stenographic services and other expenses of the Joint Commission to Consider the Organizations of the Signal Service, Geological Survey, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight dollars; the accounts for said services and expenses to be paid on vouchers audited and approved by the chairman of said Joint Commission, and to the persons who have rendered the services, notwithstanding section seventeen hundred and sixty-five of the Revised Statutes, or section three of the act of June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, chapter three hundred and twenty-eight.

House of Representatives.

E. B. Wade. Payment to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

To pay E. B. Wade the difference between the pay received by him and the salary of reading clerk from May twenty-seventh to June fourteenth, one hundred and five dollars.

Allowances in contested election cases.

For allowance to the following contestants and contestees in full of expenses incurred by them in contested-election cases: To H. A. Herbert, five hundred and one dollars and seventy-five cents; A. C. Davidson, two hundred dollars; J. B. Weaver, two thousand dollars; Frank T. Campbell, two thousand dollars; Frank H. Hurd, two thousand dollars; Jacob Romeis, two thousand dollars; Meridith H. Kidd, two thousand dollars; George W. Steele, two thousand dollars; Barclay Henley, J. A. Louttit, Joseph McKenna, William W. Morrow, C. N. Felton, H. H. Markham, six hundred and fifty dollars; and to the widow of J. C. Holmes, a contestant for the seat from the eighth district of Iowa in the Forty-sixth Congress, one thousand dollars; in all, fourteen thousand three hundred and fifty-one dollars and seventy five cents.

Thomas Bell. Payment to.

To reimburse Thomas Bell for expenses incurred to date for assistance as laborer in the folding-rooms, three hundred and fifty-two dollars.

James D. Ryan. Payment to.

To pay James D. Ryan for services as assistant in seal-room from December fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, until January twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, one hundred and twenty dollars.

To pay Charles Holbrook for services as laborer in the press-gallery from January first to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, three hundred and sixty dollars.

Charles Holbrook.
Payment to.

To pay Maurice Ruddlesden the difference between the pay of a laborer, at seven hundred and twenty dollars per annum, and that of a messenger, at the rate of three dollars and sixty cents per day, from January first to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, two hundred and ninety-one dollars and seventy cents.

Maurice Ruddlesden.
Payment to.

To pay Frank B. Gorman the difference between his pay as laborer and that of page, from January thirteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, inclusive, ninety-seven dollars and fifty cents.

Frank B. Gorman.
Payment to.

To pay Harry Barton the difference between his pay and that of a clerk in the office of the folding-room from March tenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, to March tenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, six hundred dollars.

Harry Barton.
Payment to.

To pay George Winters and L. B. Cook two hundred dollars each, being the difference between their pay as conductors of the elevator and one thousand two hundred dollars per annum, from July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, four hundred dollars.

George Winters.
L. B. Cook.
Payment to.

To pay W. E. Mallory for services in the document-room from April first to December seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, four hundred and ninety-three dollars and eight cents.

W. E. Mallory.
Payment to.

To pay to the widow of the late Honorable W. A. Duncan, a member-elect to the Forty-ninth Congress, but who died before the time of its organization, six thousand dollars.

Widow of W. A. Duncan.
Payment to.

To pay to the widow of the late Honorable Reuben Ellwood the amount of salary and allowance for stationery for the unexpired term of his service as a member of the Forty-ninth Congress, eight thousand four hundred and twenty-nine dollars and eighteen cents.

Widow of Reuben Ellwood.
Payment to.

To pay to the widow of the late Honorable Joseph Rankin the amount of salary for the unexpired term of his service, and balance of allowance for stationery, as a member of the Forty-ninth Congress, five thousand five hundred and eighty dollars and seventy-one cents.

Widow of Joseph Rankin.
Payment to.

To pay to the widow of the late Honorable William H. Cole the amount of salary and allowance for stationery for the unexpired term of his service as a member of the Forty-ninth Congress, three thousand four hundred and fifty-eight dollars.

Widow of William H. Cole.
Payment to.

To reimburse the Sergeant-at-Arms for postage-stamps, sixty-five dollars.

Postage, Sergeant-at-Arms.

To pay Charles Carter for cleaning extra room of the House Committee on Appropriations, sixty dollars.

Charles Carter.
Payment to.

To pay to each of the cloak-room men borne on the rolls at the close of the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress, and not otherwise provided for, the balance due them for the remaining twenty-four days of the month of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, under the resolution of the House of Representatives adopted July seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, two hundred and seventy-nine dollars and thirty cents.

Cloak-room men.
Payment to.

To pay to the family of Charles S. Treutlen, late an employee of the House, the expenses attending his last illness and funeral, not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

Family of Charles A. Treutlen.
Payment to.

To pay to Frank H. Isham and W. E. Mallory, one hundred and eighty dollars each, for three months' service in the document-room, three hundred and sixty dollars.

Frank H. Isham.
W. E. Mallory.
Payment to.

For allowance to members of the House of Representatives for stationery, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Stationery.

For allowances for stationery as follows: To Hon B. T. Frederick, two hundred and fifty dollars, and Hon John A. Kasson, one hundred and twenty-five dollars, members of the Forty-eighth Congress; in all, three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Hon. B. T. Frederick.
Hon. John A. Kasson.
Allowance for stationery.

Materials for folding. For materials for folding, being a deficiency on account of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and ninety-one cents.

Miscellaneous items. For miscellaneous items, being a deficiency on account of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, two thousand dollars.

Stenographic work for committees. To pay claims for stenographic work done for the standing and select committees of the House during the present session by other than the official stenographers, and which are recommended by the Committee on Accounts, namely, to Reuben Dailey, George O'Doherty, E. D. Easton, John D. O'Connor, Simon McPherson, John G. McLean, H. M. Clapp, Henry G. Hayes, H. H. Alexander, J. L. Andem, J. O. Clephane, J. J. Linney, A. J. Jones, and George W. L. Buckler, two thousand four hundred and eighty-four dollars, being one thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars and fifty cents for services rendered prior and nine hundred and thirty-eight dollars and fifty cents for services rendered subsequent to the appointment of the official stenographers to committees; said claims to be audited by the Committee on Accounts, and paid, on their approval, by the Clerk of the House, out of the sum herein appropriated; but no part of this sum shall be paid for services rendered under employment by the official stenographers, and paid for by them.

John C. Barr. Payment to. For payment to John C. Barr for forty-two days' service as clerk of the special committee investigating certain telephone matters, two hundred and fifty-two dollars.

A. Vangender. To enable the Clerk of the House of Representatives to pay A. Vangender, three hundred dollars, for extra compensation as assistant clerk to the Committee on Invalid Pensions during the present session of Congress.

Henry H. Smith. Payment to. To pay Henry H. Smith for additional services rendered as journal clerk under the resolutions of the House of February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and eighty-two and December twelfth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five and for services rendered as clerk to the Committee on Rules during the present session, five hundred dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Portrait of Thomas A. Hendricks. For additional amount necessary for engraving and printing a portrait of the late Vice-President Thomas A. Hendricks, to accompany the eulogies ordered to be printed by the joint resolution approved March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, four hundred and fifty dollars.

Printers on Congressional Record. For payment of sixty-five printers regularly employed on the Congressional Record, ninety dollars each, for time unemployed during the present session, five thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Payment of certain certified claims, &c. SEC. 2. That for the payment of a portion of the claims certified to be due by the several accounting officers of the Treasury Department under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section five of the act of June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, and which have been certified to Congress under section two of the act of July seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, as fully set forth in House Executive Document Number seventy, Forty-ninth Congress, first session, there is appropriated, as follows:

Claims allowed by First Comptroller.

CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE FIRST COMPTROLLER.

State Department.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Contingent expenses, consulates. FOREIGN INTERCOURSE: For contingent expenses United States consulates, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one hundred and twenty-seven dollars and thirty-two cents.

For loss on bills of exchange, consular and diplomatic service, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, nine hundred and fifty-two dollars and ninety-five cents. Loss on exchange.

For relief and protection of American seamen, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, four hundred and fifty-seven dollars and twenty cents. Relief of American seamen.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Treasury Department.

INTERNAL REVENUE: For drawback on stills exported, as provided by act of March first, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, section ten, one hundred and twenty dollars. Internal revenue. Drawback on stills exported. Vol. 20, p. 342.

For redemption of stamps, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, two hundred and thirty-five dollars and thirty-seven cents. Redemption of stamps. Refund of taxes.

For refunding taxes illegally collected, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, except the claims numbered forty-six thousand and fifty, forty-seven thousand three hundred and eighty-one, and forty-seven thousand four hundred and thirteen contained in said Executive Document Number Seventy, seventeen thousand one hundred and ninety-seven dollars and thirteen cents; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to cause the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to re-examine said excepted claims, and to cause the said accounting officers to re-examine the same and to certify anew the sums due and to whom due respectively by name as non-resident aliens entitled to refunding of taxes collected prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty three. Excepted claims to be re-examined.

For refunding taxes illegally collected under the direct tax laws, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, four thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars and ninety-nine cents. Refund of direct taxes.

For salaries and expenses of collectors of internal revenue, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, three hundred and eleven dollars and eighty-two cents. Salaries, etc., collectors.

For salaries and expenses of agents and subordinate officers of internal revenue, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, three hundred and one dollars and seventy-six cents. Salaries, etc., agents, etc.

For salaries and expenses of supervisors and subordinate officers of internal revenue, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven and prior years, seventy dollars. Salaries, etc., supervisors, etc.

For expenses of assessing and collecting internal revenue, eighteen hundred and seventy-five and prior years, seven dollars and fifty cents. Expenses collecting internal revenue.

For punishment for violation of internal-revenue laws, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one hundred and sixty-seven dollars and forty-six cents. Punishing violation of internal-revenue laws.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS: For salaries Office of Third Auditor, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, ninety-one dollars and thirty-four cents. Miscellaneous. Salaries, Third Auditor's Office.

For contingent expenses Treasury Department: Freight, telegrams, and so forth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, eleven dollars and fifty-nine cents. Contingent expenses, Treasury Department.

For expenses of national currency, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, two thousand two hundred dollars. National currency.

For vaults, safes, and locks for public buildings, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, eight dollars and eighty-two cents. Vaults, etc., public buildings.

For propagation of food-fishes, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, three dollars and ninety cents. Propagation of food-fishes.

For salaries and expenses of National Board of Health, sixty dollars. National Board of Health.

For Coast and Geodetic Survey (western division), eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, eight dollars. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

For contingent expenses mints and assay-offices, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, seventy-eight dollars. Contingent expenses, mints, etc.

For contingent expenses Territory of Arizona, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, two hundred and thirty dollars. Contingent expenses, Arizona.

Utica, N. Y., public building.	For court-house and post-office, Utica, New York, eight dollars and fifty cents.
National banking associations, refund of duty.	For refunding to national banking associations excess of duty, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, eight hundred and seventy dollars and twenty-nine cents.
James E. Slaughter, payment to.	For refunding to James E. Slaughter amount paid for wreck of monitor Tecumseh, sixty-one dollars and twenty-five cents.

Navy Department.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Contingent expenses, Naval Observatory.	For contingent and miscellaneous expenses Naval Observatory, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, four hundred and ninety-nine dollars and eighty cents.
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Interior Department.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Contingent expenses.	For contingent expenses office of Secretary of the Interior, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, two dollars and fourteen cents.
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Contingent expenses, General Land Office.	For contingent expenses General Land Office, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one hundred and thirty-four dollars and thirty cents.
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Surveying public and private lands.	PUBLIC-LANDS SERVICE: For surveying the public lands, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and forty-two cents.
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For surveying public and private lands, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, ninety-eight dollars.

Private land claims, California.	For surveying private land-claims in California, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one hundred and ninety-five dollars and seventy cents.
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Examination of surveys.	For examinations of the public surveys, eighteen hundred and eighty-two and prior years, one hundred and sixty-four dollars and twenty-five cents.
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Abandoned military reservations.	For appraisement and sale of abandoned military reservations, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, four dollars.
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Geological survey.	For Geological Survey, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one hundred and eighty-five dollars and ninety-nine cents.
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Surveyor-General, Colorado.	For contingent expenses office of surveyor-general of Colorado, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, six cents.
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Surveyor-General, Idaho.	For contingent expenses office of surveyor general of Idaho, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, three dollars.
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Land officers, contingent expenses.	For contingent expenses of land-officers, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, eight hundred and sixty nine dollars and seventy-seven cents.
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Receivers and registers, salaries and commissions.	For salaries and commissions of registers and receivers, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and one cent.
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Receivers, reimbursement to.	For reimbursement to receivers of public moneys for excess of deposits, one thousand one hundred and nineteen dollars and eighty-nine cents.
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Depositing public moneys.	For expenses of depositing public moneys, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one hundred and thirty-four dollars and eighty-two cents.
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Timber depredations.	For depredations on public timber, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, four hundred and sixty-one dollars and twenty-nine cents.
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Swamp-lands claims.	For settlement of claims for swamp-lands and swamp-land indemnity, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, eight dollars and fifty-five cents.
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Five, three, and two per cent. fund to States.	For five, three, and two per centum fund to States, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, forty-five thousand nine hundred and seventy-five dollars and forty-six cents.
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Department of Justice.

Marshals' fees.

Fees and expenses of marshals, United States courts, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, eighteen thousand and eighty-six dollars and ninety-nine cents.

District Attorneys' fees.

Fees of district attorneys, United States courts, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one thousand one hundred and sixty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

Clerks' fees.

Fees of clerks, United States courts, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one hundred and seven dollars.

Commissioners' fees.

Fees of commissioners, United States courts, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, two hundred and ninety-seven dollars and thirty-eight cents.

Jurors' fees.

Fees of jurors, United States courts, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, eighty-seven dollars and seventy cents.

Witnesses' fees.

Fees of witnesses, United States courts, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, three hundred and eighty-seven dollars and forty-five cents.

Support of prisoners.

Support of prisoners, United States courts, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, four thousand one hundred and eighty-four dollars and twenty-eight cents.

Miscellaneous expenses United States courts.

Miscellaneous expenses United States courts, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, eight hundred and seventy-six dollars and forty-three cents.

Expenses of United States courts, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine and prior years, one thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and seventy-three cents.

Utah courts' expenses.

Expenses of Territorial courts in Utah, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one hundred and ninety-five dollars and seventy cents.

CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE FIRST AUDITOR AND COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

Claims allowed by First Auditor and Commissioner of Customs.

Collections.

For collecting revenue from customs, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, fifteen thousand four hundred and seventy-three dollars and eighty-five cents.

Drawbacks, etc.

For debentures or drawbacks, bounties, or allowances, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, two hundred and thirty-six dollars and forty-two cents.

Repayments to importers.

For repayment to importers excess of deposits prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, thirty-nine cents.

Revenue-Cutter Service.

For expenses of Revenue-Cutter Service, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, twenty-nine dollars and ten cents.

Life-Saving Service.

For Life-Saving Service, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, seventeen dollars and ninety-five cents.

Light-house supplies.

For supplies of light-houses, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, five dollars and thirty-one cents.

Light-house repairs, etc.

For repairs and incidental expenses of light-houses, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, two dollars and fifty-five cents.

Buoyage.

For expenses of buoyage, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five dollars and sixty cents.

Public buildings, repairs, etc.

For repairs and preservation of public buildings, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, two hundred and five dollars and twenty-one cents.

Heating apparatus, public buildings.

For heating apparatus for public buildings, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, nine hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty cents.

For heating apparatus for public buildings, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, fifty-eight dollars and twenty cents.

Furniture and repairs.

For furniture and repairs of same for public buildings, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, nine dollars and fifty-five cents.

Claims allowed
by Second Auditor
and Second Comptroller.

WAR DEPARTMENT CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE SECOND AUDITOR AND SECOND COMPTROLLER.

Pay of the Army.	For pay, and so forth, of the Army, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, except the claim numbered fifty-two hundred and eleven in said Executive Document number seventy, ninety-seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-five dollars and sixty-two cents.
Pay, volunteers.	For pay of two and three year volunteers, eighteen hundred and seventy-one and prior years, one hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-two dollars and ninety-eight cents.
Bounty, volunteers, etc.	For bounty to volunteers and their widows and legal heirs, eighteen hundred and seventy-one and prior years, two hundred and five thousand one hundred and thirty-one dollars and eighty-seven cents.
Bounty. Vol. 14, p. 322.	For bounty under act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, eighteen hundred and eighty and prior years, fifteen thousand and eighty-one dollars and eighty-nine cents.
Pay, volunteers, Mexican war.	For pay of volunteers (Mexican war), eighteen hundred and seventy-one and prior years, three hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty-two cents.
First Michigan Cavalry, travelling expenses.	For traveling expenses of First Michigan Cavalry, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, two hundred and six dollars and seventeen cents.
California and Nevada volunteers, travelling expenses.	For traveling expenses of California and Nevada volunteers, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, two hundred and eighty-one dollars and ninety-seven cents.
Recruiting.	For expenses of recruiting, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one thousand three hundred and five dollars and eighty-nine cents.
Rogue River Indian war.	For Rogue River Indian war, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, one hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifty-two cents.
Contingencies, Army.	For contingencies of the Army, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, five hundred and fifty-five dollars and thirty-nine cents.
Contingencies, Adjutant-General's Department.	For contingencies of the Adjutant-General's Department, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, sixteen dollars.
Medical Department.	For medical and hospital department, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, four hundred and two dollars and sixteen cents.
Ordnance stores and supplies.	For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, fourteen dollars and seventy cents.
Sick and discharged soldiers.	For providing for the comfort of sick and discharged soldiers, eighteen hundred and seventy-one and prior years, forty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents.
Twenty per cent.	For twenty per centum additional compensation, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, forty-three dollars and thirty two cents.

Indian claims
allowed by Second
Auditor and Second
Comptroller.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT (INDIAN) CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE SECOND AUDITOR AND SECOND COMPTROLLER.

Incidental expenses, Arizona.	For incidental expenses Indian service in Arizona, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, four hundred and fourteen dollars and seventeen cents.
California.	For incidental expenses Indian service in California, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, four hundred and eighteen dollars and thirty-two cents.
Colorado.	For incidental expenses Indian service in Colorado, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, five hundred and twelve dollars and seventy-eight cents.
Dakota.	For incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, eighteen hundred and eighty three and prior years, seven hundred and ninety-four dollars and six cents.
Idaho.	For incidental expenses Indian service in Idaho, eighteen hundred

and eighty-three and prior years, eight hundred and six dollars and seventy-three cents.

For incidental expenses Indian service in Montana, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, five hundred and sixty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents.

For incidental expenses Indian service in Nevada, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, nine hundred and seventy dollars and sixty-three cents.

For incidental expenses Indian service in New Mexico, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, three hundred and thirty-five dollars and eighty-eight cents.

For incidental expenses Indian service in Oregon, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars and eighty cents.

For incidental expenses Indian service in Oregon and Washington, eighteen hundred and seventy-three and prior years, one hundred and six dollars and twenty-five cents.

For incidental expenses Indian service in Utah, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one thousand five hundred and twenty-three dollars and twenty two cents.

For incidental expenses Indian service in Washington, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one thousand and eighty-six dollars and forty-two cents.

For incidental expenses Indian service in Wyoming, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, seven hundred and thirty-two dollars and eighty-one cents.

For support of Assinaboines in Montana, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, fifty-two dollars and forty-three cents.

For support of Apaches of Arizona and New Mexico, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, three hundred and one dollars and fifty cents.

For support of Arapahoes and Cheyennes of Upper Arkansas River, eighteen hundred and seventy-three and prior years, one dollar and thirty-four cents.

For support of Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, five hundred dollars and fifty-one cents.

For support of Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, three dollars and eighty cents.

For support of Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, seventy-five cents.

For support of Cheyennes and Arapahoes, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, thirty-one dollars and fifty cents.

For support of Gros Ventres in Montana, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, fifty-six dollars and seventy-six cents.

For support of Indians of central superintendency, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, thirty-eight dollars and twenty-eight cents.

For support of Indians at Fort Peck Agency, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, eleven dollars and ninety cents.

For support of Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one thousand six hundred and sixty-eight dollars and seventy cents.

For support of Navajoes, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, forty-three dollars and sixty cents.

For support of Poncas, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, fifteen dollars and ninety cents.

For support of Pawnees, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one hundred and thirteen dollars and three cents.

For support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, three thousand seven hundred and twelve dollars and sixty-five cents.

Montana.

Nevada.

New Mexico.

Oregon.

Oregon and Washington.

Utah.

Washington.

Wyoming.

Assinaboines, Montana.

Apaches, Arizona and New Mexico.

Arapahoes and Cheyennes, Upper Arkansas River.

Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas.

Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.

Blackfeet, Bloods and Piegans.

Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

Gros Ventres, Montana.

Central superintendency.

Fort Peck Agency.

Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

Navajoes.

Poncas.

Pawnees.

Sioux.

Shoshones and Bannocks.	For support of Shoshones and Bannocks, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one thousand five hundred and sixty-five dollars and ninety cents.
Shoshones, Wyoming.	For support of Shoshones in Wyoming, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, sixty-six dollars and ninety cents.
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.	For support of schools, farms, and so forth, for Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, eighteen hundred and seventy-three and prior years, two dollars and twenty-five cents.
Indian schools.	For support of schools not otherwise provided for, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, twenty-one dollars and thirty-three cents.
Utes.	For support of confederated bands of Utes, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one hundred and fifty-nine dollars and five cents.
Tabeguache band, Utahs.	For support of Utahs, Tabeguache band, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one hundred and forty-five dollars and ninety-six cents.
Walla-Wallas, Cayuses, and Umatillas.	For support of Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years two hundred and seven dollars and thirty-five cents.
Sale of lands of Omahas, Pawnees, Otoes, and Missourias, and Sacs and Foxes.	For appraisal and sale of lands in Nebraska belonging to Omaha, Pawnee, Otoe and Missouriia, and the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri tribes of Indians (reimbursable), eighteen hundred and seventy-four and prior years, sixteen dollars and eighty cents.
Agency buildings.	For buildings at agencies and repairs, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, thirty-one dollars and ninety-five cents.
Ute Commission.	For commission to negotiate the removal of the Utes in Colorado, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine and prior years, one hundred and thirty-eight dollars and eighty-five cents.
Collecting roving Kickapoos.	For collecting and subsisting roving bands of Kickapoos and other Indians on the borders of Texas and Mexico, eighteen hundred and seventy-four and prior years, one dollar and seventy-five cents.
Contingencies, Indian Department.	For contingencies of the Indian Department, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one thousand three hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty-five cents.
Black Hills Commission.	For expenses of Black Hills Commission in the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, thirty dollars.
Indian Peace Commission.	For expenses under treaties made by Indian Peace Commission, eighteen hundred and seventy-three and prior years, one thousand and ninety-five dollars and eighty-three cents.
Indian Commissioners.	For expenses of Indian Commissioners, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, three hundred and thirty-four dollars and sixty-five cents.
Delegations visiting Washington.	For expenses of Indian delegations visiting Washington, eighteen hundred and seventy-five and prior years, one hundred and eleven dollars and one cent.
Annuities to Pawnees, Poncas, and Yankton Sioux.	For insurance, transportation, and delivery of annuities to Pawnees, Poncas, and Yankton Sioux, eighteen hundred and seventy-three and prior years, seventy-two dollars and fifty-six cents.
Treaty with Indians in Kansas.	For negotiating treaty with Indians in Kansas, eighteen hundred and seventy-three and prior years, two dollars and eighty-five cents.
Indian agents.	For pay of Indian agents, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, eight hundred and seventy-two dollars and twenty-four cents.
Interpreters.	For pay of interpreters, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, seventy-six dollars and ninety-two cents.
Appraisal Round Valley Indian Reservation.	For pay and expenses of commissioners to appraise Round Valley Indian Reservation, in California, eighteen hundred and seventy-five and prior years, one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy cents.
Northern superintendency.	For purchase of wagons, tools, teams, and so forth, for northern superintendency, eighteen hundred and seventy-three and prior years, four dollars and eighty-nine cents.

For removal and subsistence of Indians in California, pay of physician, smiths, carpenters, and so forth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three and prior years, one hundred and one dollars and twenty cents. Indians in California.

For removal of stray bands of Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies in Wisconsin, eighteen hundred and seventy-three and prior years, ten dollars and fifty cents. Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies.

For settlement, subsistence, and support of Shoshones, Bannocks, and other bands in Idaho and Southeastern Oregon, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight and prior years, one thousand one hundred and forty-five dollars and twenty-two cents. Shoshones, Bannocks, etc., Idaho and Oregon.

For survey of the Black Hills in the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, fifteen dollars. Survey of Black Hills.

For telegraphing and purchase of Indian supplies, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, two hundred and twenty-nine dollars and ninety-five cents. Telegraphing, etc., supplies.

For transportation of Indian supplies, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one thousand six hundred and twenty-four dollars and eighty-six cents. Transportation, supplies.

For traveling expenses of Indian inspectors, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents. Inspectors, travelling expenses.

CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE THIRD AUDITOR AND SECOND COMPTROLLER.

Claims allowed by Third Auditor and Second Comptroller. Interior Department.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

For army pensions, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, sixty-two dollars and thirty-six cents. Army pensions.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

War Department.

For contingencies of fortifications, eighteen hundred and sixty-four and prior years, two thousand three hundred and thirty-nine dollars and forty two cents. Fortifications, contingencies.

For surveys for military defenses, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, twelve dollars. Military defenses, surveys.

For Signal Service, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, four hundred and five dollars and twenty-five cents. Signal Service.

For Signal Service, incidental expenses, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, twelve thousand one hundred and thirty-seven dollars and thirty cents. Signal Service, incidental expenses.

For Signal Service, incidental expenses, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, six thousand seven hundred and eighty-four dollars and five cents.

For construction, maintenance, and repair of military telegraph lines, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, two hundred and twenty-five dollars. Military telegraph lines.

For transportation of officers and their baggage, eighteen hundred and seventy-one and prior years, one hundred and fourteen dollars and eighty-seven cents. Transportation, officers.

For keeping, transporting, and supplying prisoners of war, eighteen hundred and seventy-one and prior years, twenty-four dollars. Prisoners of war.

For Rogue River Indian war, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, thirty dollars and forty-two cents. Rogue River Indian war.

For pay, transportation, services, and supplies of Oregon and Washington volunteers in eighteen hundred and fifty-five and eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eighteen hundred and seventy-one and prior years, three thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars and twenty-nine cents. Volunteers, Oregon and Washington, pay, etc.

For twenty per centum additional compensation, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, eight hundred and fifty dollars and fifty-two cents. Twenty per cent.

Quartermaster's Department.	For regular supplies Quartermaster's Department, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, except the claim numbered thirty four thousand six hundred and fifty-two in said Executive Document Number Seventy, six thousand three hundred and fifty-eight dollars and eighty-four cents.
Regular supplies.	
Incidental expenses.	For incidental expenses Quartermaster's Department, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, four thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars and ninety-one cents.
Transportation.	For transportation of the Army and its supplies, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, thirty-nine thousand three hundred and sixty-seven dollars and thirty-five cents.
Arrears of transportation.	For fifty per centum of arrears of Army transportation due certain land-grant railroads, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one thousand three hundred and seven dollars and nineteen cents.
Barracks and quarters.	For barracks and quarters, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, fourteen thousand and twelve dollars and eighty-eight cents.
Clothing, camp and garrison equipage.	For clothing, camp and garrison equipage, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, fifty-two dollars and seventy-eight cents.
Horses	For horses for cavalry and artillery, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, except the claim numbered eighty-two thousand four hundred and fifty-five, for one hundred and thirty-five dollars, where it is enumerated the second time under this head in said Executive Document Number Seventy, six thousand seven hundred and ninety-five dollars.
Subsistence of the Army.	For subsistence of the Army, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, four thousand nine hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventy-seven cents.
Commutation of rations, prisoners of war.	For commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States and soldiers on furlough, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, fourteen thousand six hundred and fifty dollars and twenty-five cents.
Horse, etc., claims.	For horses and other property lost in the military service, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, one hundred and sixty-two thousand seven hundred and forty-three dollars and fifty-six cents.
Claims allowed by the Fourth Auditor and Second Comptroller.	NAVY DEPARTMENT CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE FOURTH AUDITOR AND SECOND COMPTROLLER.
Navy Department.	
Pay.	For pay of the Navy, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, one hundred and eight thousand six hundred and twenty dollars and one cent.
Pay, miscellaneous.	For pay, miscellaneous, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, two thousand seven hundred and fifty-three dollars and four cents.
Contingent.	For contingent, Navy, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, three thousand one hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighteen cents.
Pay, Marine Corps.	For pay, Marine Corps, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and seventy-five cents.
Contingent, Marine Corps.	For contingent, Marine Corps, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one hundred and fifty-six dollars and sixty-nine cents.
Provisions, Marine Corps.	For provisions, Marine Corps, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, sixty-six dollars and forty-five cents.
Miscellaneous, Naval Academy.	For miscellaneous, Naval Academy, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, two dollars and thirty-three cents.
Bureau of Navigation.	For contingent, Bureau of Navigation, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, twenty-five dollars and seventy-six cents.

For observations transit of Venus, Bureau of Navigation, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, one thousand one hundred and sixty dollars and sixty-three cents.	Transit of Venus.
For survey west coast of Mexico, Bureau of Navigation, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, one hundred and eighty dollars and ninety-eight cents.	Survey west coast Mexico.
For contingent, Bureau of Ordnance, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, twelve dollars and thirty cents.	Bureau of Ordnance.
For contingent, Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, three hundred and three dollars and fifty-nine cents.	Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.
For maintenance of yards and docks, Bureau of Yards and Docks, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, three hundred and eighteen dollars and twenty-nine cents.	Bureau of Yards and Docks.
For medical department, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, two hundred and fourteen dollars and fifty-nine cents.	Bureau of Medicine and surgery.
For contingent, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one hundred and thirty-seven dollars and eighty-six cents.	
For provisions, Navy, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, sixty dollars and seventy-five cents.	Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.
For steam-machinery, Bureau of Steam Engineering, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, three thousand nine hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-two cents.	Bureau of Steam Engineering.
For bounty for destruction of enemies' vessels, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, three hundred and ninety-four dollars and ninety-eight cents.	Bounties.
For enlistment bounties to seamen, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, four thousand eight hundred and seventy-three dollars and twenty-eight cents.	
For indemnity for lost clothing, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, one thousand five hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents.	Lost clothing.
For the payment of claims for difference between actual expenses and mileage allowed under the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the United States versus Graham, except the claim numbered ninety-seven hundred and sixty-nine, fifty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty-one dollars and sixty-four cents.	Difference between actual expenses and mileage.

CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE SIXTH AUDITOR.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

For deficiency in postal revenues, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, except the claims numbered sixty-seven hundred and eighty-eight, sixty-seven hundred and eighty-nine, sixty-seven hundred and ninety-nine, sixty-eight hundred, and sixty-eight hundred and two contained in said Executive Document Number Seventy, four thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars and thirteen cents.

SEC. 3. That for the payment of a portion of the following supplemental list of claims, which are fully set forth in House Executive Document Number Two Hundred and Twenty-five, Forty-ninth Congress, first session, and are certified to be due by the accounting officers of the Treasury under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section five of the act approved June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-three and

Claims allowed by Sixth Auditor.

Post-Office Department.

Postal revenues.

Payment of certain claims, etc., supplemental.

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prior years, and which have been certified to Congress under section two of the act of July seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, there is appropriated as follows:

Claims allowed
by the First
Comptroller.

CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE FIRST COMPTROLLER.

State Department.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Contingent expenses, foreign missions.

Foreign intercourse: For contingent expenses foreign missions, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, nine hundred and twenty-one dollars and thirty-two cents.

Consular salaries.

For salaries consular service, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one hundred and five dollars and thirty-three cents.

Contingent expenses, consulates.

For contingent expenses United States consulates, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one thousand and eighty-three dollars and eighty-four cents.

Relief of American seamen.

For relief and protection of American seamen, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one hundred and ten dollars.

Treasury Department.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Internal - revenue.

Internal revenue: For redemption of stamps, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, four hundred and seventy-seven dollars and thirty-seven cents.

Redemption of stamps.

Refunding taxes.
Claims to be re-examined.

For refunding taxes illegally collected, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, except the claims numbered forty-eight thousand one hundred and ninety-one, forty-eight thousand two hundred and eighty-one, and forty-eight thousand two hundred and eighty-two contained in said Executive Document Number Seventy, two thousand nine hundred and ninety-six dollars and eighty four cents; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to cause the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to re-examine said excepted claims, and to cause the said accounting officers to re-examine the same and to certify anew the sums due and to whom due respectively by name as non-resident aliens entitled to refunding of taxes collected prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three.

Direct taxes.

For refunding taxes illegally collected under the direct-tax laws, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, nineteen dollars and twenty-nine cents.

Violation of internal-revenue laws.

For punishment for violation of internal-revenue laws, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, seventy-seven dollars and eighty-four cents.

Agents, etc., salaries.

For salaries and expenses of agents and subordinate officers of internal revenue, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, two hundred and fifty-four dollars and five cents.

Bounties, suppression of slave-trade.

Miscellaneous: For bounty to officers and crews of vessels under laws for the suppression of the slave trade, nine hundred and ninety-five dollars and sixty eight cents.

Interior Department.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Public lands.
Receivers and registers, salaries.

Public-lands service: For salaries and commissions of registers and receivers, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one hundred and forty-one dollars and ninety-two cents.

Depositing public moneys.

For expenses of depositing public moneys, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, thirteen dollars and fifty cents.

Reimbursing receivers.

For reimbursement to receivers of public moneys for excess of deposits, two hundred and seventy-one dollars and eighty-nine cents.

Eighth census.

Miscellaneous: For expenses of the eighth census, one hundred and eighty-nine dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For preservation of collections, National Museum, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one hundred and forty-nine dollars and sixteen cents. National Museum.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Department of Justice.

For fees and expenses of marshals, United States courts, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, six thousand four hundred and six dollars and forty-five cents. Marshals' fees.

For fees of district attorneys, United States courts, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, two thousand and sixty-five dollars. District attorneys' fees.

For fees of clerks, United States courts, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars and ninety-five cents. Clerks' fees.

For fees of commissioners, United States courts, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one hundred and eighty-eight dollars and ninety cents. Commissioners' fees.

For fees of witnesses, United States courts, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, two thousand two hundred and fifty-one dollars and seventy-six cents. Witnesses' fees.

For support of prisoners, United States courts, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one thousand four hundred and ninety-four dollars and twenty-five cents. Support of prisoners.

For miscellaneous expenses United States courts, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, seventy-three dollars and fifty cents. Miscellaneous expenses, United States courts.

CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE FIRST AUDITOR AND COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

Claims allowed by First Auditor and Commissioner of Customs.

For lighting and buoyage of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio Rivers, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, fifteen dollars and twenty-five cents. Lighting and buoying Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio Rivers.

For Marine Hospital Service, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, forty-six cents. Marine Hospital Service.

For expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, one hundred and thirty-five thousand nine hundred and thirty-six dollars and thirty-nine cents. Collecting customs.

For furniture and repairs of same for public buildings, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, ten dollars and eleven cents. Furniture and repairs.

For furniture and repairs of same for public buildings, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, one hundred and seventy-one dollars and twenty cents.

Claims allowed by Second Auditor and Second Comptroller.

WAR DEPARTMENT CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE SECOND AUDITOR AND SECOND COMPTROLLER.

War Department.

For pay, and so forth, of the Army, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, ten thousand six hundred and eighty-eight dollars and ninety-five cents. Pay of the Army.

For pay of two and three year volunteers, eighteen hundred and seventy-one and prior years, ninety-five thousand eight hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy-nine cents. Pay of volunteers.

To pay the claim of Cornelius O'Connell, being amount found due him on settlement numbered fifty-six thousand four hundred and forty-two, fifty-three dollars and thirty-one cents. Cornelius O'Connell. Payment to.

For bounty to volunteers and their widows and legal heirs, eighteen hundred and seventy-one and prior years, one hundred and eight thousand one hundred and thirty-seven dollars and thirty-five cents. Bounties.

For bounty under act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six eighteen hundred and eighty and prior years, twenty thousand two hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-eight cents. Vol. 14, p. 322.

Pay of volunteers,
Mexican war.

Draft and substi-
tute fund.

Medical depart-
ment.

Recruiting.

Claims allowed
by Second Auditor
and Second Comp-
troller.

Indian Depart-
ment.

Contingencies.

Indian agents.

Arapahoes, Chey-
ennes, Apaches, Ki-
owas, Comanches,
and Wichitas.

Supplies, tele-
graphing, etc.

Supplies, trans-
portation.

Claims allowed
by Third Auditor
and Second Comp-
troller.

War Depart-
ment.

Report, etc., of
storms.

Signal Service,
incidental expen-
ses.

Military tele-
graph lines.

Expenses of
States in raising
volunteers.

Expenses of
States and Terri-
tories in suppress-
ing hostilities, etc.

Transportation.

Oregon and
Washington vol-
unteers, pay, etc.

Fourth Vermont
militia, war of
1812.

Twenty percent.

Quartermaster's
Department; reg-
ular supplies.

For pay of volunteers (Mexican war), eighteen hundred and seventy-one and prior years, one hundred and ten dollars.

For draft and substitute fund, eighteen hundred and seventy-one and prior years, twenty dollars and sixty-five cents.

For medical and hospital department, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, forty-seven dollars and sixty-six cents.

For expenses of recruiting, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, five dollars and sixty-eight cents.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE SECOND AUDITOR AND SECOND COMPTROLLER.

For contingencies of the Indian Department, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, nine dollars and eighty-five cents.

For pay of Indian agents, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, six hundred and ninety-four dollars and eighty-four cents.

For support of Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, two hundred and seventy-five dollars and forty-one cents.

For telegraphing and purchase of Indian supplies, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, ten dollars and fifty cents.

For telegraphing and purchase of Indian supplies, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, thirty-nine dollars and eighty-six cents.

For transportation of Indian supplies, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one hundred and ninety-four dollars and forty-two cents.

WAR DEPARTMENT CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE THIRD AUDITOR AND SECOND COMPTROLLER.

For observation and report of storms, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, five dollars.

For Signal Service, incidental expenses, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, four hundred and seventy-nine dollars and fifteen cents.

For Signal Service, incidental expenses, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, two hundred and eighteen dollars and five cents.

For construction, maintenance, and repair of military telegraph lines, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, twenty-eight dollars and twelve cents.

For refunding to States expenses incurred in raising volunteers, twenty-eight thousand five hundred and ten dollars and eighty-eight cents.

For reimbursement to certain States and Territories for expenses incurred in repelling invasions and suppressing Indian hostilities, act June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, eighteen thousand and eighty-one dollars and twenty-three cents.

For transportation of officers and their baggage, eighteen hundred and seventy-one and prior years, twenty-two dollars and fifty cents.

For pay, transportation, services, and supplies of Oregon and Washington volunteers in eighteen hundred and fifty-five and eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eighteen hundred and seventy-one and prior years, five hundred and eighty-eight dollars and sixty-four cents.

For payment to Fourth Regiment Vermont Militia for services at battle of Plattsburg, fourteen dollars.

For twenty per centum additional compensation, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, ninety-five dollars and forty-six cents.

For regular supplies Quartermaster's Department, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one thousand, seven hundred and twelve dollars and ninety-three cents.

For incidental expenses Quartermaster's Department, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty-one cents. Incidental expenses.

For transportation of the Army and its supplies, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, twelve thousand one hundred and fifty-four dollars and twenty cents. Army transportation.

For fifty per centum of arrears of Army transportation due certain land grant railroads, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, fifty-five dollars. Arrears of transportation.

For barracks and quarters, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, two thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Barracks and quarters.

For clothing and camp and garrison equipage, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, three dollars and seventy-five cents. Clothing, camp and garrison equipage.

For horses for cavalry and artillery, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one thousand five hundred and eight dollars and twelve cents. Horses.

For subsistence of the Army, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, two hundred and thirty-one dollars. Army subsistence.

For commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States and soldiers on furlough, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, three thousand three hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty cents. Commutation of rations, prisoners of war.

For horses and other property lost in the military service, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, ninety-seven thousand seven hundred and ninety-two dollars and twelve cents. Horse, etc., claims.

NAVY DEPARTMENT CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE FOURTH AUDITOR AND SECOND COMPTROLLER.

For pay of the Navy, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, twenty-six thousand six hundred and eighty dollars and ninety cents. Claims allowed by Fourth Auditor and Second Comptroller, Navy Department. Navy, pay.

For pay, miscellaneous, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, three hundred and seventy-six dollars and eighty-six cents.

For contingent, Navy, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, two hundred and forty-two dollars and seventy-three cents. Contingent.

For transportation and recruiting, Marine Corps, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, eleven dollars. Marine Corps.

For contingent, Marine Corps, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, nine dollars and eighty cents.

For contingent, Bureau of Navigation, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, thirty-two dollars and seventy-two cents. Bureau of Navigation.

For contingent, Bureau of Ordnance, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, ninety-seven dollars and thirty-five cents. Bureau of Ordnance.

For contingent, Bureau of Ordnance, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, fifteen dollars and nine cents.

For transportation and recruiting, Bureau of Equipment and recruiting, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, twelve dollars. Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

For contingent, Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, ten dollars and forty-seven cents.

For contingent, Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, two hundred and thirty-two dollars and seventy-four cents.

For provisions, Navy, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine dollars and twenty cents. Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

For contingent, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, eight hundred and eighty-three dollars and forty-two cents.

For bounty for the destruction of enemy's vessels, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, one hundred and twenty dollars and three cents. Bounties.

For enlistment bounties to seamen, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, three hundred and eighty-four dollars and fifty-three cents.

Lost clothing.

For indemnity for lost clothing, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, five hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

Difference between actual expenses and mileage.

For the payment of claims for difference between actual expenses and mileage, allowed under the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the United States versus Graham, forty-nine thousand four hundred and twenty-six dollars and forty-two cents.

Claims allowed by Sixth Auditor.

CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE SIXTH AUDITOR.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postal revenues.

For deficiency in postal revenues, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, two thousand six hundred and one dollars and twenty cents.

Payment of certain claims, additional.

SEC. 4. That for the payment of a portion of the claims which are fully set forth in House Executive Document Number Two Hundred and Ten, first session Forty-ninth Congress, and which was transmitted to Congress pursuant to a resolution of the House of Representatives adopted March twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, there is appropriated as follows:

Claims allowed by First Comptroller.
State Department.

CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE FIRST COMPTROLLER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Salaries, consular officers not citizens.

Foreign intercourse: For salaries consular officers not citizens, eighteen hundred and eighty-two and prior years, one hundred and fifty dollars.

Salaries of ministers.

For salaries of ministers, eighteen hundred and eighty-two and prior years, four hundred and forty-five dollars and forty cents.

Interior Department.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Five, three, and two per cent. to States.

Public-land service: For five, three, and two per centum fund to States, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, three thousand two hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty-seven cents.

Department of Justice.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Marshals' fees.

Judicial expenses: For fees and expenses of marshals, United States courts, eighteen hundred and eighty-one and prior years, six thousand one hundred and nineteen dollars.

Witnesses' fees.

For fees of witnesses, United States courts, eighteen hundred and eighty-one and prior years, five hundred and thirty-two dollars and forty-five cents.

Claims allowed by Second Comptroller.

CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE SECOND COMPTROLLER.

Army transportation.

For the payment of the claims on account of transportation of the Army and its supplies certified as due by the Second Comptroller, and fully set forth in the schedule of February twentieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, Appendix A, in said Executive Document Number Two Hundred and ten, two thousand four hundred and one dollars and forty-eight cents.

Certain claims excepted.

For the payment of the claims on account of transportation of the Army and its supplies certified as due by the Second Comptroller in Schedule A, pages twenty-one and twenty-two, of said Executive Document Number Two Hundred and Ten, except the claims numbered forty-three hundred and seventy-seven, five thousand two hundred and

forty-five and thirteen hundred and eight enumerated therein, forty-eight thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars and eighty-one cents; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to cause the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to re-examine said excepted claims and also claim numbered twelve hundred and twelve as certified in said Executive Document, page twenty-two; and if said claims or either of them shall be again certified to Congress the reasons in full for said certification shall be submitted to Congress with a detailed statement of the facts upon which said claims originated.

Excepted claims to be re-examined.

For the payment of the claims on account of transportation of the Army and its supplies certified as due by the Second Comptroller in supplement to Schedule A, page twenty-three, of said Executive Document Number Two Hundred and Ten, eleven thousand five hundred and seventy dollars and sixty-two cents.

For the payment of the claims of officers of the Navy for difference between actual expenses and mileage, allowed under the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Graham against the United States, as fully set forth on page thirty-three of said Executive Document Number Two Hundred and Ten, and certified by the Second Comptroller to be due, ten thousand six hundred and seventy-three dollars and seventy-nine cents.

Navy, difference between actual expenses and mileage.

SEC. 5. That for the payment of a portion of the following supplemental list of claims, which are fully set forth in House Executive Document Number Two Hundred and Ninety-four, Forty-ninth Congress, first session, and are certified to be due by the accounting officers of the Treasury under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section five of the act approved June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, and which have been certified to Congress under section two of the act of July seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, there is appropriated as follows :

Payment of claims certified, supplemental.
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CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE FIRST COMPTROLLER.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Foreign intercourse: For salaries of consular officers not citizens, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, three thousand six hundred and thirty-seven dollars and sixty-six cents.

For relief and protection of American seamen, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, two hundred and seventy dollars and ninety-six cents.

Claims allowed by First Comptroller.
State Department.

Salaries, consular officers not citizens.

Relief of American seamen.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Internal revenue: For punishment for violation of internal-revenue laws, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one dollar and forty-six cents.

Miscellaneous objects: For refunding to national banking associations excess of duty, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, ninety-seven dollars and eighty-four cents.

For bounty to officers and crews of vessels for the suppression of the slave trade, two hundred and eighty-six dollars and seven cents.

For contingent expenses Steamboat-Inspection Service, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, thirty-six dollars and three cents.

Treasury Department.

Punishing violations internal-revenue laws.

Refund to national banks excess of duty.

Bounty for suppressing slave trade.

Steamboat-Inspection Service.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Public-lands service: For salaries and commissions of registers and receivers, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one hundred and seventeen dollars and sixty cents.

Interior Department.

Public lands. Registers' and receivers' salaries, etc.

Reimbursements to receivers.	For reimbursement to receivers of public moneys excess of deposits, four thousand four hundred and thirty-four dollars and eight cents.
Contingent expenses.	For contingent expenses of land-officers, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, three dollars and eighty-nine cents.
Surveys.	For surveying the public lands, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, three thousand one hundred and forty-nine dollars and ninety cents.
Protecting public lands.	For protecting public lands, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one hundred and thirteen dollars and sixty-four cents.
Eighth Census.	Miscellaneous objects: For expenses of the eighth census, one hundred and seventy-three dollars and seventy-six cents.

Department of Justice.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Marshals' fees.	For fees and expenses of marshals, United States courts, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, five dollars and fifty-two cents.
Commissioners' fees.	For fees of commissioners, United States courts, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, two dollars and sixty-five cents.
Clerks' fees.	For fees of clerks, United States courts, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, three hundred and eighteen dollars and twenty-five cents.

Claims allowed by First Auditor and Commissioner of Customs.

CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE FIRST AUDITOR AND COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

Public buildings, furniture and repairs.	For furniture and repairs of same for public buildings, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, seventy-six dollars and twenty cents.
	For furniture and repairs of same for public buildings, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, one hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-six cents.
Keepers of light-houses.	For salaries of keepers of light-houses, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, fifty dollars.

Claims allowed by Second Auditor and Second Comptroller, War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE SECOND AUDITOR AND SECOND COMPTROLLER.

Army, pay.	For pay, and so forth, of the Army, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, two thousand and fifty-three dollars and ninety-one cents.
Volunteers, pay.	For pay of two and three year volunteers, eighteen hundred and seventy-one and prior years, ninety-one thousand and twenty-four dollars and thirty-two cents.
Bounty.	For bounty to volunteers and their widows and legal heirs, eighteen hundred and seventy-one and prior years, sixty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-three dollars and fourteen cents.
Vol. 14, p. 322.	For bounty, act July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, eighteen hundred and eighty and prior years, fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars and ninety-one cents.
Mexican war volunteers, pay.	For pay of volunteers (Mexican war), eighteen hundred and seventy-one and prior years, fifty-three dollars and sixty cents.
Mounted riflemen, 1846.	For payment of mounted riflemen under Colonel John C. Fremont in eighteen hundred and forty-six, eighteen hundred and seventy-one and prior years, eighty-five dollars and twenty cents.
First Michigan Cavalry, traveling expenses.	For traveling expenses of First Michigan Cavalry, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, five hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifty-four cents.
Recruiting.	For expenses of recruiting, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, ninety-three dollars and fifty cents.

For allowance for reduction of wages under the eight hour law, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, ten dollars and seventy-two cents. Reduction of wages, eight-hour law.

WAR DEPARTMENT CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE THIRD AUDITOR AND SECOND COMPTROLLER.

For contingencies of fortifications, seventy-one dollars and seventeen cents. Claims allowed by Third Auditor and Second Comptroller, War Department. Fortifications.

For improving Umpqua River, Oregon, one dollar and forty-seven cents. Umpqua River, Oregon.

For observation and report of storms, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, ten dollars. Report, etc., of storms.

For refunding to States expenses incurred in raising volunteers, twelve thousand five hundred and ninety dollars and eight cents. Refund to States, expenses of raising volunteers.

For transportation of officers and their baggage, eighteen hundred and seventy-one and prior years, forty-nine dollars and fifty cents. Army, transportation.

For pay, transportation, services, and supplies of Oregon and Washington volunteers in eighteen hundred and fifty-five and eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eighteen hundred and seventy-one and prior years, five hundred and twenty-five dollars and sixty cents. Oregon and Washington volunteers, pay, etc.

For twenty per centum additional compensation, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, one hundred and thirty-six dollars and fifty-three cents. Twenty per cent.

For regular supplies Quartermaster's Department, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, twenty-one dollars. Quartermasters' supplies.

For incidental expenses Quartermaster's Department, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, four hundred and sixty-six dollars and thirty-five cents. Quartermaster's Department, incidental expenses.

For transportation of the Army and its supplies, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, fourteen thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars and sixty-two cents. Army, transportation.

For fifty per centum of arrears of Army transportation due certain land grant railroads, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one thousand three hundred and thirty-one dollars and fifty-four cents. Arrears of transportation.

For horses for cavalry and artillery, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, three hundred and twenty-one dollars. Horses.

For subsistence of the Army, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty cents. Army, subsistence.

For commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States and to soldiers on furlough, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, three thousand one hundred and forty dollars. Commutation of rations to prisoners of war, etc.

For horses and other property lost in the military service, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, twenty-six thousand one hundred and fifty-nine dollars and two cents. Horse, etc., claims.

NAVY DEPARTMENT CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE FOURTH AUDITOR AND SECOND COMPTROLLER.

For pay of the Navy, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, five thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty-three cents. Claims allowed by Fourth Auditor and Second Comptroller, Navy Department. Navy, pay.

For pay, miscellaneous, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, twenty-eight dollars. Pay, miscellaneous.

For pay, miscellaneous, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, eighty-five dollars and thirty-six cents.

For contingent, Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, fifty-six dollars and seventy-three cents. Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

For survey west coast of Mexico, Bureau of Navigation, twenty-seven dollars and five cents. Bureau of Navigation.

Bounty.	For bounty for the destruction of enemies' vessels, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, one hundred and nineteen dollars and eighty-five cents.
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.	For provisions, Navy, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, one hundred and nine dollars and eighty cents.
Enlistment bounties.	For enlistment bounties to seamen, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, three hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-nine cents.
Lost clothing.	For indemnity for lost clothing, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, sixty dollars.
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.	For medical department, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one hundred and eleven dollars.
Clothing, etc., destroyed for sanitary purposes.	For payments on account of clothing or bedding destroyed by order for sanitary purposes in preventing the spread of contagious diseases, one thousand eight hundred and two dollars and fifty-seven cents.
Difference between actual expenses and mileage.	For the payment of claims for difference between actual expenses and mileage, allowed under the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Graham versus United States, twenty-three thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight dollars and thirty cents.

Claims allowed by Sixth Auditor.

CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE SIXTH AUDITOR.

Chauncey C. Morse.
Mail transportation.

Supplemental claims.

To pay Chauncey C. Morse, mail-contractor, for amount of transportation from April first to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, route numbered twenty-eight thousand three hundred and thirty-seven, Missouri, twenty-three dollars and twenty-five cents.

SEC. 6. That for the payment of the following supplemental list of claims, which are fully set forth in Senate Executive Document Number Two Hundred and Thirteen, first session Forty-ninth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Claims allowed by Third Auditor and Second Comptroller.

CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE THIRD AUDITOR AND SECOND COMPTROLLER.

War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Horse, etc., claims.

For horses and other property lost in the military service prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, fourteen thousand three hundred and forty-three dollars and twenty-six cents.

Supplemental claims.

SEC. 7. That for the payment of the following supplemental list of claims transmitted to the Senate by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, in response to Senate resolution of July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, being Senate Executive Document Number Two Hundred and Eighteen, there is appropriated as follows:

Claims allowed by Second Auditor and Second Comptroller.
War Department.

CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE SECOND AUDITOR AND SECOND COMPTROLLER.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Pay, volunteers.

For pay of two and three year volunteers, eighteen hundred and seventy-one and prior years, fifty-two thousand six hundred and twenty-eight dollars and sixty-one cents.

Bounty, volunteers.

For bounty to volunteers and their widows and legal heirs, eighteen hundred and seventy-one and prior years, thirty-eight thousand two hundred and four dollars and sixty-nine cents.

For bounty under act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, eighteen hundred and eighty and prior years, eight thousand eight hundred and forty-six dollars and fifty-nine cents.

Vol. 14, p. 322.

For pay, and so forth, of the Army, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two dollars and sixty cents.

Pay of the Army.

For pay of volunteers (Mexican war), eighteen hundred and seventy-one and prior years, two dollars and sixty-four cents.

Mexican war, volunteers, pay.

For support of four companies of volunteers mustered at Camp Scott, Utah (act of June twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight,) six dollars and ninety-two cents.

Support of volunteers, Camp Scott, Utah.

For traveling expenses of First Michigan Cavalry, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three (act July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six), two hundred and three dollars and seven cents.

Vol. 11, p. 335.
First Michigan Cavalry, traveling expenses.

For medical and hospital department, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, thirty-six dollars and eighty cents.

Vol. 14, p. 322.
Medical Department.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

For pay of Indian agents, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, two hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifteen cents.

Interior Department.

For support of Klamaths and Modocs, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, two hundred and eighty-one dollars and ninety-seven cents.

Indian agents, pay.

For traveling expenses of Indian inspectors, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, sixty dollars and fifty-three cents.

Klamaths and Modocs.

Inspectors, Indian.

CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE FOURTH AUDITOR AND SECOND COMPTROLLER.

Claims allowed by Fourth Auditor and Second Comptroller.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

For pay of the Navy, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, twelve thousand eight hundred and seventy-four dollars and forty cents.

Navy Department.

For pay miscellaneous, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, twenty-two dollars and ninety-six cents.

Pay, Navy.

For contingent, Marine Corps, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, eighty-two dollars and twenty-five cents.

Miscellaneous.

For contingent, Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, twelve dollars.

Marine Corps.

For enlistment bounties to seamen, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, five hundred and ninety dollars and seventy-two cents.

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

For indemnity for lost clothing, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, sixty dollars.

Bounties.

For bounty for the destruction of enemy's vessels, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, twenty-two dollars and five cents.

Lost clothing.

For payments on account of clothing or bedding destroyed by order, for sanitary purposes, in preventing the spread of contagious diseases, eighteen hundred and eighty-six and prior years, thirteen dollars and ninety-eight cents.

Bounty.

For payment of claims for difference between actual expenses and mileage, allowed under the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Graham versus United States, six thousand seven hundred and seventy-three dollars and fifty-six cents.

Clothing destroyed for sanitary purposes.

SEC. 8. COMPENSATION OF POSTMASTERS READJUSTED UNDER ACT OF MARCH THIRD, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THREE.

For compensation of postmasters readjusted because of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and to pay the several amounts reported by the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office

Difference between actual expenses and mileage.

Readjustment of compensation of postmasters.
Vol. 22, p. 600.

Department as due and unpaid, payable from deficiency in the postal revenue for eighteen hundred and eighty-three and prior years, three hundred and eighty thousand two hundred and nine dollars and forty-six cents: *Provided*, That the method of reviewing and readjusting the salaries of postmasters and late postmasters of the third, fourth, and fifth classes, under the classification of the act of July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, during the period between July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, which has been practiced in the Post-Office Department under and since the act of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, entitled "An act authorizing and directing the Postmaster-General to readjust the salaries of certain postmasters in accordance with the provision of section eight of the act of June twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six," by which all such reviews and readjustments have been made prospectively for the biennial periods provided for in the said act of July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, upon the basis of the quarterly returns of postmasters during the preceding biennial periods, respectively, whenever the salary actually paid was ten per centum less in amount than such salary should have been if adjusted correctly upon such returns by computing what the commissions upon the same would have been under the act of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and averaging the amount thereof annually, as directed by the act of July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for fixing salaries, is approved and ratified as a correct administration of the aforesaid act of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and of all other acts applicable thereto; and that the several readjustments which have been made are ratified as a correct disposition of the several claims which have been considered and disposed of, and for which this appropriation is made; and the several persons to whom amounts have been respectively found due are declared the rightful persons entitled to the same, and such amounts to be the full sums due upon any and all such claims; and that all claims in excess thereof, and all other claims for readjustment which have been examined and found by the proper officers of the Post-Office Department not entitled to readjustment within such rule of administration, are disallowed and barred. That no claim for review or readjustment of any such salary shall be hereafter considered unless the same shall be presented to the Post-Office Department before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven; and that in considering all claims not yet readjusted the same method shall be pursued which is hereby approved; and any and every different method of readjustment of salaries of such postmasters and late postmasters during the period between July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, than is herein approved, is hereby prohibited; and no action or suit shall be maintainable in any court against any officer of the United States by reason of his action in reviewing or refusing to review, or allowing or disallowing, any application for readjustment of any such salary: *And provided further*, That payment of all sums hereby appropriated shall be made by warrants or checks, as provided by the said act of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, payable to the order of and transmitted to the persons entitled respectively thereto.

Approved, August 4, 1886.

August 5, 1886.

Southern judicial district California established.

Counties included.

CHAP. 928.—An act to detach certain counties from the United States judicial district of California, and create the United States judicial district of southern California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the State of California now comprised in the counties of San Diego, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo,

Fresno, Tulare, and Kern is hereby detached from the United States judicial district of California, and made a separate judicial district, called the southern district of California.

SEC. 2. That the regular terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States, respectively, shall be held at Los Angeles, in said southern district of California, beginning on the second Monday in August and the second Monday in January in each year.

SEC. 3. That the district of California shall hereafter consist of all of the counties of said state not named in this act, and shall hereafter be called the northern district of California; and the circuit and district courts shall be held therein at San Francisco as follows: Beginning on the first Monday in February, the second Monday in July, and the fourth Monday in November in each year.

SEC. 4. That all suits and other proceedings of every kind and nature now pending in the circuit or district court of the United States for the district of California shall be tried and disposed of in the circuit and district courts, respectively, for said northern district of California, as the same would have been if this act had not been passed, and for that purpose, jurisdiction is reserved to said courts in the said northern district of California; and the clerks of the circuit and district courts of the present district of California shall retain the records and files of said courts at the city of San Francisco, and do and perform all the duties appertaining to the said offices, respectively, within said northern district, except as hereinafter provided; and all process returnable to or proceedings noticed for any term of the present circuit or district court of California shall be deemed returnable to the next term of said courts, respectively, in the said northern district, as fixed by this act.

SEC. 5. That upon application of any party to any suit or proceeding now pending in the present circuit or district court of the present district of California, which would have been commenced in the proper court for the southern district of California if this act had been in force at the time of the commencement thereof, the proper court shall order that the same be removed for further proceedings to the proper court for said southern district, at the cost of the party applying for such removal; and thereupon the clerk shall transmit certified copies of all the papers, and of all orders and records made therein, to the clerk of the court to which such suit or proceeding shall be removed, and all other proceedings shall be had in said court to which the same shall be removed as if said suit or proceeding had originally been commenced therein.

SEC. 6. That the passage of this act shall not have the effect to destroy or impair the lien of any judgment or decree rendered in the circuit or district court of the United States for the present district of California prior to this act taking effect; and final process on any judgment or decree entered in the circuit or district court of the United States for the district of California, or which shall be entered therein prior to this act taking effect, and all other process for the enforcement of any order of said courts, respectively, in any cause or proceeding now pending therein except on proceedings removed as herein provided, shall be issued and made returnable to the proper court for the said northern district of California, and may be directed to and executed by the marshal of the United States for the said northern district in any part of the State of California.

SEC. 7. That there shall be appointed a district judge for said southern district of California, who shall reside therein, and who shall receive an annual salary of four thousand dollars, payable quarterly from the Treasury; and there shall also be appointed a marshal and attorney of the United States for said southern district of California, who shall respectively, receive such fees and compensation and exercise such powers and duties as are now fixed and enjoined by law.

SEC. 8. That the circuit and district judges of said southern district of California shall each, respectively, appoint a clerk for their respective

Terms.

Other counties to compose northern district.

Terms.

Pending suits to be disposed of in present district.

Clerks.

Removal of suits.

Effect of judgments, etc., not impaired.

Final process on pending causes, returnable to courts of northern district.

District judge. Salary.

Marshal, district attorney.

Clerks to be appointed by judges.

Transcripts of records, etc. of courts, who shall reside and keep their office at Los Angeles, in said district, and who shall receive such fees and compensation for services performed by them, respectively, as are now fixed and limited by law.

SEC. 9. That either of the clerks of the circuit and district courts for the said northern district of California, is hereby authorized, at the request of the district judge of said southern district, and at the cost of the parties requiring the same, to make transcripts of any of the records, files, or papers of the district and circuit courts of the United States remaining in the office of the clerks of the present district of California, and of all matters and proceedings which relate to or concern liens upon or titles to real estate situated in said southern district; and such transcripts, when so made by either of said clerks, shall be certified to be true and correct by the clerk making the same, and the same, when so made and certified, and filed in the proper court, shall constitute the record in such court, and shall be evidence in all courts and places equally with said originals.

Tenure of office of present incumbents not affected. SEC. 10. That nothing in this act shall in any manner affect the tenure of office of the judge, marshal, United States attorney, or other officers of the present district of California, who shall, respectively, be entitled to the same salaries, fees, and emoluments provided by law.

Offenses heretofore committed to be tried, etc., as at present. SEC. 11. That all offenses heretofore committed in the district of California shall be prosecuted, tried, and determined in the same manner and with the same effect, to all intents and purposes, as if this act had not been passed.

Approved, August 5, 1886.

August 5, 1886.

CHAP. 929.—An act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the construction, completion, repair, and preservation of the public works herein named:

River and harbor appropriations. Harbors.

Rockland, Me. Improving harbor at Rockland, Maine: Continuing improvement, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Saco River, breakwater, Me. Improving breakwater at the mouth of Saco River, Maine: Continuing improvement and repairs, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

Portland, Me. Improving harbor at Portland, Maine: Continuing improvement, thirty thousand dollars.

Back Cove, channel, Me. Improving the channel in Back Cove, Portland, Maine: Continuing improvement, twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

York, Me. Improving harbor at York, Maine, fifteen thousand dollars.

Portsmouth, N. H. Improving harbor at Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Continuing improvement, fifteen thousand dollars.

Little Harbor, N. H. Improving the harbor of refuge at Little Harbor, New Hampshire: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.

Burlington, Vt. Improving harbor at Burlington, Vermont: Continuing improvement, eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Gordon's Landing, breakwater, Lake Champlain. For a breakwater at Gordon's Landing, on Lake Champlain, to be built on the twelve-foot curve mentioned in the papers accompanying the report of the Secretary of War to the Senate dated March first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six (Executive Document Number Eighty-one, Forty-ninth Congress, first session), eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Boston, Mass. Improving harbor at Boston, Massachusetts: Continuing improvement, fifty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; of which eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars are to be expended at Fort Point Channel, on Part A, below Congress Street Bridge.

Improving harbor at Lynn, Massachusetts : Continuing improvement, six thousand dollars.	Lynn, Mass.
Improving harbor at Nantucket, Massachusetts : Continuing improvement, fifteen thousand dollars.	Nantucket, Mass.
Improving Hyannis Harbor, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars.	Hyannis Harbor, Mass.
Improving harbor at Newburyport, Massachusetts : Continuing improvement, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.	Newburyport, Mass.
Improving harbor at Wareham, Massachusetts : Continuing improvement, fifteen thousand dollars.	Wareham, Mass.
Improving harbor at Plymouth, Massachusetts : Continuing improvement, six thousand dollars.	Plymouth, Mass.
Improving harbor at Hingham, Massachusetts : Continuing improvement, six thousand dollars.	Hingham, Mass.
Improving harbor at Provincetown, Massachusetts : Continuing improvement, three thousand dollars.	Provincetown, Mass.
Improving harbor at Gloucester, Massachusetts, five thousand dollars; of which two thousand dollars, or so much as may be needed for a survey, and remainder on Babson's Ledge.	Gloucester, Mass.
For the national harbor of refuge of the first class at Sandy Bay : Continuing improvement, one hundred thousand dollars.	Sandy Bay, harbor of refuge.
Improving harbor at Scituate, Massachusetts : Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.	Scituate, Mass.
Improving harbor at Westport, Massachusetts : Continuing improvement, one thousand dollars, for sand-fence	Westport, Mass.
Improving harbor at Wood's Holl, Massachusetts : Continuing improvement, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars.	Wood's Holl, Mass.
Improving harbor at Block Island, Rhode Island : Continuing improvement, twenty thousand dollars; of which eight thousand dollars shall be expended on the breakwater and twelve thousand dollars on the inner harbor.	Block Island, R. I.
Improving harbor at Newport, Rhode Island : Continuing improvement, fifteen thousand dollars.	Newport, R. I.
Improving harbor at Bridgeport, Connecticut : Continuing improvement, twenty thousand dollars.	Bridgeport, Conn.
Improving harbor at Black Rock, Connecticut : Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars.	Black Rock, Conn.
Improving breakwater at New Haven, Connecticut : Continuing improvement, seventy-five thousand dollars.	New Haven, Conn.
Improving harbor at New Haven, Connecticut : Continuing improvement, twenty thousand dollars.	
Improving harbor at New London, Connecticut : Continuing improvement, two thousand dollars.	New London, Conn.
Improving harbor at Norwalk, Connecticut : Continuing improvement, three thousand dollars.	Norwalk, Conn.
Improving harbor at Stonington, Connecticut : Continuing improvement, twenty thousand dollars.	Stonington, Conn.
Improving harbor at Stamford, Connecticut : Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.	Stamford, Conn.
Improving harbor at Buffalo, New York : Continuing improvement, and repairs on the outer breakwater, one hundred and twelve thousand five hundred dollars.	Buffalo, N. Y.
Improving Buttermilk Channel, New York : Continuing improvement, fifty six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.	Buttermilk Channel, N. Y.
Improving breakwater at Rouse's Point, New York : Continuing improvement, twenty thousand dollars.	Rouse's Point, N. Y.
Improving harbor at Dunkirk, New York : Continuing improvement, twenty thousand dollars.	Dunkirk, N. Y.
Improving harbor at Canarsie Bay, New York : Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.	Canarsie Bay, N. Y.
Improving harbor at Charlotte, New York : Continuing improvement and repairs, twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.	Charlotte, N. Y.

- Flushing Bay, N. Y. Improving harbor at Flushing Bay, New York: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.
- Gowanus Bay, N. Y. Improving channel at Gowanus Bay, New York: Continuing improvement, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
- Great Sodus Bay, N. Y. Improving harbor at Great Sodus Bay, New York: Continuing improvement, sixteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.
- Greenport, N. Y. Improving harbor at Greenport, New York: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars.
- Little Sodus Bay, N. Y. Improving harbor at Little Sodus Bay, New York: Continuing improvement, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.
- Oak Orchard, N. Y. Improving harbor at Oak Orchard, New York: Continuing improvement by repairs, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.
- Olcott, N. Y. Improving harbor at Olcott, New York: Continuing improvement and repairs, ten thousand dollars.
- Wilson, N. Y. Improving harbor at Wilson, New York: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.
- Ogdensburg, N. Y. Improving harbor at Ogdensburg, New York: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars; which, together with the amount on hand, is to be used in removing obstructions from the mouth of the Oswegatchee and continuing the excavation at the lower harbor up stream.
- Oswego, N. Y. Improving harbor at Oswego, New York: Continuing improvement, seventy-one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; of which fifty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars to be used in repairs and fifteen thousand dollars in continuing work on the harbor.
- Rondout, N. Y. Improving harbor at Rondout, New York: Continuing improvement, two thousand five hundred dollars.
- Saugerties, N. Y. Improving harbor at Saugerties, New York: Continuing improvement, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Sheepshead Bay, N. Y. Improving harbor at Sheepshead Bay, New York: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars.
- New York. Improving New York Harbor, New York: To secure a thirty-foot channel at mean low water at Sandy Hook entrance of the harbor, upon such plan as the Secretary of War may approve, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
- Channel, Staten Island and New Jersey. Improving channel between Staten Island and the New Jersey shore, New York and New Jersey: Continuing improvement, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Raritan Bay, N. J. Improving harbor at Raritan Bay, New Jersey: Continuing improvement, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.
- Plattsburg, N. Y. Improving harbor at Plattsburg, New York: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars.
- Atlantic City, survey for harbor of refuge. For a more thorough and definite survey and examination of the harbor at Atlantic City, New Jersey, with a view to making a harbor of refuge at that point, five thousand dollars; said examination and survey to be made by a board consisting of three United States engineers.
- Erie, Pa. Improving harbor at Erie, Pennsylvania: Continuing improvement, and also for the improvement of said harbor as recommended by the Chief of Engineers, January thirteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to receive and accept for the United States, from the marine hospital of Erie, Pennsylvania, the title to the peninsula of Presque Isle, at Erie, Pennsylvania, as tendered by the said marine hospital, agreeably to the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, approved May eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-one: *And provided further*, That twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars of said sum shall not be expended until the aforesaid title shall be accepted by the Secretary of War.
- Marcus Hook, Pa., ice-harbor. Improving ice-harbor at Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania: Continuing improvement, fifteen thousand dollars.

The Secretary of War is authorized to cede to the city of Chester, Pennsylvania, the upper and lower piers located in said city and extending into the Delaware River, and formerly used as an ice harbor.

Chester, Pa., cession of piers to.

Improving Delaware breakwater, Delaware: Continuing improvement, fifty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Delaware breakwater.

Improving ice-harbor at New Castle, Delaware: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars.

New Castle, Del., ice-harbor.

Improving harbor at Wilmington, Delaware: Continuing improvement, eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Wilmington, Del.

Improving harbor at Baltimore, Maryland: Continuing improvement, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Baltimore, Md.

Improving harbor at Breton Bay, Maryland: Continuing improvement, six thousand five hundred dollars.

Breton Bay, Md.

For continuing the improvement of the Potomac River in the vicinity of Washington, with reference to the improvement of navigation, the establishment of harbor-lines, and the raising of the flats, under the direction of the Secretary of War and in accordance with existing plans, three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be expended upon or with reference to any place in respect of which the title of the United States is in doubt, or in respect to which any claim adverse to the United States has been made.

Washington, D. C., Potomac River.

Proviso.
Not to be expended where title is doubtful.

Improving harbor at Norfolk, Virginia, and improving approach to Norfolk Harbor and the United States navy-yard at Norfolk: Continuing improvement by widening the channel of Elizabeth River to the port-warden's line on the eastern side, between Lambert's Point Light and Fort Norfolk, one hundred and eighty-seven thousand five hundred dollars; of which fifty thousand dollars shall be expended in improving the harbor, and one hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars in widening the channel of Elizabeth River to the port-wardens line on the eastern side, between Lambert's Point Light and Fort Norfolk, beginning at Lambert's Point Light, including the construction of the proposed dike.

Norfolk, Va., approach to harbor and navy-yard.

Improving harbor at Beaufort, North Carolina: Continuing improvement, fifteen thousand dollars.

Beaufort, N. C.

Improving harbor at Edenton Bay, North Carolina: Continuing improvement, two thousand dollars.

Edenton Bay, N. C.

Improving the inland water way between New Berne and Beaufort, North Carolina, ten thousand dollars.

Waterway, New Berne and Beaufort, N. C.

Improving harbor at Charleston, including Sullivan's Island, South Carolina: Continuing improvement, one hundred and eighty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Charleston, S. C.

Improving Winyaw Bay, South Carolina: Continuing improvement, eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Winyaw Bay, S. C.

Improving harbor at Georgetown, South Carolina: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars.

Georgetown, S. C.

Improving harbor at Brunswick, Georgia: Continuing improvement, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Brunswick, Ga.

Improving Cumberland Sound, Georgia and Florida: Continuing improvement, one hundred and twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

Cumberland Sound, Georgia and Florida.

Improving harbor at Savannah, Georgia: Continuing improvement, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Savannah, Ga.

Improving harbor at Apalachicola Bay, Florida: Continuing improvement, twelve thousand dollars; of which two thousand dollars may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be expended at the Carabello or Crooked River.

Apalachicola Bay, Florida.

For examination and survey of the entrance to harbor at Key West, Florida, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Key West, Fla., survey of entrance

Improving harbor at Pensacola, Florida: Continuing improvement, twenty thousand dollars.

Pensacola, Fla.

Improving harbor at Tampa Bay, Florida: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.

Tampa Bay, Fla.

- Cedar Keys, Fla. Improving harbor at Cedar Keys, Florida, seven thousand dollars.
- Mobile, Ala. Improving harbor at Mobile, Alabama: Continuing improvement, ninety thousand dollars.
- Biloxi, Miss. Improving harbor at Biloxi Bay, Mississippi: Continuing improvement, twelve thousand five hundred dollars; which sum, together with the money on hand heretofore appropriated for the roadstead, is hereby directed to be used in deepening the channel from Mississippi Sound to the wharves at Biloxi.
- Aransas Pass and Bay, Tex. Improving Aransas Pass and Bay up to Rockport and Corpus Christi, Texas: Continuing improvement, one hundred and one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
- Brazos Santiago, Tex. Improving Brazos Santiago Harbor, Texas: Continuing improvement, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.
- Galveston, Tex. Improvement of entrance to Galveston Harbor, Texas: Continuing improvement, three hundred thousand dollars.
- Pass Cavallo, Tex. Improving Pass Cavallo, Texas: Continuing improvement, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.
- Sabine Pass, Blue Buck Bar, Tex. Improving Sabine Pass and Blue Buck Bar, Texas: Continuing improvement, one hundred and ninety-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.
- Galveston Bay, ship-channel, Tex. Improving ship-channel in Galveston Bay, Texas, from Morgan's Cut to Bolivar Channel: Continuing improvement, for which purpose the balance now remaining of the money heretofore appropriated for this work is hereby directed to be expended by the Secretary of War in the completion of said channel, in accordance with the plans heretofore adopted, and in marking out said channel by piles or stakes, so as to enable navigators to find the same without difficulty.
- Astabula, Ohio. Improving harbor at Ashtabula, Ohio: Continuing improvement, thirty thousand dollars.
- Black River, Ohio. Improving harbor at mouth of Black River, Ohio: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.
- Cleveland, Ohio. Improving harbor at Cleveland, Ohio, on the last plan projected, ninety-three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; of which thirty thousand dollars are to be used in building a parapet on the existing breakwater, and the one hundred thousand dollars now on hand to be available for work on the last plan.
- Fairport, Ohio. Improving harbor at Fairport, Ohio: Continuing improvement, eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.
- Huron Ohio. Improving harbor at Huron, Ohio: Continuing improvement, three thousand dollars.
- Muskingum River, Ohio. Improving ice-harbor at the mouth of the Muskingum River, Ohio: Continuing improvement, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.
- Port Clinton, Ohio. Improving harbor at Port Clinton, Ohio, by repairs of existing works, two thousand dollars.
- Purchase of land at. For the purpose of acquiring the title to the land adjoining the inner end of the west pier built by the United States for the improvement of the harbor at Port Clinton, Ohio, the Secretary of War shall negotiate with the owner or owners of the land for the purchase thereof at a reasonable price, to be approved by Congress; and if an agreement as to price cannot be made with the owner, then the value of the same shall be ascertained in the mode provided by the laws of Ohio for the condemnation of lands for public uses in that State, the result of said proceedings of condemnation, if taken, to be reported to the next Congress for its approval.
- Sandusky, Ohio. Improving harbor at Sandusky City, Ohio, by dredging the channel through the outer bar and within the bay; and for this purpose the money appropriated by act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, now on hand, is hereby made available, and the further sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated.
- Toledo, Ohio. Improving harbor at Toledo, Ohio: Continuing improvement of the Maumee River, by a straight channel along such line as may be approved by the Secretary of War, one hundred and twelve thousand five hundred

dollars; and the balance of the twenty-five thousand dollars heretofore appropriated are hereby made available for clearing the old channel.

Improving harbor at Vermillion, Ohio: Continuing improvement, three thousand dollars. Vermillion, Ohio.

Improving harbor at Michigan City, Indiana: Continuing improvement, fifty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; of which sum one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars are to be used on the inner harbor. Michigan City, Ind.

Improving harbor at Calumet, Illinois: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars. Calumet, Ill.

Improving harbor at Chicago, Illinois: Continuing improvement, seventy-five thousand dollars. Chicago, Ill.

Improving harbor at Waukegan, Illinois: Continuing improvement, twenty thousand dollars. Waukegan, Ill.

Improving harbor at Charlevoix and entrance to Pine Lake, Michigan: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars. Charlevoix, Mich.

Improving harbor at Cheboygan, Michigan: Continuing improvement, fifteen thousand dollars. Cheboygan, Mich.

Improving harbor at Frankfort, Michigan, by extension of piers and repairs: Continuing improvement, seven thousand dollars. Frankfort, Mich.

Improving harbor at Grand Haven, Michigan: Continuing improvement, thirty thousand dollars. Grand Haven, Mich.

Improving harbor of refuge at Grand Marais, Michigan: Continuing improvement, twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. Grand Marais, Mich.

Improving harbor at Ludington, Michigan: Continuing improvement, fifty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. Ludington, Mich.

Improving harbor at Manistee, Michigan: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars. Manistee, Mich.

Improving harbor at Marquette, Michigan: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars. Marquette, Mich.

Improving harbor at Monroe, Michigan: By repairs, two thousand dollars. Monroe, Mich.

Improving harbor at Muskegon, Michigan: Continuing improvement, twelve thousand five hundred dollars. Muskegon, Mich.

Improving harbor at Ontonagon, Michigan: Continuing improvement, thirteen thousand dollars. Ontonagon, Mich.

Improving harbor at Pentwater, Michigan: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars. Pentwater, Mich.

Improving harbor at Portage Lake, Michigan: Continuing improvement, fifteen thousand dollars. Portage Lake, Mich.

Improving and repairing harbor of refuge at Sand Beach, Michigan: Continuing improvement, seventy-five thousand dollars; of which not exceeding forty-five thousand dollars are to be used in repairs. Sand Beach, Mich.

Improving harbor at Saint Joseph, Michigan: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars. Saint Joseph, Mich.

Improving harbor at Saugatuck, Michigan: To complete improvement, eight thousand dollars. Saugatuck, Mich.

Improving harbor at South Haven, Michigan: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars. South Haven, Mich.

Improving harbor at White River, Michigan: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars. White River, Mich.

Improving harbor at Black Lake, Michigan: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars. Black Lake, Mich.

Improving harbor at Ahnapee, Wisconsin: Continuing improvement, fifteen thousand dollars; but no part of said sum is to be expended until the wharfage over the Government piers at that port shall be made free. Ahnapee, Wis. Wharfage to be free.

Improving harbor at Green Bay, Wisconsin: Continuing improvement, seven thousand dollars. Green Bay, Wis.

Improving harbor at Kenosha, Wisconsin: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars. Kenosha, Wis.

- Kewanee, Wis. Improving harbor at Kewanee, Wisconsin: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.
- Manitowoc, Wis. Improving harbor at Manitowoc, Wisconsin: Continuing improvement, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Menomonee, Wis. Improving harbor at Menomonee, Wisconsin: Continuing improvement, three thousand dollars.
- Milwaukee, Wis. Improving harbor of refuge at Milwaukee, Wisconsin: Continuing improvement on bay and harbor, sixty thousand dollars.
- Oconto, Wis. Improving harbor at Oconto, Wisconsin: Continuing improvement, eight thousand dollars.
- Port Washington, Wis. Improving harbor at Port Washington, Wisconsin: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars.
- Racine, Wis. Improving harbor at Racine, Wisconsin: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.
- Superior and Saint Louis Bays, Wis. Improving harbor at Superior Bay and Saint Louis Bay, Wisconsin: Continuing improvement, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars; and the engineer in charge, in his next annual report, shall submit an estimate of the cost of a dredge-boat or other facilities that may be needed for dredging the harbors of Duluth and Superior. Thirteen thousand five hundred dollars of the money hereby appropriated are to be expended in dredging in said Superior Bay and Harbor, and in repairing piers at natural entry, and nine thousand dollars in dredging Saint Louis Bay, along the dock-line on the Wisconsin shore, from deep water at Connor's Point towards deep water at Grassy Point.
- Sheboygan, Wis. Improving harbor at Sheboygan, Wisconsin: Continuing improvement, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Sturgeon Bay, Wis. Improving harbor at Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars.
- Ashland, Wis. Improving harbor at Ashland, Wisconsin: Continuing improvement, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.
- Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan, ship-canal. Board of engineers to report as to its value, etc. The Secretary of War is authorized and directed to appoint a Board of three engineers from the United States Army whose duty it shall be to examine, in all their relations to commerce, the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship-Canal, connecting the waters of Green Bay with Lake Michigan, in the State of Wisconsin, with a view to making the same a free passage way and harbor of refuge, to consider their value, and all other matters connected with their usefulness to navigation, and which shall give information as to the expediency of the work and the desirability of their acquisition and improvement. The said Board shall report to the Secretary of War, who shall lay its report before Congress at its next session, together with the views of himself and the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army thereon; and five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for this purpose.
- Duluth, Minn. Improving harbor at Duluth, Minnesota: Continuing improvement, and enlarging basin between Minnesota and Rice's Points, fifty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; of which a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars may be used in placing buoys in the channels and elsewhere where needed in the harbor; and the consent of the United States is hereby given to a change of the existing dock-line on the east side of Rice's Point by the municipal authorities of Duluth: *Provided*, That such change meets the approval of the Secretary of War.
- Grand Marais, Minn. Improving harbor at Grand Marais, Minnesota: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.
- Agate Bay, Minn. Improving harbor at Agate Bay, Minnesota, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.
- Lake City, Minn. Improving harbor at Lake City, Minnesota, Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.
- Humboldt, Cal. Improving harbor and bay at Humboldt, California: Continuing improvement, seventy-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be expended until the twelve acres of land necessary to said improvement shall have been conveyed to the United States free of ex-

pense, and such conveyance has been approved by the Secretary of War, after the Attorney-General of the United States shall have certified to the Secretary of War that the title is perfect.

Improving harbor at Oakland, California: Continuing improvement, sixty thousand dollars.

The sum of eleven thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for a survey of San Francisco Harbor, San Pablo Bay, Suisun Bay, Strait of Carquinez, mouth of San Joaquin River, and mouth of Sacramento River, California.

Improving harbor at Red Wood, California: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars.

The sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for examination, survey, and estimated cost of obtaining a channel two hundred and fifty feet wide and twenty-four feet deep at mean low water across the outer bar, and from thence to a point abreast of beacon number two, in San Diego Harbor, California; also, of obtaining a navigable channel at least eight feet in depth at mean low water at Newport Harbor, California; also, of the establishment of a breakwater extending in a southeasterly direction one-fourth of a mile, more or less, along the sunken reef commencing at or near Whaler's Point, so called, at San Luis Obispo Harbor, California.

Improving harbor at Wilmington, California: Continuing improvement, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at Yoquina Bay, Oregon: Continuing improvement, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Improvement of the harbor at entrance of Coos Bay, Oregon, thirty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Improving Lubec Channel, Maine: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.

Improving Moosebec Bar, Maine: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.

Improving Penobscot River, Maine, Continuing improvement, be widening the channel opposite Bangor and removing obstructions near Crosby's Narrows, fifteen thousand dollars.

Improving Saco River, Maine, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

Improving Narragangus River, Maine, ten thousand dollars.

Improving Cocheco River, New Hampshire: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.

Improving Ipswich River, Massachusetts, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Improving Warren River, Rhode Island, five thousand dollars.

Improving Pawtucket River, Rhode Island: Continuing improvement, thirty thousand dollars.

Improving Providence River and Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island: Continuing improvement, thirty thousand dollars.

For removing Green Jacket Shoal, Providence River, Rhode Island, twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Improving Pawcatuck River, Rhode Island, twelve thousand dollars.

Improving Connecticut River below Hartford, Connecticut: Continuing improvement, twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Improving Housatonic River, Connecticut, five thousand dollars.

Improving Thames River, Connecticut, Continuing improvement, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Improving East Chester Creek, New York: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.

Improving Hudson River, New York: Continuing improvement, twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; of which fifteen thousand dollars may be used for the removal of the rock in channel at Van Wie's Point.

Improving Newtown Creek and Bay, New York: Continuing improvement, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars; of which nine

Oakland, Cal.

Survey of San Francisco Harbor, San Pablo Bay, Suisun Bay, Strait of Carquinez, San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers. Redwood, Cal.

Survey, etc., of San Diego Harbor, Newport, and San Luis Obispo Harbors, Cal.

Wilmington, Cal.

Yaquina Bay, Oreg.

Coos Bay, Oreg.

Lubec Channel.

Moosebec Bar.

Penobscot River.

Saco River. Narragangus River.

Cocheco River.

Ipswich River.

Warren River.

Pawtucket River.

Providence River, Narragansett Bay.

Providence River.

Pawcatuck River.

Connecticut River.

Housatonic River.

Thames River.

East Chester Creek.

Hudson River.

Newtown Creek and Bay.

	thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars to be expended on west branch between Maspeth avenue and Dual Bridge, at Grand street and Metropolitan avenue; nine thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars to be expended on main branch between Easterly Grand Street bridge to Metropolitan avenue; and balance on lower end, from Maspeth avenue to the mouth of the creek.
Hell Gate.	Improving Hell Gate, New York: Continuing improvement one hundred and twelve thousand five hundred dollars.
Lake Champlain, Narrows.	Improving Narrows at Lake Champlain, New York, from Benson, Vermont, to canal locks at Whitehall, New York, thirty thousand dollars.
Ticonderoga River.	Improving Ticonderoga River, New York: Continuing improvement, two thousand dollars.
Maurice River.	Improving Maurice River, New Jersey: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars.
Passaic River.	Improving Passaic River, New Jersey: Continuing improvement, twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; of which two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars are to be used above Newark.
Raritan River.	Improving Raritan River, New Jersey: Continuing improvement, twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
Shrewsbury River.	Improving Shrewsbury River, New Jersey: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.
South River.	Improving South River, New Jersey: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars.
Saint Jones River.	Improving Saint Jones River, Delaware: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.
Nanticoke River.	Improving Nanticoke River, Delaware: Continuing improvement up to and near the town of Laurel, Delaware, ten thousand dollars.
Monongahela River.	Improving Monongahela River, Pennsylvania and West Virginia: Continuing improvement, ninety thousand nine hundred dollars; but no charges or tolls shall be collected on any other part of the river on any commerce on said river which originates above the works herein appropriated for.
Allegheny River.	For beginning the construction of a dam at Herr's Island, in the Allegheny River, near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.
	Improving Allegheny River, Pennsylvania: Continuing improvement, thirty thousand dollars.
Schuylkill River.	Improving Schuylkill River, Pennsylvania: Continuing improvement, eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.
Delaware River.	Improving Delaware River, Pennsylvania and New Jersey: Continuing improvement from Trenton to its mouth, two hundred and ten thousand dollars; of which thirty thousand dollars shall be applied to improving the channel between Camden, New Jersey, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and seven thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be needed, shall be expended on said river and its tidal tributaries above Bridesburg.
Choptank River.	Improving Choptank River, Maryland: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.
Corsica Creek.	Improving Corsica Creek, Maryland: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.
Chesapeake Bay.	For rebuilding piers at Battery Island, head of the Chesapeake Bay, which were carried away by ice, strengthening and protecting the works at that point from future destruction, seventeen thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars.
Susquehanna River.	Improving Susquehanna River, Maryland and Pennsylvania: Continuing improvement, six thousand dollars; to be expended above the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Bridge.
Pocomoke River.	Improving Pocomoke River, Maryland: Continuing and completing improvement, eight thousand dollars.
Water-way from Chincoteague Bay to Indian River Bay.	Improving, by dredging and otherwise, the inland water-way from Chincoteague Bay, Virginia, to Delaware Bay at or near Lewes, Delaware.

ware, to be used from Chincoteague Bay to Indian River Bay, eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Improving Appomattox River, Virginia: Continuing improvement, eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. Appomattox River.

Improving Chickahominy River, Virginia: Continuing improvement, four thousand dollars. Chickahominy River.

Improving James River, Virginia: Continuing improvement below Richmond, one hundred and twelve thousand five hundred dollars. James River.

Improving Mattaponi River, Virginia: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars. Mattaponi River.

Improving New River, Virginia: Continuing improvement between the lead-mines, in Wythe County, and the mouth of Wilson's Creek, in Grayson County, ten thousand dollars, together with the three thousand dollars now on hand. New River.

Improving Pamunky River, Virginia: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars. Pamunky River.

Improving Rappahannock River, Virginia: Continuing improvement, twenty thousand dollars. Rappahannock River.

Improving Staunton River, Virginia: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars; one-half of which is to be expended between the mouth of Pig River and the Midland Railroad Crossing. Staunton River.

Improving York River, Virginia: Continuing improvement, eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. York River.

Improving Dan River, Virginia: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars. Dan River.

Improving Big Sandy River, West Virginia and Kentucky: Continuing improvement, thirty thousand dollars; of which sum three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars are to be expended on Tug Fork, in West Virginia, and three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars on Lavisa Fork, in Kentucky. Big Sandy River.

Improving Buckhannon River, West Virginia: Continuing improvement, one thousand five hundred dollars. Buckhannon River.

Improving Great Kanawha River, West Virginia: Continuing improvement, one hundred and eighty-seven thousand five hundred dollars. Great Kanawha River.

Improving Elk River, West Virginia: Continuing improvement, one thousand five hundred dollars. Elk River.

Improving Guyandotte River, West Virginia: Continuing improvement, the amount heretofore appropriated is hereby made available for this purpose. Guyandotte River.

Improving Little Kanawha River, West Virginia: Continuing improvement, sixteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars; of which one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars shall be used in continuing the improvement of navigation above the west fork. But no toll shall be collected by any person or corporation for this improved navigation; and such right, if any exist, shall be relinquished, in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of War, before the expenditure of any of the money herein appropriated for this work. Little Kanawha River.

Improving Cape Fear River, North Carolina: Continuing improvement, one hundred and sixty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; of which sum eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars are to be expended above Wilmington, the remainder below and opposite the city of Wilmington, including as much of its northeast branch as lies in front of Wilmington, within the city limits. Cape Fear River.

Improving Contentnea Creek, North Carolina: Continuing improvement, fifteen thousand dollars. Contentnea Creek.

Improving Currituck Sound, Coanajok Bay, and North River Bar, North Carolina: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars. Currituck Sound.

Improving Neuse River, North Carolina: Continuing improvement, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars. Neuse River.

Improving New River, North Carolina: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars. New River.

Pamlico and Tar Rivers.	Improving Pamlico and Tar Rivers, North Carolina: Completing improvement, five thousand dollars.
Plack River.	Improving Black River, North Carolina, three thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That all claims of private parties to the navigation of the river shall be ceded to the United States, free of charge, before the commencement of said improvement.
Roanoke River.	Improving Roanoke River, North Carolina: Continuing improvement, twenty thousand dollars. Two thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the aforesaid twenty thousand dollars shall be used for the purpose of removing obstructions in the Thoroughfare and Coshoke Creek.
Trent River.	Improving Trent River, North Carolina: Continuing improvement, three thousand five hundred dollars.
Dan River.	Improving Dan River, North Carolina: Continuing improvement, between Madison, North Carolina, and Danville, Virginia, ten thousand dollars.
Yadkin River.	Improving Yadkin River, North Carolina: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.
Waterway, Beaufort to New River.	Improving the inland waterway between Beaufort Harbor and New River, North Carolina, through Bogue Sound, ten thousand dollars.
Ashley River.	Improving Ashley River, South Carolina: Continuing improvement, one thousand dollars.
Edisto River.	Improving Edisto River, South Carolina: Continuing improvement, three thousand dollars.
Great Pee Dee River.	Improving Great Pee Dee River, South Carolina: Continuing improvement, twenty thousand dollars.
Salkiehatchie River.	Improving Salkiehatchie River, South Carolina: Continuing improvement, two thousand dollars.
Santee River.	Improving Santee River, South Carolina: Continuing improvement, eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; no part of which sum to be used for the construction of any road-bridge across the Mosquito Creek Canal: <i>Provided</i> , That if salt water be found flowing into said Mosquito Creek, five thousand dollars of said sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be used for the construction of a flood-gate at the upper end of the canal, to prevent the same.
<i>Proviso.</i>	
Waccamaw River.	Improving Waccamaw River, South Carolina: Continuing improvement, fifteen thousand dollars.
Wappoo Cut.	Improving Wappoo Cut, South Carolina: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars.
Wateree River.	Improving Wateree River, South Carolina: Continuing improvement, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
Congaree River.	Improving Congaree River, South Carolina, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
Altamaha River.	Improving Altamaha River, Georgia: Continuing improvement, twenty thousand dollars; of which ten thousand dollars are to be used on Doboy Bar, or so much thereof as may be necessary
Chattahoochee River.	Improving Chattahoochee River, Georgia and Alabama: Continuing improvement, twenty thousand dollars.
Coosa River.	Improving Coosa River, Georgia and Alabama: Continuing improvement, forty-five thousand dollars.
Flint River.	Improving Flint River, Georgia: Continuing improvement, twenty thousand dollars; of which sum five thousand dollars are to be expended between Albany and Montezuma, and fifteen thousand dollars below Albany.
Ocmulgee River.	Improving Ocmulgee River, Georgia: Continuing improvement, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
Oconee River.	Improving Oconee River, Georgia: Continuing improvement, nine thousand dollars; one thousand five hundred dollars of said sum to be expended between Skull Shoals and the Railroad Bridge.
Romely Marsh.	Improving Romely Marsh, Georgia: To complete improvement, seventeen thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars; and so much of said sum as may be necessary may be applied by the engineer in charge,

with the approval of the Secretary of War, to pay for work done on said improvement, under the direction of the War Department, since the last appropriation was exhausted.

Improving Savannah River below Augusta, Georgia: Continuing improvement, fifteen thousand dollars. Savannah River.

Improving Apalachicola River, Florida: Continuing improvement, one thousand dollars. Apalachicola River.

Improving Caloosahatchee River, Florida: Continuing improvement, four thousand dollars. Caloosahatchee River.

Improving Choctawhatchee River, Florida and Alabama: Continuing improvement, fifteen thousand dollars; of which sum five thousand dollars to be expended below Geneva, and ten thousand dollars to be expended between Geneva and Newton, Alabama. Choctawhatchee River.

Improving Conecuh-Escambia River, Florida and Alabama: Continuing improvement, twelve thousand dollars. Conecuh-Escambia River.

Improving La Grange Bayou, Florida: Continuing improvement: two thousand dollars. La Grange Bayou.

Improving Manatee and Pease Rivers, Florida: Continuing improvement, thirteen thousand dollars; of which five thousand dollars may be expended on Pease River. Manatee and Pease Rivers.

Improving channel over the bar at the mouth of Saint John's River, Florida: Continuing improvement, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Saint John's River.

Improving Suwanee River, Florida: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars. Suwanee River.

Improving Volusia Bar, Florida: To complete improvement, seven thousand five hundred dollars. Volusia Bar.

Improving Withlacoochee River, Florida: Continuing improvement, three thousand dollars. Withlacoochee River.

Improving Alabama River, Alabama: Continuing improvement, fifteen thousand dollars. Alabama River.

Improving Black Warrior River from Tuscaloosa to Daniel's Creek, Alabama, fifty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, together with the forty-seven thousand dollars on hand; to be expended in accordance with the plan adopted by the board of engineers. Black Warrior River.

Improving Cahawba River, Alabama: Continuing improvement, seven thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be expended until the officer in charge shall have reported that the railroad and other bridges across said river have been provided with good and sufficient draw-openings. Cahawba River. *Provided*.

Improving Tallapoosa River, Alabama: Continuing improvement, seven thousand five hundred dollars. Tallapoosa River.

Improving Warrior River, Alabama: Continuing improvement, eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; to be expended below Tuscaloosa. Warrior River.

Improving Tombigbee River, Alabama and Mississippi: Continuing improvement, eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; to be expended below Vienna, eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; and between Vienna and Fulton, seven thousand five hundred dollars. Tombigbee River.

Improving Big Sunflower River, Mississippi: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars; of which two thousand dollars to be expended between Woodburn and Lehrton. Big Sunflower River.

Improving Noxubee River, Mississippi: Continuing improvement, seven thousand five hundred dollars. Noxubee River.

Improving Pascagoula River, Mississippi: Continuing improvement, including bar at the mouth, and from there to the mills at Moss Point, twenty thousand dollars; and the balance of the money now on hand heretofore appropriated for improving Horn Island Pass is to be applied to the same purpose. Pascagoula River.

Improving Pearl River, Mississippi: Continuing improvement, seven thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars; of which two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars are to be expended between Edinburg

	and Carthage, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars between Carthage and Jackson, and the remainder below Jackson, including bar at the mouth of East Pearl River.
Steele's Bayou.	Improving Steele's Bayou, Mississippi, including Washington Bayou: Continuing improvement, two thousand five hundred dollars.
Tallahatchee River.	Improving Tallahatchee River, Mississippi: Continuing improvement, three thousand five hundred dollars.
Tchula Lake.	Improving Tchula Lake, Mississippi: Continuing improvement, two thousand dollars.
Yallahusha River.	Improving Yallahusha River, Mississippi: Continuing improvement, two thousand dollars.
Bayou Pierre.	Improving Bayou Pierre, Mississippi: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars.
Yazoo River.	Improving Yazoo River, Mississippi: Continuing improvement, fifteen thousand dollars; of which five thousand dollars, or so much as may be necessary, to be used in repairing snag-boat.
Big Black River. <i>Proviso.</i>	Improving Big Black River, Mississippi: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That no part of this appropriation shall be used until the State of Mississippi shall have first caused the bridges over said stream south of the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad to be so constructed as not to obstruct the navigation of said stream.
Amite River.	Improving Amite River, Louisiana: Continuing improvement, two thousand dollars.
Bœuf River.	Improving Bœuf River, Louisiana: Continuing improvement, and for closing Outlet Number One, five thousand dollars.
Bayou Bartholomew.	Improving Bayou Bartholomew, Louisiana and Arkansas: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars.
Bayou Courtableau.	Improving Bayou Courtableau, Louisiana: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars.
Bayou D'Arbonne.	Improving Bayou D'Arbonne, Louisiana: Continuing improvement, two thousand dollars.
Bayou Terrebonne.	Improving Bayou Terrebonne, Louisiana: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.
Cypress Bayou.	Improving Cypress Bayou and the lakes between Jefferson, Texas, and Shreveport, Louisiana, Texas and Louisiana: To complete improvement, eighteen thousand dollars.
Tensas River and Bayou Macon.	Improving Tensas River and Bayou Macon, Louisiana: Continuing improvement, four thousand dollars.
Red River.	Improving Red River, Louisiana, and Arkansas: Continuing improvement from Fulton, Arkansas, to the Atchafalaya River, Louisiana, including completing the work at Alexandria, seventy-five thousand dollars; of which sum twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be used in making a thorough survey of the river from Fulton, Arkansas to the Atchafalaya River, and in completing the survey of Bayou Pierre, Louisiana.
Tchefuncte River and Bogue Falia.	Improving Tchefuncte River and Bogue Falia, Louisiana: Continuing improvement, two thousand five hundred dollars; to be expended in the improvement of Bogue Falia up to Covington.
Tickfaw River.	Improving Tickfaw River, Louisiana: Continuing improvement, two thousand dollars; to be expended on its navigable tributaries.
Onachita and Black Rivers.	Improving Ouachita River, Louisiana and Arkansas, and Black River, Louisiana: Continuing improvement, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars; of which seven thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for repairing snag-boat Wagner.
Calcasieu River and Pass.	Improving Calcasieu River and Pass, Louisiana: Continuing improvement to secure a navigable channel eight feet deep over the bars affecting the entrance to said river and pass, and for this purpose the money on hand heretofore appropriated for improvement of Calcasieu River is to be used.
Brazos River.	Improving mouth of Brazos River, Texas: Continuing improvement, eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Improving Buffalo Bayou, Texas: Continuing improvement, eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.	Buffalo Bayou.
Improving Saint Francis River, Arkansas and Missouri, to the town of Saint Francis: Continuing improvement, eight thousand dollars.	Saint Francis River.
Improving Arkansas River, Arkansas: Continuing improvement, seventy-five thousand dollars, according to the plan and recommendations in Appendix V thirteen, Executive Document One, Forty-ninth Congress; of which there are to be expended eight thousand dollars at Pine Bluff, thirteen thousand dollars at Fort Smith, and ten thousand dollars at Dardanelles, or so much thereof under those sums, respectively, as may be necessary at those points.	Arkansas River.
For the removal of snags, wrecks, and other obstructions in the Arkansas River, nineteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars; of which sum one thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be used to complete the survey of the Arkansas River, between Little Rock, Arkansas, and Wichita, Kansas.	Removal of snags, etc.
Improving Red River, Arkansas, above Fulton, Arkansas, seven thousand dollars.	Red River.
Improving Little Red River, Arkansas, three thousand dollars.	Little Red River.
Improving Black River, Arkansas and Missouri, five thousand dollars.	Black River.
Improving Petit Jean River, Arkansas, three thousand five hundred dollars.	Petit Jean River.
Improving White River, Arkansas: Continuing improvement, eighteen thousand dollars; thirteen thousand dollars of which, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to complete the survey of said river; the remainder for general improvement.	White River.
For removing the rock shoals in Fourche River, Arkansas, situate four miles south of Perryville, in Perry County, Arkansas, according to the plans of the engineers for creating a fifty-foot channel, five thousand dollars.	Fourche River.
Improving Big Hatchee River, Tennessee: Continuing improvement, three thousand dollars.	Big Hatchee River.
Improving Caney Fork River, Tennessee: Continuing improvement, three thousand dollars.	Caney Fork River.
Improving Clinch River, Tennessee: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars.	Clinch River.
Improving Cumberland River, Tennessee and Kentucky: Continuing improvement above Nashville, with a view to secure in the channel a depth of four feet, commencing with the lock at or near the lower island at Nashville, seventy-five thousand dollars.	Cumberland River.
Improving Cumberland River below Nashville, Tennessee: Continuing improvement, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.	
Improving French Broad River, Tennessee: Continuing improvement, six thousand dollars.	French Broad River.
Improving Hiawassee River, Tennessee: Continuing improvement, two thousand five hundred dollars.	Hiawassee River.
Improving South Fork of Forked Deer River, Tennessee: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars.	South Fork, Forked Deer River.
Improving Tennessee River above Chattanooga, Tennessee: Continuing improvement, seven thousand five hundred dollars.	Tennessee River.
Improving Tennessee River at Big Mussel Shoals, Little Mussel Shoals, and Elk River Shoals, Alabama: To complete improvements at these localities, two hundred and sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars.	
Improving South Fork of Cumberland River, Kentucky: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars.	South Fork, Cumberland River.
Improving Kentucky River, Kentucky: Continuing improvement, one hundred and eighty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.	Kentucky River.

Tradewater River.	Improving Tradewater River, Kentucky: Continuing improvement, two thousand dollars.
Falls of the Ohio River, Louisville.	Improving the Falls of the Ohio River at Louisville, Kentucky: Continuing improvement, according to the last plan of the engineer in charge, and to be first applied to the completion of the work now in progress, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That of that sum fifty thousand dollars shall be expended in enlarging the canal basin, as recommended in the last report of the engineer in charge.
<i>Proviso.</i>	
Board of engineers to report on the value, etc., of the works of Green and Barren River Navigation Company, and Monongahela Company.	The Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to ascertain the value and commercial importance of the works and property of the Green and Barren River Navigation Company, situated on the Green and Barren Rivers, in the State of Kentucky, and of the Monongahela Navigation Company, situated on the Monongahela River, in the State of Pennsylvania; and in order to acquire such information the Secretary of War shall appoint a board of three competent engineers from the Engineer Corps of the United States Army, which board shall in each case report to the Secretary of War, who shall report thereon to Congress at its next succeeding session; and the cost of such examination shall be paid out of the sum appropriated by this act for surveys: <i>Provided</i> , That nothing herein shall be construed as committing Congress to the purchase of the said works.
<i>Proviso.</i>	
Muskingum River.	Improvement of the Muskingum River, Ohio, between Zanesville and the mouth of the river, and for operating the same, twenty thousand dollars. And the United States hereby accepts from the State of Ohio the said Muskingum River improvement, and all the locks, dams, and their appurtenances, and the canals, belonging to said improvement, and all the franchises and property of every kind, and rights, in said river, and its improvements, now owned, held, and enjoyed by the State of Ohio, including all water leases and rights to use water under and by virtue of any lease of water now running and in force between the State of Ohio and all persons using said water, hereby intending to transfer to the United States such rights in said leases and contracts as are now owned, held, or reserved by the State of Ohio; but not to affect any right to the use of the water of said river now owned and held by the lessees of any water right under any lease or contract with the State of Ohio. And the United States hereby assumes control of said river, subject to the paramount interest of navigation. The provisions of this act, so far as they relate to the Muskingum River, shall not take effect, nor shall the money hereby appropriated be available, until the State of Ohio, acting by its duly authorized agent, turns over to the United States all property ceded by the act of the general assembly aforesaid, and all personal property belonging to the improvement aforesaid, and used in its care and improvement, and any balance of money appropriated by said State for the improvement of said river, and which is not expended on the fifteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-six.
Acceptance from Ohio of Muskingum River improvements, canal, etc.	
To take effect when property is turned over.	
Clinton River.	Improving Clinton River, Michigan: Continuing improvement, six thousand dollars.
Detroit River.	Improving Detroit River, Michigan: Continuing improvement, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.
Saint Clair Ship-Canal.	Improving Saint Clair Ship-Canal, Michigan: Continuing improvement, eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.
Saint Mary's River.	Improving Saint Mary's River, Michigan: Continuing improvement by a new lock and approaches, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
Hay Lake Channel.	Improving Hay Lake Channel, Michigan: Continuing improvement, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
Saginaw River.	Improving Saginaw River, Michigan: Continuing improvement, thirty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; of which sixteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars are to be used above Bay City, and five thousand dollars in improving the west channel along West Bay City.

The Secretary of War is authorized and directed to appoint a Board of three engineers from the United States Army whose duty it shall be to examine, in all their relations to commerce, the two improved waterways known as the Portage Lake and River Improvement Company Canal and the Lake Superior Ship-Canal Railway and Iron Company Canal, being the improved harbors of refuge and the water communication across Keweenaw Point, from Keweenaw Bay to Lake Superior, by way of Portage River and Lake, in the State of Michigan, with a view to making the same a free passage-way and harbors of refuge, to consider their value and all other matters connected with their usefulness to navigation, and which shall give information as to the expediency of the work and the desirability of their acquisition and improvement. The said board shall report to the Secretary of War, who shall lay its report before Congress at its next session, together with the views of himself and the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army thereon; and ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for this purpose.

Board of engineers to report on value, etc., of Portage Lake Improvement Company Canal and Lake Superior Ship Canal.

Improving Chippewa River, Wisconsin: Continuing improvement from the Dalles Dam to its mouth, eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Chippewa River.

Improving Fox River, Wisconsin: Continuing improvement below Montello, on the approved plan, fifty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. And the Secretary of War is hereby directed to have the examination and survey of the Wisconsin River from Portage to the mouth, now being made by a board of engineers, completed as soon as practicable, and a report thereof made on or before the meeting of the next session of Congress. And the sum of six thousand dollars of the above appropriation, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be expended at or near Portage City to prevent the overflow of the Wisconsin River into the Upper Fox River, so as to prevent injury to the Government works on Fox River; and this expenditure may be made separately, or, if deemed more economical by the Secretary of War, in adding to any protecting works which may be made by the State of Wisconsin.

Fox River.

Survey to be completed as soon as practicable.

Improving Saint Croix River, Wisconsin and Minnesota: Continuing improvement, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Saint Croix River.

Improving Wabash River, Indiana and Illinois: Continuing work on lock and dams at Grand Rapids, and on the river from Grand Rapids, to its mouth, sixty thousand dollars, and nine thousand dollars to be expended on the river at Grayville.

Wabash River.

Improving White River, Indiana: Continuing improvement, below Hazelton, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

White River.

Improving Calumet River, Illinois: Continuing improvement, thirty thousand dollars; of which eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars are to be used between the Forks and one-half mile east of Hammond, Indiana, five thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars of which are to be used in dredging the river between the Forks and the State line of Illinois and Indiana, and five thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars on the river at Hammond, Indiana: *Provided, however,* That no part of said sum, nor any sum heretofore appropriated, except the said eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the river above the Forks, shall be expended until the entire right of way, as set forth in Senate Executive Document Number Nine, second session Forty-seventh Congress, shall have been conveyed to the United States free of expense, and the United States shall be fully released from all liability for damages to adjacent property-owners, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War; and if any of the owners of real estate required to be taken or that is damaged for the purpose of straightening or widening that portion of the Calumet River for which the appropriation herein is now made, cannot be induced to convey to the United States such real estate so required, and release their claim for damages caused by said improvement, or should the owner or owners be incapable of conveying

Calumet River.

Provisos.

Right of way to be first secured.

- and releasing, or should his or her name or residence be unknown, or he or she be a non-resident of the State of Illinois, it shall then be the duty of the United States attorney for the northern district of Illinois to immediately file a petition in any court having jurisdiction thereof, in the manner and as authorized by the laws of the State of Illinois in such cases, for the purpose of ascertaining the just compensation to be paid to the respective owners of the land taken or damaged: *Provided however*, That the other owners of property and parties interested in said improvement shall first execute a bond to the United States, to be approved by the Secretary of War, for the payment of the costs of such proceedings, and to pay any judgment that may be rendered therein; and on failure to do so the proceedings shall be dismissed.
- Condemnation proceedings.** Improving Illinois River, Illinois: Continuing improvement, one hundred and twelve thousand five hundred dollars; of which sum three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars may be expended in dredging the river in front of Peoria.
- Illinois River.** The Secretary of War is authorized and directed to appoint a Board of three engineers from the United States Army whose duty it shall be to examine, in all their relations to commerce, the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the proposed Hennepin Canal, to consider their value and all other matters connected with their usefulness to navigation, and shall report upon the acquisition and improvement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal and the construction of the Hennepin Canal. The said Board shall report to the Secretary of War, who shall lay its report before Congress at its next session, together with the views of himself and the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army thereon; and fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for this purpose: *Provided*: That nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as committing the Government to the said improvement.
- Board of engineers to report on value, etc., of the Hennepin Canal.**
- Proviso.** Improving Gasconade River, Missouri: Continuing improvement, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
- Gasconade River.** Improving Osage River, Missouri: Continuing improvement by snagging and removing obstructions, ten thousand dollars.
- Osage River.** Improving Red River of the North, Minnesota: Continuing improvement from Breckenridge to the northern boundary-line of the United States, including dredging, removal of snags and bowlders, and construction of wing-dams, and so forth; and the money heretofore appropriated for locks and dams is hereby made available for this purpose.
- Red River of the North.** Improving Yellowstone River between Glendive and the mouth, Montana: Continuing the improvement, eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.
- Yellowstone River.** Improving Mokelumne River, California, by removing obstructions, two thousand five hundred dollars.
- Mokelumne River.** Improving Sacramento and Feather Rivers, California, forty thousand dollars of the money heretofore appropriated for improving said rivers that may remain unexpended at the end of the present fiscal year, for snagging and dredging operations and the cost of the proceedings hereinafter authorized, also ten thousand dollars to complete dredges authorized by act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four; the balance of said unexpended money not to be used until the Secretary of War be satisfied that hydraulic mining hurtful to navigation has ceased on said rivers and their tributaries. If he be not so satisfied, he is hereby instructed to institute such legal proceedings as may be necessary to prevent the washing, sluicing, dumping, or discharging detritus, debris, or slickens, caused by or arising from such hydraulic mining, into either of said rivers or any of its tributaries, or into the San Joaquin River or any of its tributaries, or in or to such place or situation from which such detritus, debris, or slickens may be liable to be washed or carried by storms or floods into either of said rivers or tributaries; and he is hereby instructed to use out of said sum as much as may be necessary for said purpose.
- Sacramento and Feather Rivers.** Secretary of War to be satisfied that injurious hydraulic mining has ceased.
- Legal proceedings to prevent.**

Improving San Joaquin River and Stockton and Mormon Sloughs, California: Continuing improvement, eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

San Joaquin River; Stockton and Mormon Sloughs.

Improving canal at the Cascades, Oregon: Continuing improvement, one hundred and eighty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Canal at Cascades, Oreg.

Improving the Upper Columbia River, including Snake River, Oregon and Washington Territory: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.

Columbia River.

Improving the mouth of the Columbia River, Oregon, one hundred and eighty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Improving Lower Willamette River, and Columbia River below Portland, Oregon: Continuing improvement, seventy-five thousand dollars; of which sum twenty-one thousand dollars for a snag-boat to be used on the Willamette and Columbia Rivers, and five thousand dollars to be expended on the river in front of Portland.

Willamette and Columbia Rivers. Snag-boat.

Improving the Upper Willamette River above Portland, Oregon: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.

Willamette River, above Portland.

Improving Coquille River, Oregon: Continuing improvement, twenty thousand dollars.

Coquille River.

Improving Chehalis River, Washington Territory: Continuing improvement, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Chehalis River.

Improving Cowlitz River, Washington Territory: Continuing improvement, two thousand dollars.

Cowlitz River.

Improving Skagit, Steilaquamish, Nootsack, Snohomish, and Snoqualmie Rivers, Washington Territory: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.

Skagit, Steilaquamish, Nootsack, Snohomish, and Snoqualmie Rivers.

Missouri River.

Improving Missouri River from its mouth to Sioux City: Continuing improvement, including necessary work at Omaha, Atchison, Saint Joseph, Fort Leavenworth Reservation, Arrow Rock, Kansas City, Plattsmouth, Brownsville, and Nebraska City, three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars; to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in accordance with plans and estimates to be furnished by the Missouri River Commission.

Improving Missouri River from Sioux City to Fort Benton: Continuing improvement, sixty thousand dollars, under the direction of the Secretary of War.

From Sioux City to Fort Benton.

For removing obstructions in the Missouri River, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Removing obstructions.

Ohio River.

Improving the Ohio River: Continuing improvement, three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars; out of which sum thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars are to be expended at Grand Chain in removing rocks and other obstructions to navigation at that locality; also eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars may be expended in constructing or aiding in the construction of such an embankment on the south side of the Great Miami River, near its junction with the Ohio, as may be necessary to confine the waters of the Great Miami in great floods to the general course of its channel at or near the Ohio, to the end that the formation of the bar in the Ohio River now forming and obstructing navigation may be arrested; also thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of said appropriation shall be expended in constructing five ice-piers, pursuant to the present or prospective plans of the Chief of Engineers, at or near the following places, to wit: One at Pomeroy, Ohio; one at Middleport, Ohio; one at Gallipolis, Ohio; and one at Ironton, Ohio; and one at or near Ashland, Kentucky, on the south side of the Ohio River: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to obtain, if he can do so without cost to the United States, perpetual leases or conveyances of the riparian rights of the property-owners at each of said localities, in the event said ice-piers, or any one of them, shall be located where there is no improved landing-place: *And provided further*, That at localities where there are improved landings he

Ice-piers.

Provisos.

Riparian-rights

Relinquishment
of wharfage rights.

shall first obtain a relinquishment of wharfage rights and dues in favor of water-craft seeking protection from damage by ice; and no part of this appropriation shall be used for such purpose until the foregoing conditions are complied with. Also, out of said appropriation for the Ohio River eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars for removing obstruction at the mouth of Licking River; also eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars for completing ice-harbor at Four-Mile Bar, near Cincinnati; also twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for Davis Island Dam.

Mississippi res-
ervoir.
Proviso.

For continuing operations upon the reservoirs at the headwaters of the Mississippi River, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That in the opinion of the Chief of Engineers the expenditure of this appropriation and the ultimate completion of this part of the reservoir system will adequately improve navigation.

Upper Missis-
sippi River.

For operating snag-boat on Upper Mississippi River, twenty two thousand five hundred dollars.

Mississippi River
from Saint Paul to
Des Moines Rapids.

Improving Mississippi River from Saint Paul to Des Moines Rapids: Continuing improvement, three hundred and eighty-two thousand five hundred dollars; of which sum six thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to the removal of the rock at Duck Creek Chain, at the Rock Island Rapids; and of which sum the further amount of fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be used by the Secretary of War, in his discretion, for continuing the practical test of the flume invented by M. J. Adams, the said test to be made under the supervision and direction of said Adams; but if not so used the sum shall remain as a part of said appropriation, and be used for the purposes first in this paragraph specified.

Test of flume.

Mississippi River
at Des Moines Rap-
ids Canal.

Improving Mississippi River at Des Moines Rapids Canal, under the modified project, twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; of which sum fifteen thousand dollars are to be used for pier construction, in extending the outer wall of canal to the pivot-pier of the bridge.

Dry dock.

For dry-dock at Des Moines Rapids, forty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Ice-harbor, Du-
buque.

Improving ice-harbor at Dubuque, Iowa, the unexpended balance, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be applied to paving instead of riprapping said ice-harbor.

From Des Moines
Rapids to Illinois
River.

Improving Mississippi River from Des Moines Rapids to the mouth of the Illinois River, including the river at Quincy Bay and the removal of the bars at the mouth of Whipple Creek and Hamburg Bay, including also the strengthening of Sny Island Levee where it crosses Snicarte Slough and other sloughs: Continuing the improvement, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

From Illinois
River to Ohio
River.

Improving Mississippi River from the mouth of the Illinois River to the mouth of the Ohio River, including the completion of the work at Alton, and, at the discretion of the Secretary of War, the protection of the Illinois shore opposite the mouth of the Missouri River: Continuing improvement, three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars; of which thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended in extending the work for the protection of the eastwardly bank of the Mississippi River at Cairo, and the prevention of its wash or erosion, commencing at the southerly end of the present Government revetment work and continuing down stream, and twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars for continuing improvement at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and Montona Point, Illinois: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War, in his discretion may use not to exceed seventy-five thousand dollars of said sum of three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars to correct the current of the river and improve the channel at Saint Louis.

From head of the
Passes to Ohio
River.

Improving Mississippi River from Head of the Passes to the mouth of the Ohio River: Continuing improvement, two million dollars; which sum shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in

accordance with the plans, specifications, and recommendations of the Mississippi River Commission: *Provided*, That no portion of this appropriation shall be expended to repair or build levees for the purpose of reclaiming lands or preventing injury to lands or private property by overflows: *Provided, however*, That the Commission is authorized to repair and build levees if, in their judgment, it should be done as part of their plan to afford ease and safety to the navigation and commerce of the river and to deepen the channel. *And provided further*, That no works of bank protection or revetment shall be executed in said reaches or elsewhere until after it shall be found that the completion of the permeable contracting works and uniform width of the high-water channel will not secure the desired stability of the river banks: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the construction of revetment works where the banks are caving at Greenville Reach, Delta Point, in front of the cities of Vicksburg, Memphis, Hickman, and Columbus: *And provided further*, That contraction works shall be built at the same time in the wide portions of the river immediately above the said revetment works. Of the amount herein appropriated for the Lower Mississippi, seventy-five thousand dollars are to be expended in continuing the work in progress at New Orleans; one hundred and eighty-seven thousand five hundred dollars for the rectification of the Red and Atchafalaya Rivers by preventing further enlargement of the latter stream and restricting its outlet capacity, and for keeping open a navigable channel through the mouth of Red or Old River into the Mississippi; thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars in improving navigation in the Greenville Reach, by preventing the bank at Greenville from further caving; seventy-five thousand dollars in deepening the channel at Vicksburg by dredging through the bar existing there; but this last-named sum shall not be expended unless after another examination or survey the Commission shall deem it advisable; and if they shall not, then thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars shall be expended in the improvement of navigation at Vicksburg by constructing suitable dikes and other appropriate works, and fifty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars in completing the work on the river at Memphis; also eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars for work on the river at Hickman, and eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars for work on the river at Columbus, Kentucky.

For examinations and surveys at South Pass, of the Mississippi River, pursuant to the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, ten thousand dollars.

For survey of the Mississippi River from the Head of the Passes to its headwaters: Continuing survey thirty thousand dollars.

For gauging the waters of the Lower Mississippi River and its tributaries, as provided for in joint resolution of the twenty-first of February, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, five thousand dollars.

For continuing the removal of snags, wrecks, and other obstructions in the Mississippi River, fifty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For gauging the waters in the Columbia River, one thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. That in places where harbor-lines have not been established, and where deposits of debris of mines or stamp works can be made without injury to navigation, within lines to be established by the Secretary of War, said officer may, and is hereby authorized to, cause such lines to be established; and within such lines such deposits may be made, under regulations to be from time to time prescribed by him.

SEC. 3. It shall not be lawful to cast, throw, empty, or unlade, or cause, suffer, or procure to be cast, thrown emptied, or unladen, either from or out of any ship, vessel, lighter, barge, boat, or other craft, or from the shore, pier, wharf, or mills of any kind whatever, any ballast, stone, slag, gravel, earth, slack, rubbish, wreck, filth, slabs, edgings, sawdust, slate, or cinders, or other refuse or mill-waste of any kind, into New York Harbor: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall ex-

Proviso.

Levees.

South Pass.
Examinations
and surveys.

Survey from
Head of the Passes
to headwaters.
Gauging.

Removal of
snags, etc.

Columbia River,
gauging.
Harbor lines to
be established.

New York Har-
bor.
Prohibiting de-
posits in.

Proviso.

Not to prevent improvements.

tend, or be construed to extend, to the casting out, unlading, or throwing out of any ship or vessel, lighter, barge, boat, or other craft, any stones, rocks, bricks, lime, or other materials used, or to be used, in or toward the building, repairing, or keeping in repair any quay, pier, wharf, weir, bridge, building, or other work lawfully erected or to be erected on the banks or sides of said harbor, or to the casting out unloading or depositing of any material excavated for the improvement of navigable waters, into such places and in such manner as may be deemed by the United States officer supervising the improvement of said harbor most judicious and practicable and for the best interests of such improvement.

Regulations, etc., to be prescribed by Secretary of War to secure economical expenditure of appropriation, etc.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of War shall prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to secure a judicious and economical expenditure of the money herein appropriated, and shall cause to be made and submitted to Congress annual reports, together with maps and plans, including the report of the Mississippi River Commission, on or before December first, giving detailed statements of the work done, contracts made, the expenditures thereunder or otherwise, and balances of money on hand up to November first, and the effect of such work, together with such recommendations as he may deem proper. He shall, at the same time, report to Congress all cases in which piers, breakwaters, locks, and dams, or other structures or works built or made by the United States in aid of commerce or navigation are used, occupied, or injured by a corporation or an individual, and the extent and mode of such use, occupation, or injury. He shall report, at the same time, whether any bridges, causeways, or structures now erected or in process of erection do or will interfere with free and safe navigation.

Work to be done by contract or otherwise.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to apply the money herein appropriated for improvements other than surveys and estimates, in carrying on the various works, by contract or otherwise, as may be most economical and advantageous to the Government. Where said works are done by contract, such contract shall be made after sufficient public advertisement for proposals, in such manner and form as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and such contracts shall be made with the lowest responsible bidders, accompanied by such securities as the Secretary of War shall require, conditioned for the faithful prosecution and completion of the work according to such contract, and for the prompt payment of all liabilities incurred in the prosecution thereof for labor and material.

Examinations and surveys.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of War is hereby directed, at his discretion, to cause examinations or surveys, or both, to be made, and the cost of improvements to be estimated, at the following localities, to wit:

In the States of—

Arkansas.

ARKANSAS.

Re-examination of Little River.

The lakes connecting with Red River, between Shreveport, Louisiana, and Fulton, Arkansas.

Re-examination of Ouachita above Camden, Arkansas.

Saline River.

Cache River.

California.

CALIFORNIA.

San Pedro Bay near the entrance to Wilmington Harbor, with a view to establishing an outer harbor for the protection of deep-draught vessels.

Mouth of Smith's River.

Crescent City Harbor, with a view to a sea-wall from Battery Point to Flat Rock.

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut.

Five-Mile River Harbor.

Resurvey of Duck Island Harbor, on Long Island Sound, including plans, specifications, and estimate of cost for making the same a harbor of refuge.

DAKOTA TERRITORY.

Dakota.

James River.

DELAWARE.

Delaware.

Duck Creek.

FLORIDA.

Florida.

Punta Rassa Harbor.

Resurvey of Tampa Bay, including Hillsborough River up to the city of Tampa.

Resurvey of outer and inner bars at Pensacola.

Charlotte Harbor, including San Carlos Bay.

Clear Water Harbor, including Anclote and Saint Joseph's Bays and the Narrows into Boga Ciega Bay.

Wakulla River from its mouth to Wakulla Springs.

Survey of the channel from Haul-over, on Indian River, to Gilbert's Bar.

Saint Augustine, for a deep sea-channel on the outer bar.

GEORGIA.

Georgia.

Savannah River from cross-tides above Savannah to the bar, with a view to obtaining twenty eight feet of water in the channel.

Flint River from Montezuma to Old Agency.

From Doboy Island to Doboy Bar.

Jekyl Creek.

ILLINOIS.

Illinois.

Farm Creek, with a view to changing its course.

Kaskaskia River from New Athens to mouth.

Bars in Hamburg Bay.

Calumet River from the forks of the river near its entrance into Lake Calumet to Riverdale; also Calumet River from Riverdale to Blue Island.

Mississippi River at Rush Island Bend and Ivy Landing, with a view to confining and deepening the channel.

INDIANA.

Indiana.

For a survey of the Ohio River, near the city of Evansville, Indiana, with a view to determine what, if anything, will be necessary to prevent a change of the channel of the river in front of that city.

KENTUCKY.

Kentucky.

Pond River.

The Secretary of War is directed to report to the next session of Congress whether or not the Government dry-dock at the Louisville and Portland Canal is adequate for the purposes of commerce; and what alterations, if any, are necessary, and the cost of making the same.

Licking River from Farmer's to West Liberty.

Salt River.

For ice harbor at Paducah, Kentucky.

The bar at the mouth of Limestone Creek, in the harbor of Maysville.

Louisiana.

LOUISIANA.

Little River.
 Bayou Rouge.
 Dugdemona River.
 Mouth of Bayou Plaquemine, with a view to its connection with the Mississippi River by locks; also Bayou Plaquemine and other connecting streams, to form the best route to Grand Lake.
 Bague Falia from present landing to Covington.
 Calcasieu Pass, the two bars obstructing the navigation thereof.
 Mouth of Calcasieu River, the bar obstructing its mouth.
 Bayou Terrebonne from Houma to Thibodeaux.
 Bayou Teche from Saint Martinsville to Fort Barre.
 Mouth of Bayou La Fourche, with a view to the construction of a lock and dam; Clear Lake, Black Bayou, Red Bayou, Black Lake, and Kelley Bayou, to reopen navigable communication between those streams and Red River; Bayou La Fourche, to secure navigation at low water.
 Cornay River.
 Ouchita River from Camden to mouth, with a slackwater navigation.
 Bayou Vermillion, to secure navigation from Abbeville to the railroad bridge of the Louisiana and Texas Railroad.
 Bayou Rondeway.
 Cypress Bayou.
 Bayou Vidal..

Maine.

MAINE.

Bayoduce River between the towns of Penobscot and Brooksville.
 Big Rapids of Saint John's River.
 Camden Harbor.
 Rockport Harbor.
 Kennebec River at Bath, and from Augusta to lower end of Perkin's Island.
 Saint George's River from Warren to Thomaston.
 Matinicus Isle, with a view to a harbor of refuge.
 Penobscot River from Bangor to Bucksport Narrows.
 Saint Croix River from Ferry Point Bridge, at Calais, to Breakwater Ledge.
 Bar Harbor, Maine, with the view to establishing a breakwater and deepening the waters of said harbor, and especially the channel between Rodick's Island and Mount Desert Island.

Maryland.

MARYLAND.

Cambridge Harbor.
 Fairlee Creek.
 Patuxent River from Benedict to Hills Landing.
 For widening the channel of Baltimore Harbor to six hundred feet.

Massachusetts.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Manchester Harbor.
 Duxbury Harbor.
 Wellfleet Harbor.
 Falmouth Harbor of Refuge.
 Vineyard Haven Harbor.
 Cottage City Harbor.
 Menemsha Harbor of Refuge.
 Taunton River.
 Winthrop Harbor.
 New Bedford Harbor.

Michigan.

MICHIGAN.

Bar in Saint Clair River opposite Saint Clair City.
 Grand River.

North River between Essex and North Bridges.
 Biddle's Point at Mackinac Harbor, with a view to a breakwater.
 Harbor at Forestville, Lake Huron.
 Pigeon River.
 Mouth of Black River, Saint Clair County.
 Carp River at Leland, with a view to affording an entrance to Carp Lake for harbor of refuge.
 Lake Michigan at Empire, with a view to cutting a channel across the bar from Lake Michigan to Bar Lake.
 Grand Traverse Bay, with a view to connecting it with Torch Lake, near Eastport.
 Pinepog River.
 Rouge River at its junction with Detroit River, and up the river to bridge of Saint Louis and Wabash Railroad.
 Torch Lake Channel, Lake Superior.

MINNESOTA.

Minnesota.

Red River of the North from Moorehead to Fergus Falls.
 Red Lake River from Grand Forks to Red Lake.
 Mississippi River between Saint Paul and Saint Anthony's Falls.
 Minnesota River with a view to its improvement by locks and dams.

MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi.

Tombigbee River, to ascertain what improvement is necessary to make said river continuously navigable from Vienna, Alabama, to Walker's Bridge, Mississippi.

Cassity Bayou.
 Noxubee River, to ascertain whether it can be made continuously navigable by a system of locks and dams, or otherwise.
 Bear Creek.

MISSOURI.

Missouri.

Resurvey of the Osage River from its mouth to Osceola, with a view to movable locks and dams, or other methods of improvement.

Little River from Hornersville to its junction with the Saint Francis River.

Saint Francis River from Greenville to the Arkansas State line.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire.

Bellamy River.

NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina.

Alligator River.
 Lockwood's Folly River.
 Lumber River.
 Yadkin River from South Carolina line to the Narrows.
 Catawba River.

NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey.

Thoroughfare running back of the ocean from Cape May to the Great Bay north of Atlantic City.

Channel back of Brigantine Beach, between Absecon and Brigantine Inlets.

NEW YORK.

New York.

Channel between Jamaica Bay and Rockaway Inlet.
 The East River, with a view to the removal of a ledge of rocks situated between five and six hundred feet from the foot of Tenth and Eleventh streets in the city of New York.

Spring Creek.
 Waddington Harbor.
 Mouth of Patchogue River.
 Hudson River between New Baltimore and Coxsackie.
 Peter's Neck Bay.
 Tonawanda Harbor and Niagara River between Black Rock and Tonawanda, with a view to a sixteen-foot channel.
 Glen Cove Harbor.

Oregon.

OREGON.

Wood River.
 Link River.
 Suislaw River and Bar.
 Coquille River between Coquille City and Myrtle Point.
 Nehalem Bay and Bar.
 Tillamook Bay and Bar.
 Umpqua River.

Ohio.

OHIO.

Sandusky Harbor, with a view to a straight channel from the north end of Cedar Point to the east end of the existing channel in front of the city.

Big Hockhocking River from its mouth to Coolville.
 Chagrin River at its mouth.

Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Darby Creek.

Rhode Island.

RHODE ISLAND.

Little Narragansett Bay, entrance to the wharves at Watch Hill.

South Carolina.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mosquito Creek between the South Edisto and Ashepoo Rivers, with a view to connect the South Edisto with the Ashepoo at or near Fenwick's Island.

Mingo Creek.

Clark's Creek.

Little Pee Dee River.

Alligator River and other waters connecting Santee River and Bull's Bay.

Tennessee.

TENNESSEE.

North Fork of the Forked Deer River below Dyersburg.

Obeils River from the point where improvements have heretofore been made to the mouth of the West Fork.

Texas.

TEXAS.

Cedar Bayou, where it empties into Galveston Bay.

Virginia..

VIRGINIA.

Mattox Creek.

Nansemond River.

Louisa Fork of Sandy River.

Roanoke River from Clarkesville, Virginia, to Eaton Falls, North Carolina.

Hunters Creek.

West Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Meadow River.

Gauley River.

Coal River.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin.

Harbor at Hudson, Lake Saint Croix.

Examination and report on the causes of the extraordinary overflows of the Chippewa River, and what means, if any, can be adopted to prevent their recurrence.

Examinations, survey, etc., not specially provided for.

SEC. 7. For examinations, surveys, and contingencies, and for incidental repairs, for which there is no special appropriation, for rivers and harbors, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no survey shall be made of any harbors or rivers until the Chief of Engineers shall have directed a preliminary examination of the same by the local engineer in charge of the district, or an engineer detailed for the purpose; and such local or detailed engineer shall report to said Chief of Engineers, whether, in his opinion, said harbor or river is worthy of improvement, and shall state in such report fully and particularly the facts and reasons on which he bases such opinion, including the present and prospective demands of commerce; and it shall be the duty of the Chief of Engineers to direct the making of such survey if, in his opinion, the harbor or river proposed to be surveyed be worthy of improvement by the General Government; and he shall report to the Secretary of War the facts, and what public necessity or convenience may be subserved thereby, together with the full reports of the local engineer. Said reports of preliminary examinations and surveys shall be made to the House of Representatives, and are hereby ordered to be printed when so made.

Proviso.

Preliminary examinations to be made before surveys.

Reports to be made to House of Representatives and printed.

Names of civilian engineers to be reported to Congress, etc.

SEC. 8. That the Secretary of War shall report to Congress, at its next and each succeeding session thereof, the name and place of residence of each civilian engineer employed in the work of improving rivers and harbors by means and as the result of appropriations made in this and succeeding river and harbor appropriation bills, the time so employed, the compensation paid, and the place at and work on which employed.

Approved, August 5, 1886.

CHAP. 930.—An act to provide for protecting the interests of the United States in the Potomac River Flats, in the District of Columbia.

August 5, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General of the United States to institute, as soon as may be, in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, a suit against all persons and corporations who may have or pretend to have any right, title, claim, or interest in any part of the land or water in the District of Columbia within the limits of the city of Washington, or exterior to said limits and in front thereof toward the channel of the Potomac River, and composing any part of the land or water affected by the improvements of the Potomac River or its flats in charge of the Secretary of War, for the purpose of establishing and making clear the right of the United States thereto.

Potomac River Flats, D. C.

Suit to be brought to establish title, etc., in land affected by the improvement.

SEC. 2. That the suit mentioned in the preceding section shall be in the nature of a bill in equity, and there shall be made parties defendant thereto all persons and corporations known to set up or assert any claim or right to or in the land or water in said first section mentioned, and against all other persons and corporations who may claim to have any such right, title, or interest. On the filing of said bill process shall issue and be served, according to the ordinary course of said court, upon all persons and corporations within the jurisdiction of said court; and public notice shall be given, by advertisement in two newspapers published in the city of Washington, for three weeks successively, of the pendency of said suit, and citing all persons and corporations interested in the subject-matter of said suit, or in the land or water in this act

Who to be parties defendant; service of process.

mentioned, to appear, at a day named in such notice, in said court, to answer the said bill and set forth and maintain any right, title, interest, or claim that any person or corporation may have in the premises; and the court may order such further notice as it shall think fit to any party in interest.

Effect of decree.

SEC. 3. That the said cause shall then proceed with all practicable expedition to a final determination by said court of all rights drawn in question therein; and the said court shall have full power and jurisdiction by its decree to determine every question of right, title, interest, or claim arising in the premises, and to vacate, annul, set aside, or confirm any claim of any character arising or set forth in the premises; and its decree shall be final and conclusive upon all persons and corporations parties to the suit, or who shall fail, after public notice as hereinbefore in this act provided, to appear in said court and litigate his, her, or its claim, and they shall be deemed forever barred from setting up or maintaining any right, title, interest, or claim in the premises.

Interests adverse to the United States to be valued and reported to Congress.

SEC. 4. That if, on the final hearing of said cause, the said supreme court of the District of Columbia shall be of opinion that there exists any right, title, or interest in the land or water in this act mentioned in any person or corporation adverse to the complete and paramount right of the United States, the said court shall forthwith and in a summary way proceed to ascertain the value of any such right, title, interest, or claim, exclusive of the value of any improvement to the property covered by such right, title, or interest made by or under the authority of the United States, and report thereof shall be made to Congress.

Appeal to Supreme Court of the United States.

SEC. 5. That from the final decree of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and every part thereof, in the premises, an appeal shall be allowed to the United States, and to any other party in the cause complaining of such decree, to the Supreme Court of the United States, which last-mentioned court shall have full power and jurisdiction to hear, try, and determine the said matter, and every part thereof, and to make final decree in the premises; and the said cause shall, on motion of the Attorney-General of the United States, be advanced to the earliest practicable hearing: *Provided*, That no payment under any such judgment shall be made unless hereafter authorized by Congress.

Cause to be advanced.

Proviso.
Payments.

No money to be spent on property in dispute until final decision.

SEC. 6. That until the final decision of the matters hereinbefore in this act mentioned shall have been had, no moneys appropriated for the improvement of the Potomac River within the District of Columbia, the establishment of harbor-lines in the District of Columbia, and the raising of the flats therein shall be expended otherwise than upon property in respect of which there is no claim adverse to the title of the United States or for the improvement of navigation in the said river.

Approved, August 5, 1886.

August 5, 1886.

CHAP. 931.—An act amendatory of and supplementary to "An act to alter the judicial districts of Pennsylvania, and for other purposes," approved May twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and providing an additional place for holding the several courts thereof.

Western judicial district of Pennsylvania.

Terms of circuit and district courts to be held at Scranton.

Vol. 4, p. 50.
R. S., sec. 658, p. 122.

Marshal to provide place for holding court, etc.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That besides the terms of the circuit and district courts of the western judicial district of Pennsylvania now directed by law to be held in said western district, there shall be held two terms of each of said courts in every year at Scranton, in the county of Lackawanna, which shall commence the first Mondays of the months of March and September in each and every year, beginning in September next.

SEC. 2. That the marshal of said western judicial district shall for the time being, and with the approval of the Attorney-General, provide a suitable place at the city of Scranton for holding the several courts and for keeping the records thereof.

Approved, August 5, 1886.

CHAP. 932.—An act in relation to the western judicial district of Wisconsin.

August 5, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the regular terms of the circuit and district courts in the western district of Wisconsin shall be held at the times and places following: At Eau Claire, on the first Tuesday in June; at La Crosse, on the third Tuesday in September; and at Madison, on the first Tuesday in December in each year; and the clerk residing at Madison shall attend all terms of said courts at Eau Claire as clerk thereof.

Western judicial district of Wisconsin.

Time for holding courts changed.

R. S., sec. 658, p. 123.

Approved, August 5, 1886.

49-1.—22 PUB

RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 1.] Joint resolution to pay the officers and employes of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, on the twenty-first day of said month December 21, 1885.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and they are hereby, authorized and instructed to pay the officers and employes of the Senate and House of Representatives including the capitol police, their respective salaries for the month of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, on the twenty-first day of said month. Officers and employes of Senate and House to be paid December salary December 21, 1885.

Approved, December 21, 1885.

[No. 2.] Joint resolution filling existing vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. December 26, 1885.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the existing vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution of the class "other than members of Congress" shall be filled by the reappointment of John Maclean, of New Jersey; Asa Gray, of Massachusetts; Henry Coppee, of Pennsylvania; and the appointment of Montgomery C. Meigs, of the city of Washington, vice William T. Sherman, whose term has expired and who is no longer a citizen of Washington. Smithsonian Institution.
Appointment of Regents.
John Maclean.
Asa Gray.
Henry Coppee.
Montgomery C. Meigs.

Approved, December 26, 1885.

[No. 3.] Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to use a portion of the contingent fund to fit up rooms for the Commissioner of Patents. December 26, 1885.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized to use so much of the contingent fund, not exceeding six hundred dollars as was appropriated by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five for the use of the Interior Department, as may be necessary to fit up and to put in proper repair the rooms in the Interior Department building which have been assigned by the Secretary for the use of the Commissioner of Patents. Interior Department.
Contingent fund may be used to fit up rooms for Commissioner of Patents.

Approved, December 26, 1885.

March 13, 1886.

[No. 4.] Joint resolution to print twelve thousand five hundred copies of the eulogies on Reuben Ellwood, late a Representative in Congress.

Reuben Ellwood.
Printing eulogies.
Distribution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be printed of the eulogies delivered in Congress upon the late Reuben Ellwood, a Representative-elect in the Forty-ninth Congress from the State of Illinois, twelve thousand five hundred copies, of which three thousand copies shall be for the use of the Senate and nine thousand five hundred for the use of the House of Representatives; and the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to have printed a portrait of the said Reuben Ellwood, to accompany said eulogies; and for the purpose of engraving and printing said portrait the sum of five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated

Portrait.

Approved, March 13, 1886.

March 13, 1886.

[No. 5.] Joint resolution to print thirty-one thousand copies of the eulogies on Thomas A. Hendricks, late Vice-President of the United States.

Thomas A. Hendricks, late Vice-President.
Printing eulogies.
Distribution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be printed of the eulogies delivered in Congress on Thomas A. Hendricks, late Vice-President of the United States, thirty-one thousand copies, of which ten thousand copies shall be for the use of the Senate, twenty thousand for the use of the House of Representatives, five hundred copies for the use of the Department of State, and five hundred copies shall be for the use of Mrs. Eliza E. Hendricks; and the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to have printed a portrait of the said Thomas A. Hendricks to accompany said eulogies; and for the purpose of engraving and printing said portrait the sum of five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Portrait.

Approved, March 13, 1886.

March 29, 1886.

[No. 6.] Joint resolution to authorize the printing of the proceedings in Congress in accepting the statue of the late James A. Garfield, President of the United States.

Statue of James A. Garfield.
Proceedings in Congress accepting, to be printed.
Distribution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be printed of the proceedings in Congress upon the acceptance of the statue of the late James A. Garfield, presented by the State of Ohio, twelve thousand copies, of which four thousand shall be for the use of the Senate and eight thousand for the use of the House of Representatives; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to have printed an engraving of said statue to accompany said proceedings; and for engraving and printing said picture the sum of five hundred dollars, or so much as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Engraving.

Approved, March 29, 1886.

March 29, 1886.

[No. 7.] Joint resolution authorizing the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds in the District of Columbia to supply plants and shrubs to fill certain vases in the Pension Building

Pension building.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds in the District of Columbia be, and is hereby,

authorized and directed to supply, and to keep supplied, from the public green-houses and nurseries, the vases around the interior court of the Pension Building with plants and shrubs suitable thereto.

Vases in interior court to be filled with plants and shrubs.

Approved, March 29, 1886.

[No. 8.] Joint resolution authorizing the printing of a naval report.

April 7, 1886.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be printed and bound in cloth, at the Government Printing Office, in addition to the "usual number", four thousand copies of the Report of Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, United States Navy, on European dock-yards, details, fitting and equipment of foreign vessels, torpedo-boats, ship yard appliances, tools, and so forth; of which additional number one thousand copies shall be for the use of the House, five hundred copies for the use of the Senate, and two thousand five hundred copies be delivered to and distributed by the Secretary of the Navy for general information.

Report on European dock-yards, etc.
Extra copies to be printed.

Distribution.

Approved, April 7, 1886.

[No. 9.] Joint resolution providing for the execution of the joint resolution of February fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, voting thanks and a medal to John F. Slater.

April 7, 1886.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be needed, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the cost of the medal ordered by public resolution numbered six, approved February sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, to be presented to John F. Slater, of Connecticut, then living but lately deceased.

Appropriation for gold medal to John F. Slater.
Vol. 22, p. 636.

SEC. 2. That said medal and a copy of the original resolution aforesaid shall be presented to the legal representatives of said John F. Slater, deceased.

To be presented to legal representatives.

Approved, April 7, 1886.

[No. 10.] Joint resolution for the further distribution of the Report of the Public Land Commission.

April 15, 1886.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of joint resolutions approved August seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, limiting the time for the gratuitous distribution of the Codified Land Laws and History of the Public Domain, be, and the same are hereby repealed; and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to distribute copies remaining to the credit of any member of Congress, upon the order of said member.

Land Laws and History of the Public Domain.

Distribution of remaining copies.
Vol. 22, p. 393.
Vol. 23, p. 276.

Approved, April 15, 1886.

[No. 11.] Joint resolution authorizing the printing of Committee reports.

April 15, 1886.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the reports of committees, the evidence and papers submitted therewith, or any part thereof, printed by order of Congress, may be reprinted at the Public Printing Office, at the instance of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, upon payment in advance to the Public Printer of the cost thereof with ten per centum added, the same as if originally printed in the Congressional Record.

Reports of Committees.
May be reprinted upon payment of cost and ten per cent.

Approved, April 15, 1886.

May 1, 1886.

[No. 12.] Joint resolution to amend the statute in relation to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes, approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, so that the provisions of the same shall be extended to the port of Key West, Florida, and the provisions of the seventh section of the statute be extended to the port of Tampa, Florida.

Provisions of immediate transportation extended to Key West and Tampa, Fla.

Vol. 21, pp. 173, 174.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the first and seventh sections of the act entitled "An act to amend the statutes in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes," approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, be extended to the port of Key West, Florida; and that the provisions of the seventh section of the same act be extended to Tampa, Florida. And all the other provisions of said act shall apply to both said ports and to all goods and merchandise therein mentioned.

Approved, May 1, 1886.

June 28, 1886.

[No. 15.] Joint resolution fixing the time when the pay of certain clerks to committees of House of Representatives shall begin.

Committee of clerks, House of Representatives.

Pay of, to commence from date of entering upon their duties.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pay of the clerks to committees of the House of Representatives which have been or may be hereafter authorized by the House, who are paid during the session only shall begin from the time such clerks entered upon the discharge of their duties, which shall be ascertained and evidenced by the certificate of the chairman of the several committees employing clerks for the session only.

Approved, June 28, 1886.

June 30, 1886.

[No. 17.] Joint resolution for the relief of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company.

Preamble.

Vol. 14, p. 236.

Vol. 19, p. 404.

Whereas the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company, successor to the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad Company, has, under and in accordance with the provisions of "An act to secure the rights of settlers upon certain railroad lands, and to repeal the first five sections of an act entitled 'An act granting lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad and its extension to Red River,' approved July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six," restored to the United States all the unsold lands received by it under its land-grant herein specified, and paid into the Treasury the proceeds of all land sold: Therefore,

Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company entitled to full compensation for carrying mails, troops, etc

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company, successor to the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company, shall be, and is hereby declared to be, entitled to the payment in full of all compensation earned heretofore by said last-mentioned company in transporting mails and military and other supplies for the Government, to the same extent and effect as though no lands had been granted for the benefit of said company; and the proper accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby required to audit and pay all such accounts, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same as if no lands had been granted to said company.

Approved June 30, 1886.

[No. 18.] Joint resolution to provide temporarily for the expenditures of the Government. July 1, 1886.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all appropriations for the necessary operations of the Government under existing laws which shall remain unprovided for on the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-six be, and they are hereby continued and made available for a period of fifteen days from and after that date, unless the regular appropriations therefor provided for in bills now pending in Congress, shall have been previously made for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven; and in case the appropriations, or any of them, hereby continued, are or is, insufficient to carry on the said necessary operations, a sufficient amount is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry on the same: *Provided*, That no greater amount shall be expended therefor than will be in the same proportion to the appropriations of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, as fifteen days time bears to the whole of said fiscal year: *Provided further*, That authority is also granted for continuing during the same period the necessary work required for public printing and binding, and for all other miscellaneous objects embodied in the sundry civil and naval appropriation acts, in advance of appropriations to be hereafter made for said objects: *And provided further*, All sums expended under this act shall be charged to and be deducted from the appropriations for like service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

Temporary provision for expenses of the Government for fifteen days.

Post, p. 345.

Approved, July 1, 1886.

[No. 19.] Joint resolution to print an addition to a report on wages ordered printed January seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four. July 3, 1886.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to print as an addition to the report on the Statistics of Wages in Manufacturing Industries, prepared by Mr Joseph D. Weeks and ordered printed by the House of Representatives January seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, a report on the Relative Wages in the United States and Great Britain, compiled by Mr Weeks.

Report on relative wages in United States and Great Britain to be printed as addition to statistics of wages in manufacturing industries.

SEC. 2. That a sum not to exceed five hundred dollars be, and hereby is, appropriated to prepare said report for publication.

Appropriation.

Approved, July 3, 1886.

[No. 20.] Joint resolution appointing managers for the national homes for disabled soldiers to fill vacancies in the board which occurred by expiration of terms on the twenty-first day of April, eighteen hundred and eighty-six. July 3, 1886.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That General William J. Sewell, of the State of New Jersey; General Martin T. McMahon, of the State of New York; and Captain John L. Mitchell, of the State of Wisconsin, be, and they are hereby, appointed managers of the national homes for disabled soldiers, to fill vacancies which occurred by reason of the expiration of the terms of members of the board on the twenty-first day of April, eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. Appointment of managers.

Approved, July 3, 1886.

July 3, 1886.

[No. 21.] Joint resolution providing for printing the First Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be printed fifty-four thousand copies, in cloth binding, of the First Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor; twenty-six thousand copies for use of members of the House of Representatives, and thirteen thousand copies for use of members of the Senate, and fifteen thousand copies for the use of the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Labor, the latter number to be wrapped for mailing in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.

Appropriation.

SEC. 2. That the sum of eighteen thousand eight hundred and eight dollars and twenty cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary to defray the cost of the publication of said report, and the further sum of two hundred and seventy-five dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the cost of wrapping fifteen thousand copies for the Department of the Interior, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, July 3, 1886.

July 8, 1886.

[No. 22.] Joint resolution for the printing of certain eulogies delivered in Congress upon the late Joseph Rankin

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be printed of the eulogies delivered in Congress upon the late Joseph Rankin, a representative in the Forty-ninth Congress from the State of Wisconsin, twelve thousand five hundred copies, of which three thousand shall be for the use of the Senate and nine thousand five hundred for the use of the House of Representatives. And the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby directed to have printed a portrait of the said Joseph Rankin to accompany said eulogies; and for the purpose of engraving or printing said portrait the sum of five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, July 8, 1886.

July 15, 1886.

[No. 23.] Joint resolution providing for printing eulogies delivered in Congress upon the late Michael Hahn.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be printed of the eulogies delivered in Congress upon the late Michael Hahn, a Representative in the Forty-ninth Congress from the State of Louisiana, twelve thousand five hundred copies, of which three thousand copies shall be for the use of the Senate and nine thousand five hundred for the use of the House of Representatives. And the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to have printed a portrait of the said Michael Hahn, to accompany said eulogies, and for the purpose of engraving and printing said portrait the sum of five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, July 15, 1886.

[No. 24.] Joint resolution to continue the provisions of a joint resolution approved July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, entitled a "Joint Resolution to provide temporarily for the expenditures of the Government."

July 15, 1886.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of a joint resolution entitled a "Joint Resolution to provide temporarily for the expenditures of the Government," approved July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, be, and the same are hereby, extended and continued in full force and effect to and including the thirty-first day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

Temporary provision for expenses of the Government extended to July 31, 1886.
See ante, p. 343.

Approved, July 15, 1886.

[No. 25.] Joint resolution authorizing the publication of an edition of "A Digest of International Law," edited by Francis Wharton.

July 28, 1886.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be printed the usual number of copies of "A Digest of the International Law of the United States, taken from the Opinions of Presidents and Secretaries of State, and of Attorneys General, and from the Decisions of Federal Courts, and of Joint International Commissions in which the United States was a Party;" and that there be printed, in addition to said usual number, one thousand copies for the use of the State Department, one thousand copies for the use of the Senate, and two thousand copies for the use of the House of Representatives; said Digest to be printed under the editorial supervision of Francis Wharton, and the editing to be paid for at a price to be fixed by the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, acting with the Joint Committee on Printing, not to exceed ten thousand dollars.

Digest of International Law.
Printing authorized.

Editing.

Approved, July 28, 1886.

[No. 26.] Joint resolution directing the Public Printer to forward the Congressional Record to our legations abroad.

July 28, 1886.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Public Printer be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to forward, free of charge, through the Department of State, one copy of the daily Congressional Record to each of our legations abroad, commencing at the beginning of the present session.

Congressional Record.
To be sent to legations abroad.

Approved, July 28, 1886.

[No. 27.] Joint resolution authorizing the preparation of a compilation of the reports of committees of the Senate and House of Representatives.

July 29, 1886.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be prepared under the direction of the Joint Committee of Printing, a compilation of the reports of the Senate and House of Representatives from the Fourteenth to the Forty-eighth Congress, inclusive, classified by committees, arranged, indexed, and bound in suitable volumes for the use of the standing committees of the two Houses of Congress. And the sum of seven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, or so much thereof as may be found necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the preparation of said work, which sum may be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the order of the chairman of said Joint Committee, as additional pay or compensation to any officer or employee of the United States.

Compilation of reports of committees, Senate and House of Representatives, to be prepared.
Appropriation.

Reports of committees to be bound.

Resolved further, That the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate be, and they are hereby directed, to procure and file, for the use of their respective Houses, copies of all reports made by each committee of all succeeding Congresses; and that the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed at the close of each session of Congress, to cause said reports to be indexed and bound, one copy to be deposited in the library of each House and one copy in the room of the committee from which the reports emanated.

Approved, July 29, 1886.

July 29, 1886.

[No. 28.] Joint resolution to credit Lieutenants Giles B. Harber and William H. Schuetze with sea duty and sea pay while engaged in the search for Lieutenant Chipp and party, and also for the time employed in bringing home the remains of Lieutenant-Commander De Long and party.

Lieutenants Giles B. Harber and William H. Schuetze. To be credited with sea duty and pay while searching for Lieutenant Chipp and party and bringing home remains of Lieutenant-Commander De Long and party.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit Lieutenant Giles B. Harber and William H. Schuetze with the highest rate of pay attached to their respective grades during their absence from the United States while employed in the search on the *Lena Delta* for Lieutenant Chipp and party, and also while engaged in transporting to the United States the remains of Lieutenant-Commander George W. De Long and his associates; all payments to be made from the current appropriations for pay miscellaneous.

Approved, July 29, 1886.

August 2, 1886.

[No. 29.] Joint resolution authorizing and directing the Commissioner of Labor to make an investigation as to convict labor, and for other purposes.

Convict labor. Commissioner of Labor to investigate and report upon.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of Labor be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to make a full investigation as to the kind and amount of work performed in the penal institutions of the several States and Territories of the United States and the District of Columbia, as to the methods under which convicts are or may be employed, and as to all the facts pertaining to convict labor and the influence of the same upon the industries of the country, and embody the results of such investigation in his second annual report to the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the investigation hereby authorized can be carried out under the appropriations made for the expenses of the Bureau of Labor for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

Approved, August 2, 1886.

August 4, 1886.

[No. 30.] Joint resolution providing for the printing and distribution of documents of the monetary conferences of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight and eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and the report of the monetary commission created under the joint resolution of August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

Reports of monetary conferences, and commission to be printed.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be printed and bound in cloth five thousand copies each of the Reports of the International Monetary Conferences of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight and eighteen hundred and eighty-one; also the report of the monetary commission created under the joint resolution of August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, being Senate report Number seven hundred and three, Second Session Forty-fourth Congress, with such indices to

the three reports as may be supplied by the Secretary of State; three thousand copies of each for the use of the House of Representatives, and fifteen hundred copies of each for the use of the Senate; and that the Public Printer hold the remaining five hundred copies of each for sale, at ten per centum advance on cost-price, to any person applying for the same.

Distribution.

Approved, August 4, 1886.

[No. 31.] Joint resolution to print ten thousand copies of the Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture on the International Sheep and Wool Show held in Philadelphia in September, eighteen hundred and eighty.

August 4, 1886.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be printed ten thousand copies of the Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture on the International Sheep and Wool Show held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in September eighteen hundred and eighty; of which three thousand copies shall be for the use of members of the Senate, six thousand copies for the use of members of the House of Representatives, and three thousand copies for the use of the Commissioner of Agriculture; the work to be subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

International
Sheep and Wool
Show.
Report to be
printed.
Distribution.

Approved, August 4, 1886.

[No. 32.] Joint resolution for printing report of Commissioner of Agriculture.

August 4, 1886.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be printed four hundred thousand copies of the annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six; three hundred thousand copies for the use of members and delegates of the House of Representatives, and seventy-five thousand copies for the use of members of the Senate, and twenty-five thousand copies for the use of the Department of Agriculture.

Agricultural Re-
port.
Distribution.

SEC. 2. That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the cost of the publication of said report.

Appropriation.

Approved, August 4, 1886.

[No. 33.] Joint resolution to authorize the Commissioner of the General Land Office to cause seven thousand five hundred copies of the map of the United States and Territories to be printed

August 4, 1886.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office be, and he is hereby, directed to cause to be printed, under the existing contract, at a rate not exceeding one dollar and thirty-five cents each, seven thousand five hundred additional copies of the map of the United States, edition of eighteen hundred and eighty-five, two thousand of which shall be for the use of the Senate, and four thousand copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and five hundred copies for the use of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and that one thousand copies be printed and mounted, to be sold under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, at one dollar and fifty cents each; and the sum of ten thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for that purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Map of United
States and Territo-
ries, to be printed.

Distribution.

Appropriation.

Approved, August 4, 1886.

August 4, 1886.

[No. 34.] Joint resolution permitting the public building authorized by act of Congress approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at Savannah, Georgia, to be located not less than forty feet from any other building, instead of fifty feet, as provided in said act.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the public building authorized to be erected at Savannah, Georgia, by act of Congress approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, may be located not less than forty feet from any other building, instead of fifty feet, as provided in said act.

Savannah, Ga.
Public building.
Open space may
be reduced.
Ante, p. 105.

Approved, August 4, 1886.

August 5, 1886.

[No. 35.] Joint resolution accepting from Julia Dent Grant and William H. Vanderbilt objects of value and art presented by various foreign Governments to the late General Ulysses S. Grant.

Preamble.

Whereas Julia Dent Grant and William H. Vanderbilt, by deed of trust executed on the tenth day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, presented to the United States certain swords, medals, paintings, bronzes, portraits, commissions and addresses, and objects of value and art presented by various Governments in the world to General Ulysses S. Grant as tokens of their high appreciation of his illustrious character as a soldier and a statesman: Therefore,

Acceptance
Grant relies.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States accept, with grateful acknowledgments, the said property and articles, more fully described in the schedule attached to said deed of trust, to be held by the United States and preserved and protected in the city of Washington for the use and inspection of the people of the United States.

To be deposited
in National Museum.

SEC. 2. That the said property and articles be placed under the custody of the Director of the National Museum; and he is hereby directed to receive the same for safe-keeping therein.

Approved, August 5, 1886.

August 5, 1886.

[No. 36.] Joint resolution making additional appropriation for purchase of site for Congressional Library.

Preamble.
Ante, p. 12.

Whereas under the provisions of an act of Congress "authorizing the construction of a building for the accommodation of the Congressional Library," approved April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, the sum of five hundred and fifty thousand dollars was appropriated for the purchase of a site for the Congressional Library; and

Whereas in the proceedings in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, had in pursuance of said act, the amount of damages has been assessed at about thirty-five thousand dollars in excess of the amount so appropriated: Therefore,

Congressional
Library.
Additional ap-
propriation for
site.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the additional sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of a site for the Congressional Library, to be immediately available.

Approved, August 5, 1886.

[No. 37.] Joint resolution to print the annual bulletins of the Bureau of Ethnology. August 5, 1886.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be printed at the Government Printing Office, ten thousand copies of any matter furnished by the Bureau of Ethnology relating to researches and discoveries connected with the study of the North American Indians: *Provided*, That the authorization shall apply only to matter now on hand or collected during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven; the same to be issued in parts and the whole to form an annual volume of bulletins; four thousand copies of which shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, one thousand five hundred copies for the use of the Senate, and four thousand five hundred copies for the use of the Bureau of Ethnology.

SEC. 2. The sum of three thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary for the printing and binding of the aforesaid annual bulletins is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, August 5, 1886.

Bureau of Ethnology.

Material relating to North American Indians to be printed.

Proviso.
Only material on hand and collected during present fiscal year.

Distribution.

Appropriation.

[No. 38.] Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay certain expenses incurred by special agents and experts of the Bureau of Labor during the month of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

August 5, 1886.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay the subsistence and traveling expenses of the special agents and experts of the Bureau of Labor for the month of July, current, as they may be certified to him by the Secretary of the Interior; such payment to be made from the appropriation for the Bureau of Labor for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

Approved, August 5, 1886.

Bureau of Labor.
Expenses of agents July, 1886, to be paid.

PROCLAMATIONS

BY THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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OF THE
PROCLAMATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT
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PROCLAMATIONS.

No. 1.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

July 23, 1885.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas certain portions of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian Reservation in the Indian Territory, are occupied by persons other than Indians who claim the right to keep and graze cattle thereon, by agreement made with the Indians for whose special possession and occupancy the said lands have been reserved by the Government of the United States, or under other pretexts and licences:

Preamble.

And whereas all such agreements and licenses are deemed void and of no effect, and the persons so occupying said lands with cattle are considered unlawfully upon the domain of the United States so reserved as aforesaid:

And whereas the claims of such persons under said leases and licenses, and their unauthorized presence upon such reservation, have caused complaint and discontent on the part of the Indians located thereon, and are likely to cause serious outbreaks and disturbances;

Now therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States do hereby order and direct that all persons other than Indians, who are now upon any part of said reservation for the purpose of grazing cattle thereon, and their servants and agents, and all other unauthorized persons now upon said reservation, do within forty days from the date of this Proclamation, depart and entirely remove therefrom with their cattle, horses, and other property.

Grazing in Indian Territory, prohibited.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, on this 23d day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and the year of the [U. S. SEAL.] Independence of the United States the one hundred and tenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD,

Secretary of State.

No. 2.

July 23, 1885.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION.

Announcement
of death of General
Grant.

The President of the United States has just received the sad tidings of the death of that illustrious citizen and ex-President of the United States, General Ulysses S. Grant, at Mount McGregor, in the State of New York, to which place he had lately been removed in the endeavour to prolong his life.

In making this announcement to the people of the United States, the President is impressed with the magnitude of the public loss of a great military leader, who was in the hour of victory magnanimous; amid disaster, serene and self-sustained; who in every station, whether as a soldier, or as a Chief Magistrate twice called to power by his fellow countrymen, trod unswervingly the pathway of duty, undeterred by doubts, single-minded and straight forward.

The entire country has witnessed with deep emotion his prolonged and patient struggle with painful disease, and has watched by his couch of suffering with tearful sympathy.

The destined end has come at last, and his spirit has returned to the Creator who sent it forth.

The great heart of the Nation that followed him when living with love and pride, bows now in sorrow above him dead, tenderly mindful of his virtues, his great patriotic services, and of the loss occasioned by his death.

Public business
to be suspended on
day of funeral.

In testimony of respect to the memory of General Grant, it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several Departments at Washington be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days and that all public business shall, on the day of the funeral, be suspended; and the Secretaries of War and of the Navy will cause orders to be issued for appropriate military and naval honors to be rendered on that day.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 23d day of July, 1885, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and tenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.

No. 3.

August 7, 1885.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas, public policy demands that the public domain shall be reserved for the occupancy of actual settlers in good faith, and that our people who seek homes upon such domain, shall in no wise be prevented by any wrongful interference, from the safe and free entry thereon to which they may be entitled:

Vol. 23, p. 321.

And whereas, to secure and maintain this beneficent policy, a statute was passed by the Congress of the United States on the twenty-fifth day of February in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, which declared to be unlawful all inclosures of any public lands in any State or Territory, to any of which land included within said inclosure the person, party, association, or corporation making or controlling such inclosure,

had no claim or color of title made or acquired in good faith, or an asserted right thereto by or under claim made in good faith with a view to entry thereof at the proper land office; and which statute also prohibited any person, by force, threats, intimidation or by any fencing or inclosure or other unlawful means, from preventing or obstructing any person from peaceably entering upon, or establishing a settlement or residence on, any tract of public land, subject to settlement or entry under the public land laws of the United States, and from preventing or obstructing free passage and transit over or through the public lands:

And whereas, it is by the fifth section of said act provided as follows:

"That the President is hereby authorized to take such means as shall be necessary to remove and destroy any unlawful inclosure of any of said lands, and to employ civil or military force as may be necessary for that purpose."

And whereas, it has been brought to my knowledge that unlawful inclosures, and such as are prohibited by the terms of the aforesaid statute, exist upon the public domain, and that actual legal settlement thereon is prevented and obstructed by such inclosures and by force, threats and intimidation,

Now therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby order and direct that any and every unlawful inclosure of the public lands, maintained by any person, association or corporation, be immediately removed; and I do hereby forbid any person, association or corporation, from preventing or obstructing by means of such inclosures or by force, threats or intimidation, any person entitled thereto, from peaceably entering upon and establishing a settlement or residence on any part of such public land which is subject to entry and settlement under the laws of the United States.

Unlawful inclosure of public lands prohibited.

And I command and require each and every officer of the United States, upon whom the duty is legally devolved, to cause this order to be obeyed, and all the provisions of the act of Congress herein mentioned to be faithfully enforced.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this seventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and tenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.

No. 4.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

September 9, 1885

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas satisfactory evidence has been received by me that upon vessels of the United States arriving at the port of Boca del Toro, United States of Colombia, no duty is imposed by the ton as tonnage tax or as light money, and that no other equivalent tax on vessels of the United States is imposed at said port by the Colombian Government, and whereas by the provisions of section fourteen of an Act approved June 26th 1884, "to remove certain burdens on the American merchant marine and encourage the American foreign carrying trade, and for other purposes" the President of the United States is authorized to suspend the collection in ports of the United States from ves-

Preamble.

Vol. 23, p. 57.

Collection of
tonnage duty sus-
pended, on vessels
from BocadelToro,
United States of
Colombia.

sels arriving from any port in "Central America down to and including Aspinwall and Panama" of so much of the duty at the rate of three cents per ton as may be in excess of the tonnage and light house dues, or other equivalent tax or taxes imposed on American vessels by the Government of the foreign country in which such port is situated.

Now therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the act and section hereinbefore mentioned do hereby declare and proclaim that on and after this 9th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, the collection of said tonnage duty of three cents per ton shall be suspended as regards all vessels arriving in any port of the United States from the port of Boca del Toro, United States of Colombia.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 9th day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty five and of the
[U. S. SEAL.] Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and tenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.

No. 5.

November 2, 1885.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

The American People have always abundant cause to be thankful to Almighty God, whose watchful care and guiding hand have been manifested in every stage of their national life—guarding and protecting them in time of peril, and safely leading them in the hour of darkness and of danger.

It is fitting and proper that a nation thus favored, should on one day in every year, for that purpose especially appointed, publicly acknowledge the goodness of God, and return thanks to Him for all His gracious gifts.

November 26,
1885, set apart as
a day of public
Thanksgiving.

Therefore I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday the twenty-sixth day of November instant, as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer; and do invoke the observance of the same by all the people of the land.

On that day let all secular business be suspended. And let the people assemble in their usual places of worship, and with prayer and songs of praise, devoutly testify their gratitude to the Giver of every good and perfect gift for all that He has done for us in the year that has passed; for our preservation as a united nation and for our deliverance from the shock and danger of political convulsion; for the blessings of peace and for our safety and quiet while wars and rumors of wars have agitated and afflicted other nations of the earth; for our security against the scourge of pestilence, which in other lands has claimed its dead by thousands and filled the streets with mourners; for plenteous crops which reward the labor of the husbandman and increase our nation's wealth; and for the contentment throughout our borders which follows in the train of prosperity and abundance.

And let there also be on the day thus set apart, a reunion of families, sanctified and chastened by tender memories and associations; and

let the social intercourse of friends, with pleasant reminiscence, renew the ties of affection and strengthen the bonds of kindly feeling.

And let us by no means forget while we give thanks and enjoy the comforts which have crowned our lives that truly grateful hearts are inclined to deeds of charity, and that a kind and thoughtful remembrance of the poor will double the pleasures of our condition and render our praise and thanksgiving more acceptable in the sight of the Lord.

Done at the City of Washington this second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and tenth.
GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President,
T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.

No. 6.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

November 7, 1885.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is represented to me by the Governor of the Territory of Washington that domestic violence exists within the said Territory, and that by reason of unlawful obstructions and combinations and the assemblage of evil-disposed persons it has become impracticable to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States at Seattle and at other points and places within said Territory, whereby life and property are there threatened and endangered, Preamble.

And whereas the Legislature of said Territory cannot be convened, and in the judgment of the President an emergency has arisen and a case is now presented which justifies and requires under the Constitution and laws of the United States the employment of military force to suppress domestic violence and enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States, if the command and warning of this Proclamation be disobeyed or disregarded:

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, do hereby command and warn all insurgents and all persons who have assembled at any point within the said Territory of Washington, for the unlawful purposes aforesaid, to desist therefrom, and to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before twelve o'clock meridian on the eighth day of November instant;

Unlawful assemblages in Washington Territory commanded to disperse.

And I do admonish all good citizens of the United States and all persons within the limits and jurisdiction thereof against aiding, abetting, countenancing, or taking any part in such unlawful acts or assemblages.

In witness whereof, I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this seventh day of November, in the [SEAL.] year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty five, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and tenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:
T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.

No. 7.

February 9, 1886.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas it is represented to me by the Governor of the Territory of Washington that domestic violence exists within the said Territory, and that by reason of unlawful obstructions and combinations and the assemblage of evil-disposed persons it has become impracticable to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States at Seattle and at other points and places within said Territory, whereby life and property are there threatened and endangered;

And whereas in the judgment of the President an emergency has arisen and a case is now presented which justifies and requires, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the employment of military force to suppress domestic violence and enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States, if the command and warning of this Proclamation be disobeyed and disregarded;

Unlawful assem-
blages in Wash-
ington Territory
commanded to dis-
perse.

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, do hereby command and warn all insurgents and all persons who have assembled at any point within the said Territory of Washington, for the unlawful purposes aforesaid, to desist therefrom, and to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the tenth day of February instant;

And I do admonish all good citizens of the United States and all persons within the limits and jurisdiction thereof against aiding, abetting, countenancing, or taking any part in such unlawful acts or assemblages.

In witness whereof, I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this ninth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six,
[SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and tenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.

PUBLIC LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

PASSED AT THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

1886—1887.

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PUBLIC ACTS OF THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

Passed at the second session, which was begun and held at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the sixth day of December, 1886, and was adjourned without day on Thursday, the third day of March, 1887.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President; JOHN SHERMAN, President of the Senate *pro tempore*, who acted as such until Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of February, when JOHN J. INGALLS was elected President of the Senate *pro tempore*, in place of JOHN SHERMAN, resigned; JOHN G. CARLISLE, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAP. 2.—An act for the relief of graduates of the United States Military Academy, and to fix their pay. Dec. 20, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every cadet who has heretofore graduated or may hereafter graduate at the West Point Military Academy, and who has been or may hereafter be commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army of the United States, under the laws appointing such graduates to the Army, shall be allowed full pay as second lieutenant from the date of his graduation to the date of his acceptance of and qualification under his commission and during his graduation leave, in accordance with the uniform practice which has prevailed since the establishment of the Military Academy.

Military Academy graduates.
To receive pay as second lieutenants from graduation.

Approved, December 20, 1886.

CHAP. 3.—An act for the retirement of certain officers of the Navy of the United States. Dec. 20, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan and Rear-Admiral John L. Worden may, after forty years' service, be retired from active service by the President, upon their own application, with the highest pay of the grade to which they belong.

Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan and Rear-Admiral John L. Worden.
May be retired.

Approved, December 20, 1886.

CHAP. 4.—An act to relinquish the interest of the United States in certain lands to the city and county of San Francisco and their grantess. Dec. 20, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right, title, and ownership of the city and county of San Francisco, in the State of California, to the body of land hereinafter described are hereby confirmed, and all the right and title of the United States to said land are hereby granted and relinquished to said city and county, and to those persons, and their successors in interest, to whom portions of said land have been heretofore granted and conveyed by or on behalf of said city and county,

San Francisco, Cal.
Right of the United States in certain land relinquished to.

Description.	to the extent of their interest in said land. Said land hereby granted is described as follows: Situated within the corporate limits of said city and county; bounded on the north by the southern boundary-line of the land granted by the United States to said city and county by patent dated June twentieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four; on the west by the Pacific Ocean; on the south by the line surveyed by Deputy United States Surveyor James T. Stratton, in eighteen hundred and sixty-seven and eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, as the southern line of the land granted to said city and county by act of Congress approved March eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and also bounded on the south by the northern boundary of the Rancho Laguna de la Merced, granted by the United States to J. de Haro and others, September tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, wherever said northern boundary of said rancho is north of said line surveyed by said Stratton; on the east by the western boundary of the Rancho San Miguel, granted by the United States to J. de J. Noe, March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.
Patent to issue.	SEC. 2. That upon the approval of this act the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall issue a patent for said land to said city and county, and said patent shall inure to said city and county, and the grantees of the same, and their said successors in interest, as a confirmation of said city and county's grants of said land.
Conflicting laws inapplicable.	SEC. 3. That all laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby declared inapplicable to the lands hereby granted and relinquished.
Approved, December 20, 1886.	

Dec. 20, 1886.

CHAP. 5.—An act for the relief of certain soldiers of the Twelfth Michigan Volunteer Infantry dishonorably discharged under special orders ninety-two, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated March first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Twelfth Michigan Volunteers.
Honorably discharged to be issued to certain members of.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to revoke and cancel special orders numbered ninety-two, dated Washington March first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, ordering the dishonorable discharge of the soldiers therein named; and to cause to be issued to Sergeants John M. Russey, Company A, and William Becker and Michael Casey, Company B; Corporal Seth Gregory, Company B; Sergeants Collins Phelps and George S. Foster, Company E; and Alfred Doolittle, Company H, and Hull M. Cross and Lewis M. Rope, Company K, and each of them, all of the Twelfth Regiment Michigan Volunteers, and in case of the death of any of them, then to their heirs, respectively, honorable discharges as of the dates and places at which their companies were respectively mustered out of the service; and such discharges shall each have the same force and effect as if issued at the times and places of the muster-out of the said companies, respectively, and as if said special orders numbered ninety-two had never been issued or executed.

Approved, December 20, 1886.

Dec. 21, 1886.

CHAP. 7.—An act for the relief of William P. Chambliss.

Wm. P. Chambliss.
May be reinstated as major on retired list.
Provided.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to reinstate William P. Chambliss, late a major of the Fourth Regiment United States Cavalry, and place his name on the list of retired officers of the United States Army with the rank of major: *Provided, however,* That he shall receive no pay, compensation, or allow-

ance of any kind under the provisions of this act for the time intervening between the first day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the date of his resignation, and the date of the approval of this act: *Provided further*, That the retirement herein provided for shall be in addition to the number now authorized by law and in lieu of all pensions.

Not to receive back pay.

Retired list increased.

Approved, December 21, 1886.

CHAP. 8.—An act making an appropriation to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for public printing and binding for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and for other purposes.

Dec. 22, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the objects hereinafter expressed for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, namely:

Deficiency appropriations for printing, etc.

PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

For the public printing, for the public binding, and for paper for the public printing, including the cost of printing the debates and proceedings of Congress in the Congressional Record, and for lithographing, mapping, and engraving for both Houses of Congress, the Supreme Court of the United States, the supreme court of the District of Columbia, the Court of Claims, the Library of Congress, the Executive Office, and the Departments, including salaries or compensation of all necessary clerks and employees, for labor (by the day, piece, or contract), and for all the necessary materials which may be needed in the prosecution of the work, eighty-five thousand dollars; to be expended for the foregoing purposes ratably and in the proportion provided in the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the current fiscal year.

Printing and binding.

Laws 1st sess. 49th Cong., p. 255.

DISTINCTIVE PAPER FOR UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

For paper, including transportation, salaries of register, two counters, five watchmen, one laborer, and expenses of officer detailed from the Treasury as superintendent, seventeen thousand dollars.

Distinctive paper for securities.

RECOINAGE OF SILVER COINS.

For recoinage of silver coins in the Treasury, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, five thousand dollars.

Recoinage of silver coins.

Approved, December 22, 1886.

CHAP. 9.—An act amending sections forty-seven hundred and fifty-six and forty-seven hundred and fifty-seven of the Revised Statutes, relating to pensions to certain disabled persons who have served in the Navy or Marine Corps.

Dec. 23, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section forty-seven hundred and fifty-six and section forty-seven hundred and fifty-seven of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same are hereby, amended by inserting the words "or as an appointed petty officer, or both," after the words "as an enlisted person" in the former section, and after the words "as an enlisted man" in the latter section.

Petty officers, Navy.

To receive service pension.

R. S., secs. 4756, 4757, p. 925, amended.

Approved, December 23, 1886.

Jan. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 11.—An act providing for the erection of a public building at Springfield, Massachusetts.Springfield, Mass.
Public building.

Site.

Plans.

Estimate.

Proviso.

Open space.

Title.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase a site for, and cause to be erected thereon, a suitable building, with fire-proof vaults therein, for the accommodation of the United States post-office, internal-revenue office, and other Government offices, at the city of Springfield, Massachusetts. The plans, specifications, and full estimates for said building shall be previously made and approved according to law, and shall not exceed for the site and building complete the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; nor shall any site be purchased until estimates for the erection of a building, which will furnish sufficient accommodations for the transaction of the public business and which shall not exceed in cost the balance of the sum herein limited after the site shall have been purchased and paid for, shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and no purchase of site nor plan for said building shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury involving an expenditure exceeding the said sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for site and building: *Provided,* That the site shall leave the building unexposed to danger from fire in adjacent buildings by an open space of not less than forty feet, including streets and alleys; and no money appropriated for this purpose shall be available until a valid title to the site for said building shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of Massachusetts shall have ceded to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of civil process therein.

Approved, January 3, 1887.

Jan. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 12.—An act to amend section four thousand four hundred and fourteen of the Revised Statutes, relating to inspectors of hulls and boilers.Duluth, Minn.
Inspectors of
hulls and boilers to
be appointed at.
R. S., sec. 4414,
p. 855, amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section forty-four hundred and fourteen of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended by inserting, after the word "Savannah", in the second line of the sixth paragraph of said section, the words "Duluth, Minnesota"

Approved, January 3, 1887.

Jan. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 13.—An act to amend the act entitled "An act to modify the postal money-order system, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three.Postal notes.
Vol. 22, p. 526.

Postmaster-General may designate other than money-order offices to issue postal notes.

Notes payable at any money-order office.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first section of the act entitled "An act to modify the postal money-order system, and for other purposes," be amended so as to read as follows:

"That for the transmission of small sums under five dollars through the mails the Postmaster-General may authorize postmasters at money-order offices, or at such other offices as he may designate, to issue money-orders, without corresponding advices, on an engraved form to be prescribed and furnished by him; and a money-order issued on such new form shall be designated and known as a "postal note," and a fee of three cents shall be charged for the issue thereof. Every postmaster who shall issue a postal note under the authority of the Postmaster-General shall make the same payable to bearer, when duly receipted, at

any money-order office; and after a postal note has once been paid, to whomsoever it has been paid, the United States shall not be liable for any further claim for the amount thereof; but a postal note shall become invalid and not payable upon the expiration of three calendar months from the last day of the month during which the same was issued; and the holder, to obtain the amount of an invalid postal-note must forward it to the Superintendent of the Money-Order System, at Washington, District of Columbia, together with an application, in such manner and form as the Postmaster-General may prescribe, for a duplicate thereof, payable to such holder; and an additional fee of three cents shall be charged and exacted for the issue of the duplicate: *Provided*, That all provisions of law applicable to the issue of postal notes at money-order offices, and to postmasters, clerks and other employees therein, shall be equally applicable to offices authorized to issue postal notes under this act."

Proviso.
Provisions of law relative to postal notes extended to all offices of issue.

SEC. 2. That section fifty-four hundred and sixty-three of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to read as follows, to wit:

R. S., sec. 5463, p. 1059, amended.

"SEC. 5463. Any person who shall, with intent to defraud, falsely make, forge, counterfeit, engrave, or print, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, counterfeited, engraved, or printed, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, counterfeiting, engraving, or printing, any order in imitation of, or purporting to be, a money-order or postal-note issued by or under the direction of the Post-Office Department of the United States, or of any foreign country, and payable in the United States, or any material signature or indorsement thereon; or any material signature upon any receipt or certificate of identification thereon; any person who shall falsely alter, or cause or procure to be falsely altered, or willingly aid or assist in falsely altering any such money-order or postal-note; any person who shall, with intent to defraud, pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish, as true, any such false, forged, counterfeited, or altered money-order or postal note, knowing the same, or any signature or indorsement thereon, to be false, forged, counterfeited or altered, shall be punishable by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment at hard labor for not less than two years and not more than five years."

Penalty for forging, etc., postal money-orders, extended to postal notes and to money-orders, etc., of foreign countries.

Approved, January 3, 1887.

CHAP. 14.—An act to extend the free-delivery system of the Post-Office Department, and for other purposes.

Jan. 3. 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That letter-carriers shall be employed for the free delivery of mail-matter, as frequently as the public business may require, at every incorporated city, village, or borough containing a population of fifty thousand within its corporate limits, and may be so employed at every place containing a population of not less than ten thousand, within its corporate limits, according to the last general census, taken by authority of State or United States law, or at any post-office which produced a gross revenue, for the preceding fiscal year, of not less than ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, This act shall not affect the existence of the free delivery in places where it is now established: *And provided further*, That in offices where the free delivery shall be established under the provisions of this act, such free delivery shall not be abolished by reason of decrease below ten thousand in population or ten thousand dollars in gross postal revenue, except in the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

Free delivery, postal service.

Extended to cities, etc., of 10,000 inhabitants, and offices receiving \$10,000.

Provisos.
Not to affect present service.

Service not to be abolished except in discretion of Postmaster-General.

SEC. 2. That there may be in all cities which contain a population of seventy-five thousand or more three classes of letter-carriers, as follows: Carriers of the first class, whose salaries shall be one thousand dollars per annum; of the second class, whose salaries shall be eight hundred

Carriers.
Classification of, in cities of 75,000 population.

dollars per annum; and of the third class, whose salaries shall be six hundred dollars per annum.

In cities less than 75,000 population.

SEC. 3. That in places containing a population of less than seventy-five thousand there may be two classes of letter carriers, as follows: Carriers of the second class, whose salaries shall be eight hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and of the third class, whose salaries shall be six hundred dollars per annum.

Laws inconsistent repealed.

SEC. 4. That all laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

R. S., sec. 3866, p. 755; Vol. 18, p. 231; Vol. 20, p. 317; Vol. 23, p. 185.

Approved, January 3, 1887.

Jan. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 15.—An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Saint Louis River at the most accessible point between the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Saint Paul and Duluth Railroad Company authorized to bridge St. Louis River between Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Saint Paul and Duluth Railroad Company, a corporation organized and existing in the State of Minnesota, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct and maintain a bridge, and approaches thereto, over the Saint Louis River, between the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, at the most feasible point in the State of Minnesota in section seventeen, town forty-nine north, of range fourteen west, to a point opposite in the State of Wisconsin in section seventeen, town forty-nine north, of range fourteen west. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railway trains, and, at the option of the corporation by which it may be built, may be used for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals, and for foot-passengers, for such reasonable rates of toll as may be approved from time to time by the Secretary of War.

Railroad, wagon, and foot bridge.

Free navigation not to be impaired.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under this act shall be constructed and built without material interference with the security and convenience of navigation of said river beyond what is necessary to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and in order to secure a compliance with these conditions the corporation, previous to commencing the construction of the bridge, or of the accessory works designed to secure the best practical channel-way for navigation and confine the flow of the water to a permanent channel at said point, shall submit to the Secretary of War a plan of the bridge and accessory works provided for in this act, together with a detailed map of the river at the proposed site of the bridge and for a distance of a mile above and below the site, together with all other information touching said bridge and river and accessory works as may be deemed requisite by the Secretary of War to determine whether the said bridge, when built, will conform to the prescribed conditions of this act.

Plans, etc., to be approved by Secretary of War.

Draw.

SEC. 3. That any bridge built under this act shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and the best navigable point, and with spans of not less than one hundred and ten feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw: *Provided*, That said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passing of boats, vessels, and other water-craft: *Provided, however*, That no bridge shall be built under the provisions of this act except there also be built, at the time of the erection of the piers, proper sheer-booms or other proper protections to safely guide boats, vessels, rafts, and other water-craft through said draw-spans, and at the expense of the company or corporation erecting said bridge; and said company or corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset to sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Secretary of War shall prescribe.

Provisos.
Opening draw.

Aids to navigation.

Lights.

Approval of Secretary of War.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed, upon receiving any such plan and map and other information, and upon being satisfied that a bridge built on such plan and with such accessory

works and at such locality will conform to the prescribed conditions of this act, to notify the company that he approves the same; and upon receiving such notification the said company may proceed to the erection of said bridge, conforming strictly to the approved plan and location; but until the Secretary of War approve the plan and location of said bridge and accessory works, and notify the company of the same, the bridge shall not be built; and should any change be made in the plan of the bridge or accessory works during the progress of the work thereon, such change shall be subject likewise to the approval of the Secretary of War, not, however, to be in any wise inconsistent with the provisions or conditions of this act.

SEC. 5. That any bridge and accessory works, when built and constructed under this act and according to the terms and limitations thereof, shall be a lawful structure; and said bridge shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no greater charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to said bridge; and said bridge shall enjoy the rights and privileges of the other post-routes in the United States; and Congress reserves the right at any time to regulate by appropriate legislation the charges for freight and passengers over said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way for postal-telegraph and telephone lines, free of charge, across said bridge.

SEC. 6. That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railroad trains or cars over the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner or owners of said bridge and the several railroad companies, or any one of them, desiring such use, shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, all matters at issue between them shall be decided by the Secretary of War upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to require the company or persons owning said bridge to cause such aids to the passage of said bridge authorized by the provisions of this act to be constructed, placed, and maintained, at their own cost and expense, in the forms of booms, dikes, piers, or other suitable and proper structures for confining the flow of water to a permanent channel, and for the guiding of rafts, steam-boats, and other water-craft safely through the draw and raft-spans, as shall be specified in his order in that behalf; and on the failure of the company or persons aforesaid to make and establish such additional structures within a reasonable time, the said Secretary shall proceed to cause the same to be built or made at the expense of the United States, and shall refer the matter without delay to the Attorney-General of the United States, whose duty it shall be to institute, in the name of the United States proceedings in any circuit court of the United States for the circuit in which such bridge, or any part thereof, is located, for the recovery of the cost thereof; and all moneys accruing from such proceedings shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 8. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved; and the right to require any changes in said structure at the expense of the owners thereof, whenever Congress shall decide that the public interests require it, is also expressly reserved.

Approved, January 3, 1887.

To be lawful structure and post-route.

Charges.

Postal telegraph.

Other companies to have right of way.

Disagreement as to terms to be decided by Secretary of War.

Company to provide aids to navigation.

Attorney-General to bring suit in case of failure.

Right to amend etc., reserved.

Jan. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 16.—For the relief of Myron E. Dunlap.

Preamble.

Myron E. Dunlap.
Granted honorable discharge.

Proviso.
Not to grant pay, etc.

Whereas, Myron E. Dunlap, late first lieutenant of Company E. Fourteenth Regiment New York Heavy Artillery, was cashiered from the service for tendering his resignation; and

Whereas, said dismissal was based upon insufficient grounds: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said First Lieutenant Myron E. Dunlap, late of Company E. Fourteenth Regiment New York Heavy Artillery, be, and he is hereby, honorably discharged from the military service of the United States, as if he had been regularly mustered out of the military service of the United States on the twenty-third day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; and the Secretary of War is hereby directed to enter upon the proper records of the War Department the corrections made by this act of the military record of said officer: *Provided,* That this act shall never be construed so as to grant any pay or allowance to the beneficiary under the same.

Approved, January 3, 1887.

Jan. 17, 1887.

CHAP. 21.—An act referring to the Court of Claims for adjudication the claims of John H. Kinkead, Samuel Sussman, and Charles O. Wood.

Preamble.

Whereas John H. Kinkead, of Nevada, and Samuel Sussman, of California, did, on the twenty-eighth day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, purchase a certain building situate on lot known as number one on the official plat of the town of Sitka, in the Territory of Alaska, from the Russian-American Company, the owner of said building; and

Whereas said building had been declared by the protocol of the transfer of Russian America to the United States to be private property; and Whereas the after the collector of customs of the United States did take from said Kinkead and Sussman a lease of a portion of said building, and entered thereupon; and

Whereas afterward General Jefferson C. Davis did seize the whole of said building, on the ground that the same was the property of the United States, notwithstanding the commissioners appointed to ascertain private property had certified the same to be private property; and

Whereas afterward said Kinkead and Sussman did present their petition to the United States Court of Claims claiming rent for the said building; and

Whereas said court did, on the eleventh day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, dismiss said claim, for want of jurisdiction only; and

Whereas Charles O. Wood, of Ohio, did in like manner purchase a certain other building, situate on lot known as number twenty-four, from said Russian-American Company, and did in like manner present his petition to the Court of Claims for rent of the same, the same having been in like manner seized for the use of the United States, notwithstanding the same had been certified to be private property; and

Whereas said Court of Claims did in like manner dismiss the claim of said Wood, for want of jurisdiction only: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That jurisdiction be, and is hereby, conferred on the Court of Claims to hear the claims of John H. Kinkead, and Samuel Sussman and Charles O. Wood, for the rent and value of certain buildings in the town of Sitka, in the Territory of Alaska, alleged by them to have been acquired by virtue of purchase from the Russian American Company, upon the evidence already filed in said court and such additional legal evidence as may be hereafter presented on either side; and if said court shall find that said parties acquired a valid title to said buildings respectively alleged to have been purchased by them, said court shall award to said parties a fair and

John H. Kinkead, Samuel Sussman, and Charles O. Wood.

Claims of, referred to Court of Claims.

reasonable rent for the use of the said buildings for the time (if any) the same have been occupied by the United States, and also a suitable indemnity for said buildings themselves; and the receipt of such rent and indemnity shall thereafter bar any further claim by said parties for the use of said buildings or for the value thereof; and before receiving the same, all of said parties shall execute a release to the United States for all right, title and interest whatsoever in and to the said property; and any defense, set-off, or counter claim may be pleaded by the United States as defendants, as in cases within the general jurisdiction of the court, and either party shall have the same right of appeal as in such cases.

Approved, January 17, 1887.

CHAP. 22.—An act for the relief of the Greensburgh Limestone Company and others.

Jan. 17, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Greensburgh Limestone Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of Indiana, William W. Lowe, Daniel W. Levett, and Oliver M. Thompson, partners doing business under the firm-name of W. W. Lowe and Company, and John L. Scanlon, being the parties of the second part named in a certain contract in behalf of the United States made by Samuel Hannaford, such contract being one for the delivery of certain stone as therein described for the erection of a custom-house and post-office at Cincinnati, Ohio, and bearing date the twenty-first day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, or the survivors of such parties, are hereby authorized and empowered to bring in the Court of Claims a suit against the Government of the United States, upon the said contract, for the damages by them sustained, in regard to the premises in said contract provided for, by reason of their being required, in the execution of such contract, by the superintendent and others in charge of the construction of the said building, to deliver stone, as is alleged, of sizes and character different from those called for in the said contract, or different from those which they were entitled to deliver thereunder. And the said court is hereby authorized and directed to take jurisdiction in said case, and to render a judgment therein for whatever sum, if anything, shall be shown by the evidence to have been the increased cost, damage, and expense to which the said claimants were subjected by reason of their being required, as aforesaid, to deliver stone different from that provided for in said contract, if the court shall hold that such requirement was not authorized thereby: *Provided,* That such recovery shall in no case be in excess of what shall appear from the said evidence to have been saved to the Government in avoiding loss or waste of stone, in the expense of cutting and fitting the said stone for the structure or structures for which they were designed, as provided in said contract, and in handling and setting such stone in said structure or structures; the claimants in no case to recover for anything that they shall not show to have been done by them not required by the contract, nor for anything that they shall not show to have been saved to the United States in the cost of the building by reason of the departure therefrom. And in the said action each party to the same shall be entitled to give in evidence all competent and relevant testimony already heretofore taken and filed in said court in a certain action, numbered eleven thousand nine hundred and seventy-two, heretofore prosecuted on said contract, and also all other competent and relevant testimony which either party may offer in the case. And each party to the said cause shall be entitled to take an appeal from the judgment of the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court of the United States, as in other cases.

Greensburgh
Limestone Com-
pany, W. W. Lowe
& Co., and John L.
Scanlon.

Authorized to
bring suit in Court
of Claims for al-
leged damages.

Proviso.
Recovery not to
exceed saving to
Government.

Approved, January 17, 1887.

Jan. 17, 1887.

CHAP. 23.—An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell and convey the United States custom-house and post-office property at Eastport, in the State of Maine, lately destroyed by fire, the proceeds thereof to be invested in the purchase of a new site for and to provide for the erection of a new public building at that place.

Eastport, Me.
Custom-house
and post-office
property to be sold.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to sell at public auction, in the town of Eastport, Maine, to the highest bidder, after thirty days' notice in all of the newspapers published in the town of Eastport, the land and premises known as the United States custom-house and post-office, on Washington and Water streets in said town of Eastport, Maine, the time and place of said sale in said town to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury at a date not later than sixty days after the passage of this act, with power to reject any or all bids, and to readvertise the said property in like manner as often as may be necessary to secure the value thereof, and the cost to be paid from the proceeds of sale of said property.

Proceeds to be
used for purchase
of new site and
erection of build-
ing.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall invest the purchase-money of the said property received by him, so far as the same may go, in the purchase or acquisition by condemnation of a site, and cause to be erected thereon a suitable and commodious fire-proof building, with fire-proof vaults, for the use and accommodation of the post-office, custom-house, and other Government offices, at the town of Eastport, in the State of Maine. The cost of said building, including site, approaches and heating apparatus, when completed upon plans and specifications to be previously made and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall not exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; and the site purchased shall leave the building unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least forty feet, including streets and alleys: *Provided,* That no part of said sum shall be expended until the valid title to the said site shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of Maine shall cede to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owners thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of any civil process therein.

Cost, etc.

Proviso.
Title.

Appropriation.

SEC. 3. That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be used and expended for the purposes provided in this act.

Approved, January 17, 1887.

Jan. 17, 1887.

CHAP. 24.—An act for the relief of Albion S. Keith.

Preamble.

Whereas, Albion S. Keith, late a naval cadet in the United States Navy, having successfully passed his final examination for graduation and being found mentally, morally, and professionally qualified for promotion to the rank of ensign, has been, however, found physically disqualified for promotion by reason of a disease contracted from exposure in the line of duty at sea, which entirely disables him, and because of which he was honorably discharged: Therefore,

Albion S. Keith.
May be appointed
on the naval re-
tired-list.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint the said Albion S. Keith an ensign in the United States Navy on the retired-list.

Approved, January 17, 1887.

CHAP. 25.—An act to amend the law relating to the bonds of executors in the District of Columbia.

Jan. 17, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever hereafter a testator shall, by last will and testament, request that his executor or executors be not required to give bond for the performance of his or their duty as such executor or executors, then and in such case the bond required of such executor or executors shall be in such penalty as the court may consider sufficient to secure the payment of the debts due by said testator; and said bond shall be conditioned accordingly, and shall be in no other or greater penalty: *Provided, however,* That the penalty of this bond shall not exceed double the value of the estate; and when less than this sum, may be increased, or an additional bond be required, whenever it shall be made to appear to the court that the bond as given is insufficient to secure the payment of the debts of the testator: *And provided further,* That whenever any creditor or distributee or legatee entitled to take under the said will shall make it appear to the court that any executor who has given such bond only as is herein provided for is wasting the assets of the estate, or that the assets in the hands of such executor are in danger of being lost, wasted, or misappropriated, then and in such case the court shall have power to remove said executor or require him to give additional bond, with security in penalty sufficient to secure the interests of all the creditors and distributees or legatees entitled to take as aforesaid, and conditioned accordingly; and on his failure to give bond or bonds as aforesaid, as required by the court, within a time named by such court, his letters testamentary shall be revoked forthwith.

Bond of executors.

How regulated.

Provisos.
Not to exceed double value of estate.

Court may require additional bond, or remove executor in case of waste.

[R. S., D. C., p. 114.]

SEC. 2. That any will hereafter executed devising real estate in the District of Columbia from which it shall appear that it was the intention of the testator to devise property acquired after the execution of the will, shall be deemed, taken and held to operate as a valid devise of all such property.

After-acquired real estate may be devised by will.

Approved, January 17, 1887.

CHAP. 26.—An act to grant the Maricopa and Phoenix Railway Company of Arizona the right of way through the Gila River Indian Reservation.

Jan. 17, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Maricopa and Phoenix Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Arizona, be, and the said corporation is hereby, authorized, invested, and empowered with the right to locate, construct, own, equip, operate, use, and maintain a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Indian reservation situated in the Territory of Arizona known as the Gila River Reservation, occupied by the Pima and Maricopa Indians, beginning at a point on the southerly line of said reservation where the track of the Maricopa and Phoenix Railway (said track being from a point at or near the track of the Southern Pacific Railroad at or near Maricopa Station to the city of Phoenix via Tempe) would strike said line, running thence in a northeasterly direction by the most practicable route to the northerly line of said reservation, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turnouts, and sidings as said company may deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds hereby granted.

Maricopa and Phoenix Railway Company authorized to build railway, etc., line through Gila River Indian Reservation.

Location.

SEC. 2. That a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian reservation is hereby granted to the said Maricopa and Phoenix Railway Company, and a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet, in addition to said right of way, is granted for stations for every ten miles of road, no portion of which shall be sold or leased by the company, with the right to use such ad-

Right of way.

Provisos.

Stations.

Land to be used
only for railway,
etc., purposes.

Consent of In-
dians to be obtain-
ed.

Damages.

Maps to be filed
with Secretary of
the Interior.

Proviso.

Rights of Indians
to be regarded.

Employees to re-
side on right of
way.

Survey may be-
gin immediately.

To be completed
within two years.

Fences, bridges,
etc.

Indians prohib-
ited from riding.

Bond to be ex-
ecuted and filed
conditioned for
payment of dam-
ages.

ditional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands granted shall be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad and telegraph and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used such portions shall revert to the tribe or tribes of Indians from which the same shall have been taken, or, in case they shall have ceased to occupy the same, to the United States: *And provided further*, That before any such lands shall be taken for the purposes aforesaid the consent of the Indians thereto shall be obtained in a manner satisfactory to the President of the United States.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian tribes through which it may be constructed, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway, the amount of such compensation to be ascertained and determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, and to be subject to his final approval.

SEC. 4. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located line through and station grounds upon said Indian reservation to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and that said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior before any grading or construction on any section or part of said located line shall be begun: *Provided*, That said railway shall be located and constructed with a due regard for the rights of the Indians, and especially so as not to interfere with their irrigating ditches.

SEC. 5. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside while so engaged upon said right of way upon the lands herein granted, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the said intercourse laws.

SEC. 6. That said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

SEC. 7. That said railway company shall build its entire line through said reservation within two years after the passage of this act, or this grant shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; and that said railway company shall fence, and keep fenced, all such portions of its road as may run through any improved lands of the Indians, and also shall construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

SEC. 8. That said railway company shall prohibit the riding by Indians belonging to said reservation upon any of its trains, unless specially provided with passes signed by the Indian agent, or by some one duly authorized to act in his behalf.

SEC. 9. That said railway company shall execute a bond to the United States, to be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, for the use and benefit of the Pima and Maricopa tribes of Indians, conditioned for the due payment of any and all damages which may accrue by reason of the killing or maiming of any Indian belonging to said tribes, or either of them, or of their live stock, in the construction or operation of said railway, or by reason of fires originating thereby; the damages in all cases, in the event of failure by the railway company to effect an amicable settlement with the

parties in interest, to be recovered in any court of the Territory of Arizona having jurisdiction of the amount claimed, upon suit or action instituted by the proper United States attorney in the name of the United States: *Provided*, That all moneys so recovered by the United States attorney under the provisions of this section shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States, to be placed to the credit of the particular Indian or Indians entitled to the same, and to be paid to him or them, or otherwise expended for his or their benefit, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Litigation.

Proviso.

Moneys recovered to be paid out under direction of Secretary of the Interior.

Condition of acceptance.

Proviso.

Violation to work forfeiture.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.

To take effect immediately.

SEC. 10. That the said Maricopa and Phoenix Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the expressed condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

SEC. 11. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

SEC. 12. That this act shall be in force from its passage.

Approved, January 17, 1887.

CHAP. 40.—An act for the erection of a public building at Camden, New Jersey.

Jan. 26, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase a site for, and cause to be erected thereon, a suitable building, with fire-proof vaults therein, for the accommodation of the post-office, custom-house, and internal-revenue and other Government offices, at the city of Camden, New Jersey. The plans, specifications, and full estimates of said building shall be previously made and approved according to law, and shall not exceed for the site and building complete the sum of one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the site shall leave the building unexposed to danger from fire in adjacent buildings by an open space of not less than forty feet, including streets and alleys; and no money appropriated for this purpose shall be available until a valid title to the site for said building shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of New Jersey shall have ceded to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owners thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of civil process therein; nor shall any site be purchased until estimates for the erection of a building which will furnish sufficient accommodations for the transaction of the public business, and which shall not exceed in cost the balance of the sum herein limited after the site shall have been purchased and paid for, shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; and no purchase of site, nor plan for said building, shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury involving an expenditure exceeding the said sum of one hundred thousand dollars for site and building.

Camden, N. J.
Public building.
Site.

Plans, etc.

Proviso.

Open space.

Title.

Estimates.

Limit.

Approved, January 26, 1887.

Jan. 26, 1887.

CHAP. 41.—An act relating to sales for taxes in the District of Columbia.

Real estate, Dis-
trict of Columbia.
Purhasers of, at
tax sales to have
valid title after
two years.
Deed to issue.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter sales of real estate, after advertisement as required by law, by the collector of taxes for the District of Columbia, for taxes or assessments that have been or may be levied by the Commissioners of said District, or by other lawful authority, shall entitle the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, if the property be not redeemed within two years from the date of such sale, to a deed from the Commissioners of the District, which deed shall vest in the grantee a good and valid title, and shall be presumptive evidence in all controversies in relation thereto that the property so conveyed was subject to the taxes for which the property was sold, that such taxes were not paid, and that the property was not redeemed before the execution of the deed, and that the manner of levy, notice, sale, and all the other prerequisites of law were complied with necessary and proper to make such deed and title valid.

Approved, January 26, 1887.

Jan. 26, 1887.

CHAP. 42.—An act for the relief of Francis Denmead.

Francis Den-
mead.
Title of United
States to lands in
District of Colum-
bia released to.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States of America hereby quitclaims and releases to Francis Denmead, his heirs and assigns, any title or interest which the United States have, by reason of any escheat or supposed escheat, in and to the following-described real estate situate, being, and lying in the city of Washington and District of Columbia, known and designated on the public plat or plan of said city as lots numbered one, two, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, in square numbered nine hundred and twenty-four

Approved, January 26, 1887.

Jan. 26, 1887.

CHAP. 43.—An act to exempt from taxation all property held by the trustees of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, and for other purposes.

Corcoran Art
Gallery.
Property held as
endowment fund
for, in Washington
to be released from
taxes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all property held as endowment fund by the trustees of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, for the purpose of revenue to support said institution, shall be, and the same is hereby, declared exempt from all taxation and assessments by the municipal authorities or by the United States so long as the same shall be so held; and all taxes and assessments made or imposed upon any of the property of said trustees subsequent to the tenth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, whether real, personal, or mixed, be, and the same are hereby, released: *Provided,* That real estate heretofore purchased by said trustees in the management of the endowment fund shall be exempt from taxation only while so held, and not to exceed five years from the passage of this act.

Proviso.
Real estate.

Approved, January 26, 1887.

Jan. 26, 1887.

CHAP. 44.—An act to exempt the property of the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington, District of Columbia, from taxation.

Young Men's
Christian Associ-
ation, Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the property known as lot three, square two hundred and twenty-two, being house numbered fourteen hundred and nine New York avenue, in Washington City, District

of Columbia, occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington, be, and the same is hereby, exempt from all taxation so long as the same is so occupied and used; and the taxes which have accrued and become due on and after July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, be, and the same are hereby, released, subject to the provisions of section eight of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, providing for exemptions of church and school property from taxation.

Approved, January 26, 1887.

Vol. 19, p. 399.

CHAP. 45.—An act for the further protection of property from fire, and safety of lives, in the District of Columbia. Jan. 26, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the owner or owners, in fee or for life, of every building constructed and used, or intended to be used, as a hotel, factory, manufactory, theater, tenement-house, seminary, college, academy, hospital, asylum, hall, or place of amusement, and of the trustee or trustees of every estate, association, society, college, academy, school, hospital, or asylum owning or using any building fifty feet high or upwards, used for any of the purposes herein above mentioned, to provide and caused to be erected and affixed to said building iron fire-escapes and combined stand-pipes and ladders, or either of said appliances as may be approved and adopted by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. That in all hotels, factories, manufactories, workshops, schools, seminaries, colleges, hospitals, asylums, halls, or places of amusement, or other places mentioned in this act, the hallways and stairways shall be properly lighted when occupied at night; and at the head and foot of each flight of stairs, and at the intersection of all hallways with main corridors, shall be kept during the night a red light; and one or more proper alarms or gongs, capable of being heard throughout the building, shall always remain easy of access and ready for use in each of said buildings, to give notice to the inmates in case of fire; and there shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place in every sleeping-room a notice descriptive of such means of escape; and the building inspector and chief engineer of the fire department shall have the right to designate the location of the said fire-escapes and stand-pipes in conformity with this act, and shall grant certificates of approval to every person, firm, corporation, trustee, and board of school trustees complying with the requirements of this act, which certificates shall relieve the party or parties from the liabilities of fines or damages imposed by this act.

SEC. 3. That every person, corporation, trustee, or board of school directors neglecting or refusing to comply with the requirements of the first section of this act, upon receiving thirty days' notice of the same, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, to be collected as fines are now by law collected; and the building inspector and chief engineer shall cause to be erected upon said building said appliances as in their judgment may be necessary, and the same shall be charged and held as a lien against said property and collected the same as other improvements made by the District authorities; and in case of fire occurring in any such building not provided with said appliances as may be required by the building inspector and chief engineer of the fire department, and in accordance with the requirements of the first section of this act, the person, persons, trustee, trustees, corporation, or school directors who or which neglected to provide such building with said appliances as aforesaid shall be liable in an action for damages in case of death or personal injury being caused in consequence of such fire breaking out

Property of, exempt from taxation.

Hotels, etc., over 50 feet high to provide fire-escapes and stand-pipes.

Hallways and stairways to be lighted.

Alarms.

Notices.

Penalty for not complying.

Liability for neglect.

in said building; and such action may be maintained by any person or persons now authorized by law to sue, as in other cases for injuries caused by neglect of duty.

SEC. 4. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved. January 26, 1887.

Jan. 26, 1887.

CHAP. 46.—An act to regulate insurance in the District of Columbia.

Insurance companies, District of Columbia.
Capital required.

Assessment companies

Annual statements to be made.

Special statements.

Companies not filing statements prohibited from doing business.
Money penalty.

Assets.
Fire insurance companies.

Inland and marine insurance companies.

Life insurance companies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no company hereafter organized or incorporated within the District of Columbia shall transact the business of insurance in any of its branches unless the whole capital of such company be not less than one hundred thousand dollars, actually and in good faith paid up in full, in cash, excepting life-insurance companies which issue to their members policies or certificates agreeing to pay benefits or sums of money which are to be realized by assessments levied upon the members; no other capital than such assessments shall be required of them. The Commissioners of said District, or any two of them, shall ascertain and determine such facts, upon evidence satisfactory to them to be filed in their office, and thereupon shall issue to such companies authority to transact business.

SEC. 2. That every insurance company doing business in said District must transmit to the Commissioners of the District a statement of its condition and business for the year ending on the preceding thirty-first day of December, which statement shall be rendered on the first day of January following or within sixty days thereafter, except that foreign companies shall transmit their statements of business, other than that done in the United States, prior to the following first day of July, which statements must be in form and state the particulars required by the blanks prescribed by the Commissioners; and the Commissioners, or any two of them, may require at any time statements from any company doing business within the District, or from any of its officers or agents, on such points as they may deem necessary and proper to elicit a full exhibit of its business and standing, all of which statements herein required must be verified by the signatures and oaths of the president or vice-president, or the secretary or actuary. No company having neglected to file a statement required of it within the time and manner prescribed shall do any business, after notification by the Commissioners, or any two of them, while such neglect continues; and any company or association neglecting to make and transmit any statement required shall forfeit one hundred dollars for each day's neglect.

SEC. 3. That every fire-insurance company, to entitle itself to the written authority by this act required to transact business in the District, shall have assets equal to its liabilities, including a reinsurance reserve liability equal to fifty per centum of premiums received upon one year-risk, and an amount proportioned to the unexpired time upon all other fire risks. Every company doing an inland or marine business shall have assets equal to its liabilities, including a reinsurance reserve liability equal to the total premiums charged upon all unexpired inland or marine risks. Every life-insurance company, excepting those organized upon the plan of assessments on their members, shall have assets equal to its liabilities, including a reserve liability computed upon the basis of the American experience table of mortality, at four and one-half per centum interest. Before issuing any written authority to any company to transact business in the District, the Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall satisfy themselves that such company has complied with the law; and at any time thereafter they shall revoke such authority when satisfied that such company has fallen below such requirements.

SEC. 4. That no insurance company organized or incorporated under the laws of any of the United States of America, or of any foreign state or country, shall transact the business of insurance in any of its branches within the District of Columbia until such company shall have duly constituted some proper person domiciled in the District their agent and attorney-in-fact for the purpose of receiving for them summonses, writs, and processes issuing out of any court having any jurisdiction in said District, and until the evidence of such appointment of such agent and attorney-in-fact, authenticated in a manner satisfactory to the Commissioners of the District, or any two of them, shall be filed in the office of such Commissioners.

Foreign insurance companies not to transact business until an attorney in fact be appointed.

SEC. 5. That any insurance company, or any officer or agent of any insurance company, effecting any contract of insurance in behalf of such company when the written authority required by this act shall not have been given by said Commissioners, or after such authority has been revoked, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars for every offense, to be recovered by due process in the courts of the District.

Penalty for transacting business without authority.

SEC. 6. That each insurance company doing business in the District of Columbia shall attach to each policy issued by such company a copy of the application made by the insured, so that the whole contract may appear in said application and policy.

Application to be attached to policy.

SEC. 7. That this act shall take effect and be in full force after ninety days from its passage.

To take effect in 90 days.

Approved, January 26, 1887.

CHAP. 47.—An act to amend the third section of an act entitled "An act to provide for the sale of the Sac and Fox and Iowa Indian Reservations, in the States of Nebraska and Kansas, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five.

Jan. 26, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section three of the act entitled "An act to provide for the sale of the Sac and Fox and Iowa Reservations, in the States of Nebraska and Kansas, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

Sale of Sac and Fox and Iowa Indian reservations.

Vol. 23, p. 352, amended.

"SEC. 3. That if any member of said Sac and Fox or Iowa tribe of Indians, properly enrolled at the Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, shall elect to remain upon the reservation of his respective tribe, he shall be allowed to select an allotment of land in quantity as follows: If he be the head of a family, one hundred and sixty acres; if a single person over eighteen years of age, or orphan child under eighteen years of age, eighty acres; and if a minor child under eighteen years of age, forty acres; heads of families selecting the land for themselves and minor children, and the United States Indian agent for orphan children. The lands so selected shall be held from sale as provided for herein, and shall be accepted at their fair valuation, to be ascertained by the Secretary of the Interior, in part satisfaction of his interest in and to said reservation, and of the moneys or fund realized from the sale thereof: *Provided*, That his right to share in the other funds and credits of the tribe shall not be impaired thereby; and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause a patent to issue to each of the allottees, under the provisions of this act, and the act to which this act is an amendment, for the lands selected by or for such allottee, which patent shall be of the legal effect, and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus patented for the period of twenty-five years, in trust for the sole use and benefit of the allottee, or, in case of his decease, of his heirs according to the laws of the State in which said land is situated, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian, or his heirs as

Enrolled Indians allowed to select allotment of land.

Head of family.
Single person.
Minor child.

Lands selected to be held from sale.

Proviso.
Distributive share not impaired.
Patent to issue.

Lands to be held in trust for 25 years.

Fee then conveyed free of incumbrances.

Exempt from
taxation.

aforesaid, in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever; and if any conveyance shall be made of the lands thus allotted, or any contract made touching the same, before the expiration of the time above mentioned, such conveyance or contract shall be absolutely null and void; and such lands, during such time, shall not be subject to taxation, alienation, or forced sale, under execution or otherwise."

Approved, January 26, 1887.

Jan. 26, 1887.

CHAP. 48.—An act to repeal parts of an act relating to tax on the business of real-estate agents in the District of Columbia, approved June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Tax on real estate agents.
Repeal of former tax and bond.

(Laws D. C., 1 Leg. Assem., pp. 91 and 99; 2 Leg. Assem., p. 63.)

License-fee imposed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of clause thirty-eight of section twenty-one of the act of the legislative assembly of the District of Columbia entitled "An act imposing a license on trades, business, and professions practiced or carried on in the District of Columbia," approved August twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, requiring real-estate agents to pay twenty-five dollars annually, and in addition a monthly tax of one-fourth per centum on gross receipts, as amended by the act amendatory thereof, approved June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, as requires real-estate agents in said District to pay a tax of one per centum on their commissions in lieu of said monthly tax of one-fourth per centum on gross receipts, and so much of section fifteen of said act approved August twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, as requires said real-estate agents to give bond to said District, and all other laws and acts, or parts thereof, inconsistent herewith, be, and the same are hereby, repealed; and from and after the passage of this act real-estate agents in the District of Columbia shall pay a license-fee of fifty dollars per annum, to be collected as other licenses are collected in said District.

Approved, January 26, 1887.

Jan. 26, 1887.

CHAP. 49.—An act to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to make police regulations for the government of said District.

Police regulations, District of Columbia.

Commissioners authorized to make regulations concerning:

Pawnbrokers, junk dealers, and second-hand clothes dealers.

Inflammable substances.

Street vendors.

Carriage stands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to make, modify, and enforce usual and reasonable police regulations in and for said District as follows:

First. For causing full inspection to be made, at any reasonable times, of the places where the business of pawnbroking, junk-dealing, or second-hand clothing business may be carried on.

Second. To regulate the storage of highly inflammable substances in the thickly populated portions of the District.

Third. To locate the places where licensed vendors on streets and public places shall stand, and change them as often as the public interests require, and to make all the necessary regulations governing their conduct upon the streets in relation to such business.

Fourth. To make needful regulations for the orderly disposition of carriages or other vehicles assembled on streets or public places, and to require vehicles upon such streets and avenues as they deem necessary to pass along on the right side thereof.

- Fifth. To establish and regulate the charges to be made by owners of hacks and hackney carriages of any kind whatsoever. Hack charges.
- Sixth. To prohibit conducting droves of animals upon such streets and avenues as they may deem needful to public safety and good order. Droves of animals.
- Seventh. To regulate the keeping and running at large of dogs and fowls. Dogs and fowls.
- Eighth. To prohibit the deposit upon the streets or sidewalks of fruit, or any part thereof, or other substance or articles that might litter the same, or cause injury to or impede pedestrians. Deposits on streets and sidewalks.
- Ninth. To regulate or prohibit loud noises with horns, gongs, or other instruments, or loud cries, upon the streets or public places, and to prohibit the use of any fireworks or explosives within such portions of the District as they may think necessary to public safety. Noises and fireworks.
- Tenth. To regulate the movements of vehicles on the public streets and avenues for the preservation of order and protection of life and limb. Passage of vehicles.
- Eleventh. To prescribe reasonable penalties for the violation of any of the regulations in this act mentioned; and said penalties may be enforced in any court of the District of Columbia having jurisdiction of minor offenses, and in the same manner that such minor offenses are now by law prosecuted and punished. Penalties for violations.
- SEC. 2. That the regulations herein provided for shall, when adopted, be printed in one or more of the daily newspapers published in the District of Columbia; and no penalty prescribed for the violation of said regulations shall be enforced until thirty days after such publication. Regulations to be printed.

Approved, January 26, 1887.

CHAP. 50.—An act to provide for an American register for the steamer *Nuevo Moctezuma*, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Jan. 26, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of Navigation is hereby authorized and directed to cause the foreign-built steamer *Nuevo Moctezuma*, formerly *Madrid*, owned at the port of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, by L. and R. Wister and Company, American citizens, and rebuilt by them at Philadelphia, to be registered as a vessel of the United States.

American register to foreign steamer *Nuevo Moctezuma*.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to authorize and direct the inspection of said steam-vessel, steam-boiler, steam-pipes, and the appurtenances of said boiler, and cause to be granted the proper and usual certificate issued to steam-vessels of the merchant marine, without reference to the fact that said steam-boiler, steam-pipes, and appurtenances were not constructed pursuant to the laws of the United States, and were not constructed of iron stamped pursuant to said laws; and the tests to be applied on the inspection of said boiler, steam-pipes, and appurtenances will be the same in all respects as to strength and safety as are required in the inspection of boilers constructed in the United States for marine purposes, save that the fact that said boiler, steam-pipes, and appurtenances not being constructed pursuant to the requirements of the laws of the United States, and are of unstamped iron, shall not be an obstacle to the granting of the usual certificate if said boiler, steam-pipes, and appurtenances are found to be of sufficient strength and safety.

Inspection

Approved, January 26, 1887.

Jan. 29, 1887.

CHAP. 67.—An act providing for the erection of a public building at Los Angeles, California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to procure a site for, and cause to be erected thereon, a suitable building, with fire-proof vaults therein, for the accommodation of the United States district and circuit courts, post-office and internal revenue and other Government offices, at the city of Los Angeles, California. The plans, specifications, and full estimates for said building shall be previously made and approved according to law, and shall not exceed for the site and building complete the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided,* That the site shall leave the building unexposed to danger from fire in adjacent buildings, by an open space of not less than forty feet, including streets and alleys; and no money appropriated for this purpose shall be available until a valid title to the site for said building shall have vested in the United States, nor until the State of California shall have ceded to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of civil process therein.

Approved, January 29, 1887.

Jan. 29, 1887.

CHAP. 68.—An act for the erection of a public building at Worcester, Massachusetts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase a site for, and cause to be erected thereon, a suitable building, with fire-proof vaults therein, for the accommodation of the post-office and other Government offices, at the city of Worcester, Massachusetts. The plans, specifications, and full estimates of said building shall be previously made and approved according to law, and shall not exceed for the site and building complete the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided,* That the site shall leave the building unexposed to danger from fire in adjacent buildings by an open space of not less than forty feet, including streets and alleys; and no money appropriated for this purpose shall be available until a valid title to the site for said building shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of Massachusetts shall have ceded to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owners thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of civil process therein.

Approved, January 29, 1887.

Jan. 29, 1887.

CHAP. 69.—An act for the completion of a public building at Fort Scott, Kansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the additional sum of forty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the completion of a suitable building, with fire-proof vaults therein, for the accommodation of the post-office, United States courts, and other Government offices, at the city of Fort Scott, State of Kansas, to be expended by the Secretary of the Treasury, subject to the requirements of an act for that purpose approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five. The

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limit of cost prescribed in said act is hereby extended as aforesaid. And no plan shall be approved which will involve an expenditure for site and building complete, including approaches, greater than the limit herein fixed

Limit of cost increased.

Approved, January 29, 1887.

CHAP. 70.—An act granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war, and for other purposes.

Jan. 29, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension-roll the names of the surviving officers and enlisted men, including marines, militia, and volunteers, of the military and naval services of the United States, who being duly enlisted, actually served sixty days with the Army or Navy of the United States in Mexico, or on the coasts or frontier thereof, or *en route* thereto, in the war with that nation, or were actually engaged in a battle in said war, and were honorably discharged, and to such other officers and soldiers and sailors as may have been personally named in any resolution of Congress for any specific service in said war, and the surviving widow of such officers and enlisted men: *Provided*, That such widows have not remarried: *Provided*, That every such officer, enlisted man, or widow who is or may become sixty-two years of age, or who is or may become subject to any disability or dependency equivalent to some cause prescribed or recognized by the pension laws of the United States as a sufficient reason for the allowance of a pension, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act; but it shall not be held to include any person not within the rule of age or disability or dependence herein defined, or who incurred such disability while in any manner voluntarily engaged in or aiding or abetting the late rebellion against the authority of the United States.

Mexican war pensions. Persons included.

Provisos.
Widows.
Disabilities.

Persons excluded.

SEC. 2. That pensions under section one of this act shall be at the rate of eight dollars per month, and payable only from and after the passage of this act, for and during the natural lives of the persons entitled thereto, or during the continuance of the disability for which the same shall be granted: *Provided*, That section one of this act shall not apply to any person who is receiving a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month or more, nor to any person receiving a pension of less than eight dollars per month, except for the difference between the pension now received (if less than eight dollars per month) and eight dollars per month.

Rate.

Proviso.
Effect on existing pensions.

SEC. 3. That before the name of any person shall be placed on the pension-roll under this act, proof shall be made, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, of the right of the applicant to a pension; and any person who shall falsely and corruptly take any oath required under this act shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be stricken from the pension-roll the name of any person whenever it shall be made to appear by proof satisfactory to him that such name was put upon such roll through false and fraudulent representations, and that such person is not entitled to a pension under this act. The loss of the certificate of discharge shall not deprive any person of the benefits of this act, but other record evidence of enlistment and service and of an honorable discharge may be deemed sufficient: *Provided*, That when any person has been granted a land-warrant, under any act of Congress, for and on account of service in the said war with Mexico, such grant shall be *prima facie* evidence of his service and honorable discharge; but such evidence shall not be conclusive, and may be rebutted by evidence that such land-warrant was improperly granted.

Secretary of the Interior to prescribe rules, etc.

Proviso.
Land-warrant to be *prima facie* evidence of service.

Pension laws made applicable. SEC. 4. That the pension laws now in force which are not inconsistent or in conflict with this act are hereby made a part of this act, so far as they may be applicable thereto.

R. S., sec. 4716, p. 919, not to apply. SEC. 5. That section forty-seven hundred and sixteen of the Revised Statutes is hereby repealed so far as the same relates to this act or to pensioners under this act.

Persons under political disabilities not included. SEC. 6. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any person while under the political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States.

Approved, January 29, 1887.

Jan. 29, 1887:

CHAP. 71.—An act to release unto the city of San Antonio, Texas, for its use as a public thorough-fare, certain portions of the military reservation near said city.

San Antonio, Tex. Right of way through military reservation granted to. *Provisos.* Location. Target range. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized to open up and to release unto the city of San Antonio, Texas, for public use as a thoroughfare, that portion of the military reservation adjoining said city which, at the time said reservation became the property of the United States, was known upon the map of said city as Pine street: *Provided,* That for a distance of six hundred and fifty-six feet north of Grayson street, the east side of said street proposed to be opened shall be on a north and south line, parallel to and sixteen feet six and one quarter inches west of the old east side of Pine street: *And provided further,* That the said right of way be granted upon the express understanding and condition that the Government reserves its right to the continued use of its target range, under such regulations as may be necessary to provide all proper precautions against injury to passing persons and vehicles.

Approved, January 29, 1887.

Jan. 29, 1887.

CHAP. 72.—An act to provide a school of instruction for cavalry and light artillery, and for the construction and completion of quarters, barracks, and stables at certain posts for the use of the Army of the United States.

Fort Riley. School of cavalry and light artillery instruction established at. Appropriation. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to establish upon the military reservation at Fort Riley a permanent school of instruction for drill and practice for the cavalry and light artillery service of the Army of the United States, and which shall be the depot to which all recruits for such service shall be sent; and for the purpose of construction of such quarters, barracks, and stables as may be required to carry into effect the purposes of this act the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming. Quarters and barracks. Fort Robinson, Nebraska. Quarters and barracks. Appropriation to complete. SEC. 2. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to complete the quarters and barracks at Fort D. A. Russell in the Territory of Wyoming at an expense not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, and to complete the quarters and barracks at Fort Robinson in the State of Nebraska for a garrison of ten companies at a cost not to exceed fifty-five thousand dollars, and there is hereby appropriated for the purposes mentioned in this section out of any monies in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of eighty-five thousand (\$85,000) dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Approved, January 29, 1887.

CHAP. 90.—An act to fix the day for the meeting of the electors of President and Vice-President, and to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon.

Feb. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the electors of each State shall meet and give their votes on the second Monday in January next following their appointment, at such place in each State as the legislature of such State shall direct.

SEC. 2. That if any State shall have provided, by laws enacted prior to the day fixed for the appointment of the electors, for its final determination of any controversy or contest concerning the appointment of all or any of the electors of such State, by judicial or other methods or procedures, and such determination shall have been made at least six days before the time fixed for the meeting of the electors, such determination made pursuant to such law so existing on said day, and made at least six days prior to the said time of meeting of the electors, shall be conclusive, and shall govern in the counting of the electoral votes as provided in the Constitution, and as hereinafter regulated, so far as the ascertainment of the electors appointed by such State is concerned.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the executive of each State, as soon as practicable after the conclusion of the appointment of electors in such State, by the final ascertainment under and in pursuance of the laws of such State providing for such ascertainment, to communicate, under the seal of the State, to the Secretary of State of the United States, a certificate of such ascertainment of the electors appointed, setting forth the names of such electors and the canvass or other ascertainment under the laws of such State of the number of votes given or cast for each person for whose appointment any and all votes have been given or cast; and it shall also thereupon be the duty of the executive of each State to deliver to the electors of such State, on or before the day on which they are required by the preceding section to meet, the same certificate, in triplicate, under the seal of the State; and such certificate shall be inclosed and transmitted by the electors at the same time and in the same manner as is provided by law for transmitting by such electors to the seat of Government the lists of all persons voted for as President and of all persons voted for as Vice-President; and section one hundred and thirty-six of the Revised Statutes is hereby repealed; and if there shall have been any final determination in a State of a controversy or contest as provided for in section two of this act, it shall be the duty of the executive of such State, as soon as practicable after such determination, to communicate, under the seal of the State, to the Secretary of State of the United States, a certificate of such determination, in form and manner as the same shall have been made; and the Secretary of State of the United States, as soon as practicable after the receipt at the State Department of each of the certificates hereinbefore directed to be transmitted to the Secretary of State, shall publish, in such public newspaper as he shall designate, such certificates in full; and at the first meeting of Congress thereafter he shall transmit to the two Houses of Congress copies in full of each and every such certificate so received theretofore at the State Department.

SEC. 4. That Congress shall be in session on the second Wednesday in February succeeding every meeting of the electors. The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon on that day, and the President of the Senate shall be their presiding officer. Two tellers shall be previously appointed on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented, and acted upon in

Counting electoral vote.

Meeting of electors.

R. S., sec. 135, p. 22, amended.

Determination of contest by State law to be conclusive as to appointment of electors.

Certification of electors by State executive.

R. S., sec. 140, p. 23.

R. S., sec. 136, p. 22, repealed.

Certificates to be published.

Copies to be sent to Congress.

Counting electoral votes in Congress.

R. S., sec. 142, p. 23.

Opening and reading certificates of electoral vote.

President of Senate to preserve order.
No debate allowed.

SEC. 6. That when the two Houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not more than once; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each House to put the main-question without further debate.

Limit to consideration.

SEC. 7. That at such joint meeting of the two Houses seats shall be provided as follows: For the President of the Senate, the Speaker's chair; for the Speaker, immediately upon his left; the Senators, in the body of the Hall upon the right of the presiding officer; for the Representatives, in the body of the Hall not provided for the Senators; for the tellers, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the Clerk's desk; for the other officers of the two Houses, in front of the Clerk's desk and upon each side of the Speaker's platform. Such joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the count of electoral votes shall be completed and the result declared; and no recess shall be taken unless a question shall have arisen in regard to counting any such votes, or otherwise under this act, in which case it shall be competent for either House, acting separately, in the manner hereinbefore provided, to direct a recess of such House not beyond the next calendar day, Sunday excepted, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon. But if the counting of the electoral votes and the declaration of the result shall not have been completed before the fifth calendar day next after such first meeting of the two Houses, no further or other recess shall be taken by either House.

Arrangements for joint meeting.

Not to dissolve until result declared.

Approved, February 3, 1887.

CHAP. 91.—An act authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi River at Saint Louis, Missouri.

Feb. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress is hereby given to the Saint Louis Merchants' Bridge Company of Saint Louis, Missouri, a corporation created by the laws of the State of Illinois, or its assigns or successors, or any legally incorporated railroad company or companies which may be associated with it therein, to build a bridge as hereinafter described, and maintain the same, across the Mississippi River at some suitable point between the present Saint Louis bridge known as the Eads Bridge, Saint Clair County, Illinois, and the mouth of the Missouri River: *Provided*, That no bridge shall be constructed across the Mississippi River within two miles above or two miles below the bridge heretofore constructed and known as the Eads bridge. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railway trains, and, at the option of the persons by whom it may be built, may be used for the passage of wagons and vehicles, for the transit of animals, and for foot-passengers.

Saint Louis Merchants' Bridge Company authorized to bridge the Mississippi River.

Proviso.
Location.

Railway, foot, and wagon bridge.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under this act and subject to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroad or public highways leading to the said bridge; and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-roads in the United States.

To be lawful structure and post-route.

SEC. 3. That if the bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, it shall have at least two channel-spans of not less than five hundred feet clear width each, and one span of three hundred feet clear width of channel-way: *Provided*, That said bridge may have two spans of not less than seven hundred and fifty feet each clear width of channel

Construction.

Proviso.
Spans.

- way, if thought best, instead of three spans as aforesaid, the said channel-ways to be measured at right angles to the current at any and all stages of water; and said span or spans shall not be of less elevation in any case than fifty feet above high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chords of the bridge, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river, and there shall not be less than fifty feet at high-water mark from the surface of the water to the bottom chords of said bridge.
- Piers.** SEC. 4. That the piers of all high channel-spans shall be built parallel with the current of the river at that stage of water which is most important for navigation; and riprapping or other protection for imperfect foundations which will materially lessen the water-way shall not be employed in the channel ways of the high spans, and piers which will produce cross-currents or bars dangerous to navigation shall not be constructed; and if, after construction, any piers or protection-walls are found to produce the above-mentioned effects, the nuisance shall be abated or corrected by or at the expense of the persons owning said bridge.
- Aids to navigation.** SEC. 5. That in case the approaches to channel-spans, or raft-passages in said bridge be found dangerous or difficult of access by any important class of river traffic, the Secretary of War shall order the construction of such sheer-booms, guide-piers, or other similar device as will obviate the difficulty, which sheer boom, guide-pier, or other device shall be paid for by the persons owning or operating said bridge.
- Lights, etc.** SEC. 6. That the persons owning, controlling, or operating the bridge authorized by this act shall maintain, at their own expense, from sunset to sunrise, throughout the year, and during heavy fogs, such lights or other signals as the Light-House Board shall prescribe, and shall, during the season of navigation, have posted in a conspicuous place on or near the bridge the clear head-room under the channel-span on that day, the figures expressing this height to be not less than two feet high, and to be readily visible from any point in the channel of the river for a stretch of three thousand feet above and one thousand feet below the bridge.
- Free navigation not to be impaired.** SEC. 7. That no bridge shall be erected or maintained under the authority of this act which shall at any time substantially or materially obstruct the free navigation of said river; and if any bridge erected under such authority shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, obstruct such navigation, he is hereby authorized to cause such change or alteration of such bridge to be made as will effectually obviate such obstruction; and all such alterations shall be made and all such obstructions be removed at the expense of the persons owning or controlling said bridge; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river, caused or alleged to be caused by said bridge, the case may be brought in the circuit courts of the United States of Missouri or Illinois in whose jurisdiction any portion of said bridge may be located.
- Right of way to railroads.** SEC. 8. That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains over the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner or owners of said bridge and the several railroad companies, or any one of them, desiring such use shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon the rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, all matters at issue between them shall be decided by the Secretary of War upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties.
- Secretary of War to decide disagreements.** SEC. 9. That any bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and the said company or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings
- Plans, etc., to be approved by Secretary of War.**

of the bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location of the bridge, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the current at low, medium, and high-water stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built; and should any changes be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 10. That in case the construction of the bridge authorized in this act be not commenced within two years and completed within seven years from the date of its approval, then this act shall be null and void. To be finished in two years.

SEC. 11. That whereas a principal reason for giving authority to build the bridge herein contemplated is to secure reasonable rates and tolls for corporations and individuals for passing over the same, the Saint Louis Merchants' Bridge Company, or its successors or assigns, shall not agree or consent to the consolidation of this bridge with any other bridge across the Mississippi River, or to the pooling of the earnings of this bridge company with the earnings of any other bridge company on said river, nor shall any person who is or may be a stockholder or director or manager of any other bridge over said river be a stockholder or director or manager of the bridge herein provided for: *Provided*, That if this provision of this act shall at any time be violated in any of these particulars, such violation shall, without legal proceeding, at once forfeit the privilege hereby granted, and said bridge shall become the property of the United States, and the Secretary of War shall take possession of the same in the name and for the use of the United States. Pooling of earnings forbidden.

SEC. 12. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved. *And it is further provided* that no bridge shall be constructed across the Mississippi River within two miles above or two miles below the bridge herein authorized. Right to amend, etc., reserved. *Provido*.

Approved, February 3, 1887.

CHAP. 92.--An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces," approved June third, eighteen hundred and eighty-four. Feb. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section one of "An act to provide for the muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces," approved June third, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, be, and is hereby, amended so as to read as follows: Date of commission to certain volunteer officers.

"That the joint resolution approved July eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled 'Joint resolution amendatory of joint resolution for the relief of certain officers of the Army,' approved July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty six, is hereby so amended and shall be so construed that in all cases arising under the same any person who was duly appointed and commissioned, whether his commission was actually received by him or not, shall be considered as commissioned to the grade therein named from the date from which he was to take rank under and by the terms of his said commission, and shall be entitled to all pay and emoluments as if actually mustered at that date: *Provided*, That at the date from which he was to take rank by the terms of his commission there was a vacancy to which he could be so commissioned and that he was actually performing the duties of the grade to which he was so commissioned, or, if not so performing such Vol. 23, p. 34.
Vol. 16, p. 385.
Vol. 14, p. 368.

To receive pay, etc., from date of commission.
Providos.
If vacancy existed, or duties were performed.

duties; then from such time after the date of his commission as he may have actually entered upon such duties: *And provided further*, That any person held as a prisoner of war, or who may have been absent by reason of wounds or in hospital by reason of disability received in the service in the line of duty, at the date of his commission, if a vacancy existed for him in the grade to which so commissioned, shall be entitled to the same pay and emoluments as if actually performing the duties of the grade to which he was commissioned and actually mustered at such date: *And provided further*, That this act and the resolution hereby amended shall be construed to apply only in those cases where the commission bears date prior to June twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, or after that date when their commands were not below the minimum number required by existing laws and regulations: *And provided further*, That the pay and allowances actually received shall be deducted from the sums to be paid under this act.

Approved, February 3, 1887.

Feb. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 93.—An act for the relief of Elon A. Marsh and Minard Lefever.

Preamble.

Whereas, heretofore, to wit, on the twenty-eighth day of December, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty, in due form of procedure and in all legal respects, letters patent numbered two hundred and thirty-six thousand and fifty-two of the United States of America were duly granted and issued to Elon A. Marsh and his assignee, Minard Lefever, of Battle Creek, in the county of Calhoun and State of Michigan, one of the United States, for a new and useful improvement in steam-engine valve-gear, save that the said letters patent were not, by accident or mistake, at the said time of issuing, to wit, on the twenty-eighth day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty, signed, as by law required by the Secretary of the Interior; and Whereas the said named letters patent were afterward, to wit, on the twenty-fourth day of February, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-two, but not before, duly signed by the then Acting Secretary of the Interior: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the letters patent named in the preamble of this act are hereby and by this act made legal, valid, complete, and operative, in law and equity, from the twenty-eighth day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty, to the same extent and for the same term that the same would have been legal, valid, complete, and operative if the signature of the Secretary of the Interior had, at the time of the supposed issue of said letters patent on the day aforesaid, been placed thereon, and the omission of said signature thereon had not occurred. *Provided, however*, That the provisions of this act shall not be held or construed to apply to or affect any suits now pending, nor any cause of action arising prior to its passage.

Approved, February 3, 1887.

Feb. 4, 1887.

CHAP. 103.—An act to provide for the erection of a public building at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase a site for, and cause to be erected thereon, a suitable building, with a fire-proof vault extending to each story, for the accommodation of the post-office, custom-house, United States court rooms, and other Government offices, at the city of Wilmington, in the State of North Carolina. The site, and building

thereon, when completed upon plans and specifications to be previously made and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall not exceed the cost of two hundred thousand dollars; nor shall any site be purchased until estimates for the erection of a building which shall furnish sufficient accommodations for the transaction of the public business, and which shall not exceed in cost the balance of the sum herein limited after the site shall have been purchased and paid for, shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; and no purchase of site, nor plan for said building, shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury involving an expenditure exceeding the said sum of two hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no money to be appropriated for this purpose shall be available until a valid title to the site for said building shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of North Carolina shall cede to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of civil process therein: *Provided*, That the site on which the said building shall be erected shall be so selected as to leave an open space around the same of not less than forty feet in width, including streets and alleys.

Approved, February 4, 1887.

Plans.

Estimates.

Provisos.

Title.

Open space.

CHAP. 104.—An act to regulate commerce.

Feb. 4, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of this act shall apply to any common carrier or carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad, or partly by railroad and partly by water when both are used, under a common control, management, or arrangement, for a continuous carriage or shipment, from one State or Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, to any other State or Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, or from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States, and also to the transportation in like manner of property shipped from any place in the United States to a foreign country and carried from such place to a port of transshipment, or shipped from a foreign country to any place in the United States and carried to such place from a port of entry either in the United States or an adjacent foreign country: *Provided, however*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the transportation of passengers or property, or to the receiving, delivering, storage, or handling of property, wholly within one State, and not shipped to or from a foreign country from or to any State or Territory as aforesaid.

Interstate commerce regulations.
Application.

The term "railroad" as used in this act shall include all bridges and ferries used or operated in connection with any railroad, and also all the road in use by any corporation operating a railroad, whether owned or operated under a contract, agreement, or lease; and the term "transportation" shall include all instrumentalities of shipment or carriage.

Proviso.
Not applicable to traffic wholly within one State.

All charges made for any service rendered or to be rendered in the transportation of passengers or property as aforesaid, or in connection therewith, or for the receiving, delivering, storage, or handling of such property, shall be reasonable and just; and every unjust and unreasonable charge for such service is prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

"Railroad."
"Transportation."
Definition of.

Charges to be reasonable.

SEC. 2. That if any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall, directly or indirectly, by any special rate, rebate, drawback, or other device, charge, demand, collect, or receive from any person or persons a greater or less compensation for any service rendered, or to be rendered, in the transportation of passengers or property, subject to the provisions of this act, than it charges, demands, collects, or receives

Special rates, rebates, etc., prohibited.

from any other person or persons for doing for him or them a like and contemporaneous service in the transportation of a like kind of traffic under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, such common carrier shall be deemed guilty of unjust discrimination, which is hereby prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

Undue preferences to persons, localities, and traffic prohibited.

SEC. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular person, company, firm, corporation, or locality, or any particular description of traffic, in any respect whatsoever, or to subject any particular person, company, firm, corporation, or locality, or any particular description of traffic, to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever.

Equal facilities to be afforded connecting lines.

Every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall, according to their respective powers, afford all reasonable, proper, and equal facilities for the interchange of traffic between their respective lines, and for the receiving, forwarding, and delivering of passengers and property to and from their several lines and those connecting therewith, and shall not discriminate in their rates and charges between such connecting lines; but this shall not be construed as requiring any such common carrier to give the use of its tracks or terminal facilities to another carrier engaged in like business.

Terminal facilities.

Shorter distance charges not to be more than for longer, under similar circumstances.

SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers or of like kind of property, under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line, in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance; but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier within the terms of this act to charge and receive as great compensation for a shorter as for a longer distance: *Provided, however,* That upon application to the Commission appointed under the provisions of this act, such common carrier may, in special cases, after investigation by the Commission, be authorized to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers or property; and the Commission may from time to time prescribe the extent to which such designated common carrier may be relieved from the operation of this section of this act.

Proviso.

Commissioners may authorize exception.

Pooling of freights or earnings prohibited.

SEC. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to enter into any contract, agreement, or combination with any other common carrier or carriers for the pooling of freights of different and competing railroads, or to divide between them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such railroads, or any portion thereof; and in any case of an agreement for the pooling of freights as aforesaid, each day of its continuance shall be deemed a separate offense.

Common carriers to print and post schedules.

SEC. 6. That every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall print and keep for public inspection schedules showing the rates and fares and charges for the transportation of passengers and property which any such common carrier has established and which are in force at the time upon its railroad, as defined by the first section of this act. The schedules printed as aforesaid by any such common carrier shall plainly state the places upon its railroad between which property and passengers will be carried, and shall contain the classification of freight in force upon such railroad, and shall also state separately the terminal charges and any rules or regulations which in any wise change, affect, or determine any part or the aggregate of such aforesaid rates and fares and charges. Such schedules shall be plainly printed in large type, of at least the size of ordinary pica, and copies for the use of the public shall be kept in every depot or station upon any such railroad, in such places and in such form that they can be conveniently inspected.

Any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act receiving freight in the United States to be carried through a foreign country to any place in the United States shall also in like manner print and keep for public inspection, at every depot where such freight is received for shipment, schedules showing the through rates established and charged by such common carrier to all points in the United States beyond the foreign country to which it accepts freight for shipment; and any freight shipped from the United States through a foreign country into the United States, the through rate on which shall not have been made public as required by this act, shall, before it is admitted into the United States from said foreign country, be subject to customs duties as if said freight were of foreign production; and any law in conflict with this section is hereby repealed.

Schedules of freight through foreign countries.

Goods subject to customs duties, if schedules not posted.

Advances not to be made until after 10 days' notice.

Reductions may be made without notice.

Deviation from schedule rates prohibited.

No advance shall be made in the rates, fares, and charges which have been established and published as aforesaid by any common carrier in compliance with the requirements of this section, except after ten days' public notice, which shall plainly state the changes proposed to be made in the schedule then in force, and the time when the increased rates, fares, or charges will go into effect; and the proposed changes shall be shown by printing new schedules, or shall be plainly indicated upon the schedules in force at the time and kept for public inspection. Reductions in such published rates, fares, or charges may be made without previous public notice; but whenever any such reduction is made, notice of the same shall immediately be publicly posted and the changes made shall immediately be made public by printing new schedules, or shall immediately be plainly indicated upon the schedules at the time in force and kept for public inspection.

And when any such common carrier shall have established and published its rates, fares, and charges in compliance with the provisions of this section, it shall be unlawful for such common carrier to charge, demand, collect, or receive from any person or persons a greater or less compensation for the transportation of passengers or property, or for any services in connection therewith, than is specified in such published schedule of rates, fares, and charges as may at the time be in force.

Every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall file with the Commission hereinafter provided for copies of its schedules of rates, fares, and charges which have been established and published in compliance with the requirements of this section, and shall promptly notify said Commission of all changes made in the same. Every such common carrier shall also file with said Commission copies of all contracts, agreements, or arrangements with other common carriers in relation to any traffic affected by the provisions of this act to which it may be a party. And in cases where passengers and freight pass over continuous lines or routes operated by more than one common carrier, and the several common carriers operating such lines or routes establish joint tariffs of rates or fares or charges for such continuous lines or routes, copies of such joint tariffs shall also, in like manner, be filed with said Commission. Such joint rates, fares, and charges on such continuous lines so filed as aforesaid shall be made public by such common carriers when directed by said Commission, in so far as may, in the judgment of the Commission, be deemed practicable; and said Commission shall from time to time prescribe the measure of publicity which shall be given to such rates, fares, and charges, or to such part of them as it may deem it practicable for such common carriers to publish, and the places in which they shall be published; but no common carrier party to any such joint tariff shall be liable for the failure of any other common carrier party thereto to observe and adhere to the rates, fares, or charges thus made and published.

Copies of schedules, etc., to be filed with Commission.

If any such common carrier shall neglect or refuse to file or publish its schedules or tariffs of rates, fares, and charges as provided in this section, or any part of the same, such common carrier shall, in addition to other penalties herein prescribed, be subject to a writ of mandamus,

Proceedings on failure to file or publish schedules, etc.

Writ of mandamus to issue.

to be issued by any circuit court of the United States in the judicial district wherein the principal office of said common carrier is situated or wherein such offense may be committed, and if such common carrier be a foreign corporation, in the judicial circuit wherein such common carrier accepts traffic and has an agent to perform such service, to compel compliance with the aforesaid provisions of this section; and such writ shall issue in the name of the people of the United States, at the relation of the Commissioners appointed under the provisions of this act; and failure to comply with its requirements shall be punishable as and for a contempt; and the said Commissioners, as complainants, may also apply, in any such circuit court of the United States, for a writ of injunction against such common carrier, to restrain such common carrier from receiving or transporting property among the several States and Territories of the United States, or between the United States and adjacent foreign countries, or between ports of transshipment and of entry and the several States and Territories of the United States, as mentioned in the first section of this act, until such common carrier shall have complied with the aforesaid provisions of this section of this act.

Failure to comply punishable as contempt.

Injunction to issue.

Combinations to prevent continuous carriage of freight to destination prohibited.

SEC. 7. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to enter into any combination, contract, or agreement, expressed or implied, to prevent, by change of time schedule, carriage in different cars, or by other means or devices, the carriage of freights from being continuous from the place of shipment to the place of destination; and no break of bulk, stoppage, or interruption made by such common carrier shall prevent the carriage of freights from being and being treated as one continuous carriage from the place of shipment to the place of destination, unless such break, stoppage, or interruption was made in good faith for some necessary purpose, and without any intent to avoid or unnecessarily interrupt such continuous carriage or to evade any of the provisions of this act.

Liability for violations of this act.

SEC. 8. That in case any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall do, cause to be done, or permit to be done any act, matter, or thing in this act prohibited or declared to be unlawful, or shall omit to do any act, matter, or thing in this act required to be done, such common carrier shall be liable to the person or persons injured thereby for the full amount of damages sustained in consequence of any such violation of the provisions of this act, together with a reasonable counsel or attorney's fee, to be fixed by the court in every case of recovery, which attorney's fee shall be taxed and collected as part of the costs in the case.

Persons damaged may make complaint to Commission, or sue personally.

SEC. 9. That any person or persons claiming to be damaged by any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act may either make complaint to the Commission as hereinafter provided for, or may bring suit in his or their own behalf for the recovery of the damages for which such common carrier may be liable under the provisions of this act, in any district or circuit court of the United States of competent jurisdiction; but such person or persons shall not have the right to pursue both of said remedies, and must in each case elect which one of the two methods of procedure herein provided for he or they will adopt. In any such action brought for the recovery of damages the court before which the same shall be pending may compel any director, officer, receiver, trustee, or agent of the corporation or company defendant in such suit to attend, appear, and testify in such case, and may compel the production of the books and papers of such corporation or company party to any such suit; the claim that any such testimony or evidence may tend to criminate the person giving such evidence shall not excuse such witness from testifying, but such evidence or testimony shall not be used against such person on the trial of any criminal proceeding.

Penalty for violation.

SEC. 10. That any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, or, whenever such common carrier is a corporation, any director or officer thereof, or any receiver, trustee, lessee, agent, or person acting

for or employed by such corporation, who, alone or with any other corporation, company, person, or party, shall willfully do or cause to be done, or shall willingly suffer or permit to be done, any act, matter, or thing in this act prohibited or declared to be unlawful, or who shall aid or abet therein, or shall willfully omit or fail to do any act, matter, or thing in this act required to be done, or shall cause or willingly suffer or permit any act, matter, or thing so directed or required by this act to be done not to be so done, or shall aid or abet any such omission or failure, or shall be guilty of any infraction of this act, or shall aid or abet therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof in any district court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which such offense was committed, be subject to a fine of not to exceed five thousand dollars for each offense.

SEC. 11. That a Commission is hereby created and established to be known as the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which shall be composed of five Commissioners, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Commissioners first appointed under this act shall continue in office for the term of two, three, four, five, and six years, respectively, from the first day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, the term of each to be designated by the President; but their successors shall be appointed for terms of six years, except that any person chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the Commissioner whom he shall succeed. Any Commissioner may be removed by the President for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office. Not more than three of the Commissioners shall be appointed from the same political party. No person in the employ of or holding any official relation to any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, or owning stock or bonds thereof, or who is in any manner pecuniarily interested therein, shall enter upon the duties of or hold such office. Said Commissioners shall not engage in any other business, vocation, or employment. No vacancy in the Commission shall impair the right of the remaining Commissioners to exercise all the powers of the Commission.

Inter-State Commerce Commission created.

Appointment.

Term of service.

Removal.

No person pecuniarily interested in inter-State common carriers eligible.

SEC. 12. That the Commission hereby created shall have authority to inquire into the management of the business of all common carriers subject to the provisions of this act, and shall keep itself informed as to the manner and method in which the same is conducted, and shall have the right to obtain from such common carriers full and complete information necessary to enable the Commission to perform the duties and carry out the objects for which it was created; and for the purposes of this act the Commission shall have power to require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of all books, papers, tariffs, contracts, agreements, and documents relating to any matter under investigation, and to that end may invoke the aid of any court of the United States in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents under the provisions of this section.

Scope of Commission.

Power to send for persons and papers, etc.

And any of the circuit courts of the United States within the jurisdiction of which such inquiry is carried on may, in case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, or other person, issue an order requiring such common carrier or other person to appear before said Commission (and produce books and papers if so ordered) and give evidence touching the matter in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof. The claim that any such testimony or evidence may tend to criminate the person giving such evidence shall not excuse such witness from testifying; but such evidence or testimony shall not be used against such person on the trial of any criminal proceeding.

Circuit courts to issue subpoenas.

SEC. 13. That any person, firm, corporation, or association, or any mercantile, agricultural, or manufacturing society, or any body politic

Petitions to Commission as to violations of this law.

Charges to be forwarded to common carrier.

Investigation if complaint is not satisfied.

Investigation of complaints by railroad commissions of States.

Lack of direct damage not to dismiss complaint.

Written reports of investigations to be made.

To be recorded, and furnished to complainant and common carrier.

Notice to common carrier of violation.

Record to be made if violation has ceased or reparation made.

Proceedings in circuit courts for violations of this act or refusal to obey order of Commission.

or municipal organization complaining of anything done or omitted to be done by any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act in contravention of the provisions thereof, may apply to said Commission by petition, which shall briefly state the facts; whereupon a statement of the charges thus made shall be forwarded by the Commission to such common carrier, who shall be called upon to satisfy the complaint or to answer the same in writing within a reasonable time, to be specified by the Commission. If such common carrier, within the time specified, shall make reparation for the injury alleged to have been done, said carrier shall be relieved of liability to the complainant only for the particular violation of law thus complained of. If such carrier shall not satisfy the complaint within the time specified, or there shall appear to be any reasonable ground for investigating said complaint, it shall be the duty of the Commission to investigate the matters complained of in such manner and by such means as it shall deem proper.

Said Commission shall in like manner investigate any complaint forwarded by the railroad commissioner or railroad commission of any State or Territory, at the request of such commissioner or commission, and may institute any inquiry on its own motion in the same manner and to the same effect as though complaint had been made.

No complaint shall at any time be dismissed because of the absence of direct damage to the complainant.

SEC. 14. That whenever an investigation shall be made by said Commission, it shall be its duty to make a report in writing in respect thereto, which shall include the findings of fact upon which the conclusions of the Commission are based, together with its recommendation as to what reparation, if any, should be made by the common carrier to any party or parties who may be found to have been injured; and such findings so made shall thereafter, in all judicial proceedings, be deemed prima facie evidence as to each and every fact found.

All reports of investigations made by the Commission shall be entered of record, and a copy thereof shall be furnished to the party who may have complained, and to any common carrier that may have been complained of.

SEC. 15. That if in any case in which an investigation shall be made by said Commission it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Commission, either by the testimony of witnesses or other evidence, that anything has been done or omitted to be done in violation of the provisions of this act, or of any law cognizable by said Commission, by any common carrier, or that any injury or damage has been sustained by the party or parties complaining, or by other parties aggrieved in consequence of any such violation, it shall be the duty of the Commission to forthwith cause a copy of its report in respect thereto to be delivered to such common carrier, together with a notice to said common carrier to cease and desist from such violation, or to make reparation for the injury so found to have been done, or both, within a reasonable time, to be specified by the Commission; and if, within the time specified, it shall be made to appear to the Commission that such common carrier has ceased from such violation of law, and has made reparation for the injury found to have been done, in compliance with the report and notice of the Commission, or to the satisfaction of the party complaining, a statement to that effect shall be entered of record by the Commission, and the said common carrier shall thereupon be relieved from further liability or penalty for such particular violation of law.

SEC. 16. That whenever any common carrier, as defined in and subject to the provisions of this act, shall violate or refuse or neglect to obey any lawful order or requirement of the Commission in this act named, it shall be the duty of the Commission, and lawful for any company or person interested in such order or requirement, to apply, in a summary way, by petition, to the circuit court of the United States sitting in equity in the judicial district in which the common carrier complained of has its principal office, or in which the violation or disobedience

of such order or requirement shall happen, alleging such violation or disobedience, as the case may be; and the said court shall have power to hear and determine the matter, on such short notice to the common carrier complained of as the court shall deem reasonable; and such notice may be served on such common carrier, his or its officers, agents, or servants, in such manner as the court shall direct; and said court shall proceed to hear and determine the matter speedily as a court of equity, and without the formal pleadings and proceedings applicable to ordinary suits in equity, but in such manner as to do justice in the premises; and to this end such court shall have power, if it think fit, to direct and prosecute, in such mode and by such persons as it may appoint, all such inquiries as the court may think needful to enable it to form a just judgment in the matter of such petition; and on such hearing the report of said Commission shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters therein stated; and if it be made to appear to such court, on such hearing or on report of any such person or persons, that the lawful order or requirement of said Commission drawn in question has been violated or disobeyed, it shall be lawful for such court to issue a writ of injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise, to restrain such common carrier from further continuing such violation or disobedience of such order or requirement of said Commission, and enjoining obedience to the same; and in case of any disobedience of any such writ of injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise, it shall be lawful for such court to issue writs of attachment, or any other process of said court incident or applicable to writs of injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise, against such common carrier, and if a corporation, against one or more of the directors, officers, or agents of the same, or against any owner, lessee, trustee, receiver, or other person failing to obey such writ of injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise; and said court may, if it shall think fit, make an order directing such common carrier or other person so disobeying such writ of injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise, to pay such sum of money not exceeding for each carrier or person in default the sum of five hundred dollars for every day after a day to be named in the order that such carrier or other person shall fail to obey such injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise; and such moneys shall be payable as the court shall direct, either to the party complaining, or into court to abide the ultimate decision of the court, or into the Treasury; and payment thereof may, without prejudice to any other mode of recovering the same, be enforced by attachment or order in the nature of a writ of execution, in like manner as if the same had been recovered by a final decree in personam in such court. When the subject in dispute shall be of the value of two thousand dollars or more, either party to such proceeding before said court may appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, under the same regulations now provided by law in respect of security for such appeal; but such appeal shall not operate to stay or supersede the order of the court or the execution of any writ or process thereon; and such court may, in every such matter, order the payment of such costs and counsel fees as shall be deemed reasonable. Whenever any such petition shall be filed or presented by the Commission it shall be the duty of the district attorney, under the direction of the Attorney-General of the United States, to prosecute the same; and the costs and expenses of such prosecution shall be paid out of the appropriation for the expenses of the courts of the United States. For the purposes of this act, excepting its penal provisions, the circuit courts of the United States shall be deemed to be always in session.

SEC. 17. That the Commission may conduct its proceedings in such manner as will best conduce to the proper dispatch of business and to the ends of justice. A majority of the Commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but no Commissioner shall participate in any hearing or proceeding in which he has any pecuniary

Court to hear on short notice.

Pleadings.

Report of Commission *prima facie* as to facts.

Court to issue injunction, etc.

Writ of attachment on disobeying process.

Money penalty.

Appeals to Supreme Court.

District attorney to prosecute.

Costs.

Circuit courts to be always in session.

Conduct of proceedings of Commission.

Votes and acts
to be recorded.

Salary of Com-
missioners, secre-
tary, and other
employees.

Offices and sup-
plies.
Witnesses.

Expenses.

Sessions.

Annual reports to
Commission from
common carriers.

Details.

May prescribe
uniform system of
accounts.

interest. Said Commission may, from time to time, make or amend such general rules or orders as may be requisite for the order and regulation of proceedings before it, including forms of notices and the service thereof, which shall conform, as nearly as may be, to those in use in the courts of the United States. Any party may appear before said Commission and be heard, in person or by attorney. Every vote and official act of the Commission shall be entered of record, and its proceedings shall be public upon the request of either party interested. Said Commission shall have an official seal, which shall be judicially noticed. Either of the members of the Commission may administer oaths and affirmations.

SEC. 18. That each Commissioner shall receive an annual salary of seven thousand five hundred dollars, payable in the same manner as the salaries of judges of the courts of the United States. The Commission shall appoint a secretary, who shall receive an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars, payable in like manner. The Commission shall have authority to employ and fix the compensation of such other employees as it may find necessary to the proper performance of its duties, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

The Commission shall be furnished by the Secretary of the Interior with suitable offices and all necessary office supplies. Witnesses summoned before the Commission shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States.

All of the expenses of the Commission, including all necessary expenses for transportation incurred by the Commissioners, or by their employees under their orders, in making any investigation in any other places than in the city of Washington, shall be allowed and paid, on the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the chairman of the Commission and the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 19. That the principal office of the Commission shall be in the city of Washington, where its general sessions shall be held; but whenever the convenience of the public or of the parties may be promoted or delay or expense prevented thereby, the Commission may hold special sessions in any part of the United States. It may, by one or more of the Commissioners, prosecute any inquiry necessary to its duties, in any part of the United States, into any matter or question of fact pertaining to the business of any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 20. That the Commission is hereby authorized to require annual reports from all common carriers subject to the provisions of this act, to fix the time and prescribe the manner in which such reports shall be made, and to require from such carriers specific answers to all questions upon which the Commission may need information. Such annual reports shall show in detail the amount of capital stock issued, the amounts paid therefor, and the manner of payment for the same; the dividends paid, the surplus fund, if any, and the number of stockholders; the funded and floating debts and the interest paid thereon; the cost and value of the carrier's property, franchises, and equipment; the number of employees and the salaries paid each class; the amounts expended for improvements each year, how expended, and the character of such improvements; the earnings and receipts from each branch of business and from all sources; the operating and other expenses; the balances of profit and loss; and a complete exhibit of the financial operations of the carrier each year, including an annual balance-sheet. Such reports shall also contain such information in relation to rates or regulations concerning fares or freights, or agreements, arrangements, or contracts with other common carriers, as the Commission may require; and the said Commission may, within its discretion, for the purpose of enabling it the better to carry out the purposes of this act, prescribe (if in the opinion of the Commission it is practicable to prescribe such uniformity and methods of keeping accounts) a period of time within

which all common carriers subject to the provisions of this act shall have, as near as may be, a uniform system of accounts, and the manner in which such accounts shall be kept.

SEC. 21. That the Commission shall, on or before the first day of December in each year, make a report to the Secretary of the Interior, which shall be by him transmitted to Congress, and copies of which shall be distributed as are the other reports issued from the Interior Department. This report shall contain such information and data collected by the Commission as may be considered of value in the determination of questions connected with the regulation of commerce, together with such recommendations as to additional legislation relating thereto as the Commission may deem necessary.

Annual report of Commission.

SEC. 22. That nothing in this act shall apply to the carriage, storage, or handling of property free or at reduced rates for the United States, State, or municipal governments, or for charitable purposes, or to or from fairs and expositions for exhibition thereat, or the issuance of mileage, excursion, or commutation passenger tickets; nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit any common carrier from giving reduced rates to ministers of religion; nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent railroads from giving free carriage to their own officers and employees, or to prevent the principal officers of any railroad company or companies from exchanging passes or tickets with other railroad companies for their officers and employees; and nothing in this act contained shall in any way abridge or alter the remedies now existing at common law or by statute, but the provisions of this act are in addition to such remedies: *Provided*, That no pending litigation shall in any way be affected by this act.

Exceptions to provisions of this act.

Proviso.
Pending litigation not affected.
Appropriation.

SEC. 23. That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the use and purposes of this act for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and the intervening time anterior thereto.

SEC. 24. That the provisions of sections eleven and eighteen of this act, relating to the appointment and organization of the Commission herein provided for, shall take effect immediately, and the remaining provisions of this act shall take effect sixty days after its passage.

Commission to be appointed and organized at once.
Law to take effect in 60 days.

Approved, February 4, 1887.

CHAP. 105.—An act to amend the law relating to patents, trade-marks, and copyright.

Feb. 4, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter, during the term of letters patent for a design, it shall be unlawful for any person other than the owner of said letters patent, without the license of such owner, to apply the design secured by such letters patent, or any colorable imitation thereof, to any article of manufacture for the purpose of sale, or to sell or expose for sale any article of manufacture to which such design or colorable imitation shall, without the license of the owner, have been applied, knowing that the same has been so applied. Any person violating the provisions, or either of them, of this section, shall be liable in the amount of two hundred and fifty dollars; and in case the total profit made by him from the manufacture or sale, as aforesaid, of the article or articles to which the design, or colorable imitation thereof, has been applied, exceeds the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, he shall be further liable for the excess of such profit over and above the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars; and the full amount of such liability may be recovered by the owner of the letters patent, to his own use, in any circuit court of the United States having jurisdiction of the parties, either by action at law or upon a bill in equity for an injunction to restrain such infringement.

Unauthorized use of patented design unlawful.

R. S., sec. 4933, p. 354.

Penalty.

Suits.

Remedy by existing law not impaired.

SEC. 2. That nothing in this act contained shall prevent, lessen, impeach, or avoid any remedy at law or in equity which any owner of letters patent for a design, aggrieved by the infringement of the same, might have had if this act had not been passed; but such owner shall not twice recover the profit made from the infringement.

Approved, February 4, 1887.

Feb. 8, 1887.

CHAP. 119.—An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where any tribe or band of Indians has been, or shall hereafter be, located upon any reservation created for their use, either by treaty stipulation or by virtue of an act of Congress or executive order setting apart the same for their use, the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, whenever in his opinion any reservation or any part thereof of such Indians is advantageous for agricultural and grazing purposes, to cause said reservation, or any part thereof, to be surveyed, or resurveyed if necessary, and to allot the lands in said reservation in severalty to any Indian located thereon in quantities as follows:

Distribution.

To each head of a family, one-quarter of a section;

To each single person over eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section;

To each orphan child under eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section; and

To each other single person under eighteen years now living, or who may be born prior to the date of the order of the President directing an allotment of the lands embraced in any reservation, one-sixteenth of a section: *Provided*, That in case there is not sufficient land in any of said reservations to allot lands to each individual of the classes above named in quantities as above provided, the lands embraced in such reservation or reservations shall be allotted to each individual of each of said classes pro rata in accordance with the provisions of this act: *And provided*

Provisos.

Allotment pro rata if lands insufficient.

Allotment by treaty or act not reduced.

Additional allotment of lands fit for grazing only.

Selection of allotments.

Improvements.

Proviso.

On failure to select in four years, Secretary of the Interior may direct selection.

further, That where the treaty or act of Congress setting apart such reservation provides for the allotment of lands in severalty in quantities in excess of those herein provided, the President, in making allotments upon such reservation, shall allot the lands to each individual Indian belonging thereon in quantity as specified in such treaty or act: *And provided further*, That when the lands allotted are only valuable for grazing purposes, an additional allotment of such grazing lands, in quantities as above provided, shall be made to each individual.

SEC. 2. That all allotments set apart under the provisions of this act shall be selected by the Indians, heads of families selecting for their minor children, and the agents shall select for each orphan child, and in such manner as to embrace the improvements of the Indians making the selection. Where the improvements of two or more Indians have been made on the same legal subdivision of land, unless they shall otherwise agree, a provisional line may be run dividing said lands between them, and the amount to which each is entitled shall be equalized in the assignment of the remainder of the land to which they are entitled under this act: *Provided*, That if any one entitled to an allotment shall fail to make a selection within four years after the President shall direct that allotments may be made on a particular reservation, the Secretary of the Interior may direct the agent of such tribe or band, if such there be, and if there be no agent, then a special agent appointed for that purpose, to make a selection for such Indian, which election shall be allotted as in cases where selections are made by the Indians, and patents shall issue in like manner.

SEC. 3. That the allotments provided for in this act shall be made by special agents appointed by the President for such purpose, and the agents in charge of the respective reservations on which the allotments are directed to be made, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may from time to time prescribe, and shall be certified by such agents to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in duplicate, one copy to be retained in the Indian Office and the other to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his action, and to be deposited in the General Land Office.

Allotments to be made by special agents and Indian agents.

Certificates.

SEC. 4. That where any Indian not residing upon a reservation, or for whose tribe no reservation has been provided by treaty, act of Congress, or executive order, shall make settlement upon any surveyed or unsurveyed lands of the United States not otherwise appropriated, he or she shall be entitled, upon application to the local land-office for the district in which the lands are located, to have the same allotted to him or her, and to his or her children, in quantities and manner as provided in this act for Indians residing upon reservations; and when such settlement is made upon unsurveyed lands, the grant to such Indians shall be adjusted upon the survey of the lands so as to conform thereto; and patents shall be issued to them for such lands in the manner and with the restrictions as herein provided. And the fees to which the officers of such local land-office would have been entitled had such lands been entered under the general laws for the disposition of the public lands shall be paid to them, from any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, upon a statement of an account in their behalf for such fees by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and a certification of such account to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Secretary of the Interior.

Indians not on reservations, etc., may make selection of public lands.

Fees to be paid from the Treasury.

SEC. 5. That upon the approval of the allotments provided for in this act by the Secretary of the Interior, he shall cause patents to issue therefor in the name of the allottees, which patents shall be of the legal effect, and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus allotted, for the period of twenty-five years, in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indian to whom such allotment shall have been made, or, in case of his decease, of his heirs according to the laws of the State or Territory where such land is located, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian, or his heirs as aforesaid, in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever: *Provided*, That the President of the United States may in any case in his discretion extend the period. And if any conveyance shall be made of the lands set apart and allotted as herein provided, or any contract made touching the same, before the expiration of the time above mentioned, such conveyance or contract shall be absolutely null and void: *Provided*, That the law of descent and partition in force in the State or Territory where such lands are situate shall apply thereto after patents therefor have been executed and delivered, except as herein otherwise provided; and the laws of the State of Kansas regulating the descent and partition of real estate shall, so far as practicable, apply to all lands in the Indian Territory which may be allotted in severalty under the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, That at any time after lands have been allotted to all the Indians of any tribe as herein provided, or sooner if in the opinion of the President it shall be for the best interests of said tribe, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with such Indian tribe for the purchase and release by said tribe, in conformity with the treaty or statute under which such reservation is held, of such portions of its reservation not allotted as such tribe shall, from time to time, consent to sell, on such terms and conditions as shall be considered just and equitable between the United States and said tribe of Indians, which purchase shall not be complete until ratified by Congress, and the form and manner of executing such release shall also be

Patent to issue.

To be held in trust.

Conveyance in fee after 25 years.

Provisos.

Period may be extended.

Laws of descent and partition.

Negotiations for purchase of lands not allotted.

Lands so bought to be held for actual settlers if arable.

Patent to issue only to person taking as homestead.

Purchase money to be held in trust for Indians.

Religious organizations.

Indians selecting lands to be preferred for police, etc.

Citizenship to be accorded to allottees and Indians adopting civilized life.

Secretary of the Interior to prescribe rules for use of waters for irrigation.

prescribed by Congress: *Provided however*, That all lands adapted to agriculture, with or without irrigation so sold or released to the United States by any Indian tribe shall be held by the United States for the sole purpose of securing homes to actual settlers and shall be disposed of by the United States to actual and bona fide settlers only in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to any one person, on such terms as Congress shall prescribe, subject to grants which Congress may make in aid of education: *And provided further*, That no patents shall issue therefor except to the person so taking the same as and for a homestead, or his heirs, and after the expiration of five years occupancy thereof as such homestead; and any conveyance of said lands so taken as a homestead, or any contract touching the same, or lien thereon, created prior to the date of such patent, shall be null and void. And the sums agreed to be paid by the United States as purchase money for any portion of any such reservation shall be held in the Treasury of the United States for the sole use of the tribe or tribes of Indians; to whom such reservations belonged; and the same, with interest thereon at three per cent per annum, shall be at all times subject to appropriation by Congress for the education and civilization of such tribe or tribes of Indians or the members thereof. The patents aforesaid shall be recorded in the General Land Office, and afterward delivered, free of charge, to the allottee entitled thereto. And if any religious society or other organization is now occupying any of the public lands to which this act is applicable, for religious or educational work among the Indians, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to confirm such occupation to such society or organization, in quantity not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in any one tract, so long as the same shall be so occupied, on such terms as he shall deem just; but nothing herein contained shall change or alter any claim of such society for religious or educational purposes heretofore granted by law. And hereafter in the employment of Indian police, or any other employes in the public service among any of the Indian tribes or bands affected by this act, and where Indians can perform the duties required, those Indians who have availed themselves of the provisions of this act and become citizens of the United States shall be preferred.

SEC. 6. That upon the completion of said allotments and the patenting of the lands to said allottees, each and every member of the respective bands or tribes of Indians to whom allotments have been made shall have the benefit of and be subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the State or Territory in which they may reside; and no Territory shall pass or enforce any law denying any such Indian within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law. And every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States to whom allotments shall have been made under the provisions of this act, or under any law or treaty, and every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States who has voluntarily taken up, within said limits, his residence separate and apart from any tribe of Indians therein, and has adopted the habits of civilized life, is hereby declared to be a citizen of the United States, and is entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of such citizens, whether said Indian has been or not, by birth or otherwise, a member of any tribe of Indians within the territorial limits of the United States without in any manner impairing or otherwise affecting the right of any such Indian to tribal or other property.

SEC. 7. That in cases where the use of water for irrigation is necessary to render the lands within any Indian reservation available for agricultural purposes, the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to secure a just and equal distribution thereof among the Indians residing upon any such reservations; and no other appropriation or grant of water by any riparian proprietor shall be authorized or permitted to the damage of any other riparian proprietor.

SEC. 8. That the provision of this act shall not extend to the territory occupied by the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, and Osage, Miamies and Peorias, and Sacs and Foxes, in the Indian Territory, nor to any of the reservations of the Seneca Nation of New York Indians in the State of New York, nor to that strip of territory in the State of Nebraska adjoining the Sioux Nation on the south added by executive order.

Lands excepted.

SEC. 9. That for the purpose of making the surveys and resurveys mentioned in section two of this act, there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be repaid proportionately out of the proceeds of the sales of such land as may be acquired from the Indians under the provisions of this act.

Appropriation for surveys.

SEC. 10. That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to affect the right and power of Congress to grant the right of way through any lands granted to an Indian, or a tribe of Indians, for railroads or other highways, or telegraph lines, for the public use, or to condemn such lands to public uses, upon making just compensation.

Rights of way not affected.

SEC. 11. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the removal of the Southern Ute Indians from their present reservation in Southwestern Colorado to a new reservation by and with the consent of a majority of the adult male members of said tribe.

Southern Utes may be removed to new reservation.

Approved, February 8, 1887.

CHAP. 120.—An act to declare a forfeiture of lands granted to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company, to confirm title to certain lands, and for other purposes.

Feb. 8, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the lands granted to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company by the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company and to aid in the construction of its road, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, are hereby declared to be forfeited to the United States of America in all that part of said grant which is situate on the east side of the Mississippi River, and also in all that part of said grant on the west of the Mississippi River which is opposite to and coterminous with the part of the New Orleans Pacific Railroad Company which was completed on the fifth day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-one; and said lands are restored to the public domain of the United States.

*Certain lands granted to New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg R. R. Co. forfeited. Vol. 16, p. 579.

SEC. 2. That the title of the United States and of the original grantee to the lands granted by said act of Congress of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, to said grantee, the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company, not herein declared forfeited, is relinquished, granted, conveyed, and confirmed to the New Orleans Pacific Railroad Company, as the assignee of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company, said lands to be located in accordance with the map filed by said New Orleans Pacific Railway Company in the Department of the Interior October twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-one and November seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, which indicate the definite location of said road: *Provided*, That all said lands occupied by actual settlers at the date of the definite location of said road and still remaining in their possession or in possession of their heirs or assigns shall be held and deemed excepted from said grant and shall be subject to entry under the public land laws of the United States.

Certain lands confirmed to New Orleans Pacific R. R. Co., assignee of New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg R. R. Co.

Provided. Lands of actual settlers at the time excepted.

SEC. 3. That the relinquishment of the lands and the confirmation of the grant provided for in the second sections of this act are made and shall take effect whenever the Secretary of the Interior is notified that

When grant to be in effect.

Vol. 16, p. 573.

Secretary of Interior to make rules to enable actual occupants to secure titles.

Regulations to be prescribed by Secretary of the Interior.

Patents confirmed.

said New Orleans Pacific Railroad Company, through the action of a majority of its stockholders, has accepted the provisions of this act, and is satisfied that said company has accepted and agreed to discharge all the duties and obligations imposed upon the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and to aid in the construction of its road, and for other purposes."

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, in issuing patents for the lands conveyed herein, to establish such rules and regulations as to enable all persons who on the first day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, were in the actual occupancy of any of the lands to which the New Orleans Pacific Railroad Company is entitled under the provisions of this act, and who are of the description of persons entitled to make homestead or pre-emption entry on public lands under the general laws of the United States, to secure titles to the lands so held by them, not to exceed in quantity one quarter-section and not less than one-sixteenth of a section, on the payment to said company, in lawful money of the United States, at the rate of two dollars per acre, for the lands so occupied, at one-third cash, and balance in such equal annual installments as the Secretary of the Interior shall by regulations prescribe; it being the intention of this section to protect the settlers upon said lands, and to give binding force and effect to the Blanchard-Robinson agreement made with the New Orleans Pacific Company on the fourth day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Interior shall make all needful rules and regulations for carrying this act into effect, and shall have the authority to direct, if he shall think proper, and shall so declare in such regulations, that payments may be made for the lands held and occupied under the fourth section of this act in not exceeding four equal annual installments from the date of sale, with interest thereon not to exceed six per centum per annum.

SEC. 6. That the patents for the lands conveyed herein that have already been issued to said company be, and the same are hereby, confirmed; but the Secretary of the Interior is hereby fully authorized and instructed to apply the provisions of the second, third, fourth, and fifth sections of this act to any of said lands that have been so patented, and to protect any and all settlers on said lands in all their rights under the said sections of this act.

Approved, February 8, 1887.

Feb. 9, 1887.

CHAP. 123.—An act to amend an act in relation to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes, approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and eighty.

Bridgeport, Conn. Privileges of immediate transportation of dutiable goods extended to.
Vol. 21, p. 174.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section seven of the general statutes of the United States, chapter one hundred and ninety, approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, being "An act to amend the statutes in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes" (Statutes at Large, volume twenty-one, page one hundred and seventy-four), be, and the same is hereby, amended by inserting in line four of said section seven, after the word "Middletown", the word "Bridgeport;" so that the privileges of immediate transportation of dutiable goods extended by said act to certain cities therein named shall be also extended to said Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Approved, February 9, 1887.

CHAP. 124.—An act for the completion of a public building at Santa Fé, New Mexico.

Feb. 9, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to complete the public building already partly erected at the city of Santa Fé, in the Territory of New Mexico, for the use and accommodation of the United States district court, surveyor-general, collector of internal revenue, and for other Government uses at the said city of Santa Fé, at a cost not exceeding the sum of fifty-two thousand one hundred and forty-eight dollars; and no plan for the completion of the said building, nor contract or expenditure in connection therewith, shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury involving any further expenditure than the sum hereinabove fixed as the limit of cost for the completion of the said building.

Santa Fé, N. Mex. Public building.
Completion of, authorized.

Limit.

Approved, February 9, 1887.

CHAP. 125.—An act for the erection of a public building at Jefferson, Texas.

Feb. 9, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase or otherwise provide a site and cause to be erected thereon a substantial and commodious building, with fire-proof vaults, for the use and accommodation of the United States district and circuit courts, and for accommodation of the post-office, revenue, and other Government offices, and for other Government uses, at Jefferson in the State of Texas. The site and building thereon, when completed upon plans and specifications to be previously made and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall not exceed in cost the sum of fifty-thousand dollars; nor shall any site be purchased until estimates for the erection of a building which will furnish sufficient accommodations for the transaction of the public business, and which shall not exceed in cost the balance of the sum herein limited after the site shall have been purchased and paid for, shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; and no purchase of site, nor plan for said building, shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury involving an expenditure exceeding the said sum of fifty thousand dollars for site and building; and the site purchased shall leave the building unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least forty feet, including streets and alleys: *Provided* That no part of said sum shall be expended until a valid title to the said site shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of Texas shall cede to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State, and the service of civil process therein.

Jefferson, Tex. Public building. Site.

Plans, etc.

Estimates.

Limit.

Open space.
Provido.
Title.

Approved, February 9, 1887.

CHAP. 126.—An act for the erection of a public building at Charleston, South Carolina.

Feb. 9, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase or otherwise provide a site and cause to be erected thereon a substantial and commodious building, with fire-proof vaults, for the use and accommodation of the post-office and the circuit and district courts of

Charleston, S. C. Public building. Site.

Cost. Plans.	the United States, and for other Government uses, at the city of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina. The site of the said building shall not exceed in cost the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; and the building thereon, when completed upon plans and specifications to be previously made and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall not exceed in cost the sum of two hundred thousand dollars; and no purchase of site, nor plan for said building, shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury involving an expenditure exceeding the said sums of one hundred thousand dollars for the site and two hundred thousand dollars for the building; and the site purchased shall leave the building unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least forty feet, including streets and alleys: <i>Provided</i> , That no part of said sum shall be expended until a valid title to the said site shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of South Carolina shall cede to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of civil process therein.
Open space. Proviso. Title.	
Post-office property to be sold.	SEC. 2. That as soon as the said building shall have been erected and occupied for the uses of the Government the Secretary of the Treasury shall advertise for sale, and shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the site and building now used and occupied as a post-office in the city of Charleston, and damaged by the recent earthquake shock in that city; and the proceeds of such sale shall be covered into the Treasury.
Appropriation.	SEC. 3. That the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.
	Approved, February 9, 1887.

Feb. 9, 1887.	CHAP. 127. —An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and for other purposes.
Army appropriations.	<i>Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled</i> , That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight.

Pay.	FOR PAY OF OFFICERS OF THE LINE.
Line officers.	For pay of officers of the line, two million eight hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars.
Additional.	Additional pay for twenty-three aides-de-camp, one military secretary, and officers of foot-regiments when mounted by proper authority, additional to and payable with their current monthly pay, in all eight thousand dollars.
Longevity.	For pay of officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, in all eight hundred and twelve thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars.

FOR PAY OF ENLISTED MEN.

Enlisted men.	For pay proper of the enlisted men of all grades, four million two hundred and eighty-seven thousand five hundred and eight dollars.
Service pay.	For service pay of enlisted men by reason of length of service, in addition to their monthly pay and payable therewith, three hundred and eighty-one thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

For general-service clerks and messengers, to the number and at the rate now fixed by law, one hundred and sixty-one thousand nine hundred dollars. General-service clerks and messengers.

FOR PAY OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

General staff.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT: For pay of the officers in the Adjutant-General's Department, as now authorized and provided by law, forty-nine thousand five hundred dollars; for additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, sixteen thousand dollars; in all, sixty-five thousand five hundred dollars. Adjutant-General's Department; longevity.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT: For pay of the officers in the Inspector-General's Department, as now authorized and provided by law, twenty-three thousand five hundred dollars; for additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, six thousand dollars; in all, twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars. Inspector-General's Department; longevity.

THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS: For pay of the officers in the Corps of Engineers, as now authorized and provided by law, two hundred and thirty-nine thousand five hundred dollars; for additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, seventy-three thousand seven hundred and forty dollars; in all, three hundred and thirteen thousand two hundred and forty dollars. Corps of Engineer; longevity.

PAY OF STAFF OFFICERS.

Staff officers.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT: For pay of the officers in the Ordnance Department, as now authorized and provided by law, one hundred and thirty-one thousand five hundred dollars; for additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, forty-two thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars; in all, one hundred and seventy-four thousand four hundred and sixty dollars. Ordnance Department; longevity.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT: For pay of the officers in the Quartermaster's Department, as now authorized and provided by law, one hundred and forty-six thousand five hundred dollars; for additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, forty-nine thousand six hundred dollars; in all, one hundred and ninety-six thousand one hundred dollars. Quartermaster's Department; longevity.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT: For the pay of the officers in the Subsistence Department, as now authorized and provided by law, seventy-nine thousand five hundred dollars; for additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, twenty-one thousand six hundred dollars; in all, one hundred and one thousand one hundred dollars. Subsistence Department; longevity.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT: For the pay of the officers in the Medical Department, as now authorized and provided by law, four hundred and twenty-six thousand seven hundred dollars; for additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, one hundred and eight thousand eight hundred dollars; in all, five hundred and thirty-five thousand five hundred dollars. Medical Department; longevity.

PAY DEPARTMENT: For the pay of the officers in the Pay Department, as now authorized and provided by law, one hundred and twenty-six thousand five hundred dollars; for additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; in all, one hundred and sixty-four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. Pay Department; longevity.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT: For the pay of the officers in the Judge-Advocate-General's Department, as now authorized and provided by law, twenty-seven thousand dollars; for additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, seven thousand dollars; in all, thirty-four thousand dollars. Judge-Advocate-General's Department; longevity.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Officers on the retired list; longevity.

For pay of officers on the retired-list, and for officers who may be placed thereon during the current year, nine hundred and eighteen thousand five hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty-five cents; for additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, two hundred and seventy-one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine dollars and ten cents; in all, one million one hundred and ninety thousand three hundred and thirteen dollars and seventy-five cents.

RETIRED ENLISTED MEN.

Enlisted men on retired list.

For pay of the enlisted men of the Army on the retired-list, fifty-six thousand two hundred and forty-one dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Contract-surgeons, etc.

For pay of not exceeding sixty-five contract-surgeons, not exceeding one hundred and sixty hospital-matrons, and not exceeding fourteen veterinary surgeons, in all one hundred and two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and ninety-four cents.

Paymasters' clerks, etc.

For pay of not exceeding forty-six paymaster's clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each, not exceeding thirty paymasters' messengers, and traveling expenses of paymasters' clerks, in all, eighty-three thousand eight hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the maximum sum to be allowed paymasters' clerks when traveling on duty shall be four cents per mile, and, in addition thereto, when transportation cannot be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, the cost of same actually paid by them, exclusive of sleeping or parlor car fare and transfers.

Proviso.
Maximum traveling allowance.

Courts-martial, etc.

For expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, and compensation of witnesses attending the same, ten thousand dollars.

Charge of public buildings, Washington.

For additional pay to officer in charge of public buildings, and so forth, in Washington, District of Columbia, five hundred dollars.

Commutation of quarters.

For commutation of quarters to commissioned officers on duty without troops, at places where there are no public quarters, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Allowances, etc., enlisted men.

For allowances for travel, retained pay, clothing not drawn, and for interest on deposits, payable to enlisted men on discharge, in all eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mileage to officers.
Proviso.
Maximum allowance.

For mileage to officers traveling on duty without troops, when authorized by law, not to exceed eighty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That in disbursing this amount the maximum sum to be allowed and paid to an officer shall be four cents per mile, distance to be computed over the shortest usually traveled routes, and, in addition thereto, upon the officer's certificate that it was not practicable to obtain transportation from the Quartermaster's Department, the cost of the transportation actually paid by the officer over said route or routes, exclusive of sleeping or parlor car fare and transfers: *And provided further*, That when any officer so traveling shall travel in whole or in part on any railroad on which the troops and supplies of the United States are entitled to be transported free of charge, he shall be allowed for himself only four cents per mile as a subsistence fund for every mile necessarily traveled over any such last-named railroad; making in all for pay of the Army twelve million six hundred and sixty-one thousand nine hundred and eighteen dollars and sixty-nine cents.

Total appropriation for pay.

All the money hereinbefore appropriated shall be disbursed and accounted for by the Pay Department as pay of the Army, and for that purpose shall constitute one fund.

SUBSISTENCE OF THE ARMY.

Subsistence supplies.

For the purchase of subsistence supplies; for issue as rations to troops, civil employees when entitled thereto, contract-surgeons, hospital-

matrons, military convicts at posts, prisoners of war (including Indians held by the Army as prisoners, but for whose subsistence appropriation is not otherwise made), estimated for the fiscal year on the basis of nine million nine hundred and sixty-eight thousand four hundred and fifty rations; for sales to officers and enlisted men of the Army; for authorized extra issue of candles and salt and vinegar; for public animals; for issues to Indians visiting military posts and to Indians employed with the Army, without pay, as guides and scouts; for payments for cooked rations for recruiting parties or recruits; for hot coffee, baked beans, and canned beef for troops traveling when it is impracticable to cook their rations; for scales, weights, measures, utensils, tools, stationery, blank books and forms, printing, advertising, commercial newspapers, use of telephones, office furniture; for temporary buildings, cellars, and other means of protecting subsistence supplies (when not provided by the Quartermaster's Department); for bake-ovens at posts and in the field, and repairs thereof; for extra pay to enlisted men employed on extra duty in the Subsistence Department for periods of not less than ten days, at rates fixed by law; for compensation of civilians employed in the Subsistence Department; and for other necessary expenses incident to the purchase, care, preservation, issue, sale, and accounting for subsistence supplies for the Army; for the payment of the regulation allowances for commutation in lieu of rations to enlisted men on furlough, to ordnance-sergeants on duty at ungarrisoned posts, to enlisted men stationed at places where rations in kind cannot be economically issued, to enlisted men traveling on detached duty when it is impracticable to carry rations of any kind, to enlisted men selected to contest for places or prizes in the department, division, and Army rifle competitions, while traveling to and from places of contest, in all one million seven hundred and forty-five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War; and not more than one hundred and ten thousand dollars thereof shall be applied to the payment of civilian employees of the Subsistence Department.

Amount.

Civilian employees.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Quartermasters' Department.

Regular supplies.

Regular supplies: For the regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, consisting of stoves and heating apparatus, and repair and maintenance of the same, for heating barracks and quarters; of ranges and stoves for cooking; of fuel and lights for enlisted men, guards, hospitals, storehouses, and offices, and for sales to officers; of forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the Quartermaster's Department at the several posts and stations and with the armies in the field, including its care and protection; for the horses of the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of artillery, and such companies of infantry and scouts as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses, including bedding for the animals; of straw for soldiers bedding; and of stationery, including blank books for the Quartermaster's Department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the Pay and Quartermaster's Departments, and for printing division and department orders and reports, two million six hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended on printing unless the same shall be done by contract, after due notice and competition, except in such case as the emergency will not admit of the giving notice for competition.

Proviso.
Printing.

Incidental expenses: For postage; cost of telegrams on official business received and sent by officers of the Army; extra pay to soldiers employed under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department in the erection of barracks, quarters, and storehouses, in the construction of roads, and other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, and as clerks for post quartermaster's at military posts; for expense of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field, of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains, where

Incidental expenses.

Vol. 5, p. 257.	<p>military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at military posts and on the frontiers, or when traveling under orders, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the Quartermaster's Department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, or guides for the Army; compensation of clerks and other employees to the officers of the Quartermaster's Department; compensation of forage and wagon masters authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension, securing, and delivering of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures required for the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such companies of infantry and scouts as may be mounted, and for the trains, to wit: Hire of veterinary surgeons, medicine for horses and mules, picketropes, blacksmith's tools and materials, horseshoes and blacksmith's tools for the cavalry service, and for the shoeing of horses and mules, and such additional expenditures as are necessary and authorized by law in the movement and operations of the Army, and not expressly assigned to any other department, six hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i>, That two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars of the appropriation for incidental expenses, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be set aside for the payment of enlisted men on extra duty at constant labor of not less than ten days; but no such payment shall be made at any greater rate per day than is fixed by law for the class of persons employed and the work done.</p>
<i>Proviso.</i>	<p>For purchase of horses for the cavalry and artillery, and for the Indian scouts, and for such infantry as may be mounted, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i>, That the number of horses purchased under this appropriation, added to the number on hand, shall not at any time exceed the number of enlisted men and Indian scouts in the mounted service; and that no part of this appropriation shall be paid out for horses not purchased by contract, after competition duly invited by the Quartermaster's Department, and an inspection by such Department, all under the direction and authority of the Secretary of War.</p>
Extra-duty pay.	
Purchase of horses	
<i>Proviso.</i>	
Limitation.	
Transportation.	<p>Army transportation: For transportation of the Army, including baggage of the troops, when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage from the depots of Philadelphia and Jeffersonville to the several posts and Army depots, and from those depots to the troops in the field; of horse equipments and of subsistence stores from the places of purchase and from the places of delivery, under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small-arms from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and Army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; the purchase and hire of draught and pack animals, and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, and of ships and other sea-going vessels and boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; extra-duty pay of enlisted men driving teams, repairing means of transportation, and employed as train-masters and in opening roads and building wharves; transportation of the funds of the Pay and other disbursing Departments; the expenses of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; for procuring water at such posts as from their situation require it to be brought from a distance; and for the disposal of sewage and drainage, and for clearing roads, and for removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers to the extent which may be required for the actual operation of troops in the field, in all two million eight hundred thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i>, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in the purchase for the Army of draught animals until the number on hand shall be reduced to five thousand,</p>
<i>Proviso.</i> Limit of draught animals.	

and thereafter shall only be expended for the purchase of a number sufficient to keep the supply to not exceeding five thousand.

Arrears of Army transportation on certain land-grant railroads: For the payment of Army transportation lawfully due such land-grant railroads as have not received aid in Government bonds, to be adjusted by the proper accounting officers in accordance with the decisions of the Supreme Court in cases decided under such land-grant acts, but in no case shall more than fifty per centum of the full amount of the service be paid, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That such compensation shall be computed upon the basis of the tariff rates for like transportation performed for the public at large, and shall be accepted as in full for all demands for such services.

Arrears of transportation on certain land-grant railroads.

Proviso.
Rates.

Barracks and quarters: For barracks and quarters for troops, store-houses for the safe-keeping of military stores, for offices, and for the hire of buildings and of grounds for summer cantonments and for temporary buildings at frontier stations, for the construction of temporary buildings and stables, and for repairing public buildings at established posts, six hundred and twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no expenditures exceeding five hundred dollars shall be made upon any building or military post, or grounds about the same, without the approval of the Secretary of War for the same, upon detailed estimates by the Quartermaster's Department; and the erection, construction, and repair of all buildings and other public structures in the Quartermaster's Department shall, as far as may be practicable, be made by contract, after due legal advertisement: *And provided further*, That no more than one million three hundred thousand dollars of the sums appropriated by this act shall be paid out for the services of civilian employees in the Quartermaster's Department, including those heretofore paid out of the funds appropriated for regular supplies, incidental expenses, barracks and quarters, Army transportation, clothing, and camp and garrison equipage; and that no employee paid therefrom shall receive as salary more than one hundred and fifty dollars per month, unless the same shall be specially fixed by law; and no part of any of the moneys so appropriated shall be paid for commutation of fuel and for quarters to officers or enlisted men.

Barracks and quarters.

Provisos.
Expenditures exceeding \$500.

Work to be by contract.
Civilian employees.

Maximum salary.

For shelter and shooting-galleries and ranges, and repairs thereof, ten thousand dollars.

Shooting ranges, etc.

Construction and repairs of hospitals: For construction and repairs of hospitals, including the extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed on the same, one hundred thousand dollars.

Construction and repairs of hospitals.

Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Arkansas: For one hydraulic passenger elevator for central hospital building, two thousand dollars; and for finishing in hard-oil the inside wood-work of all buildings, painting verandas, and for painting exterior brick-work of all buildings, five thousand five hundred dollars; in all, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.

For construction and repair of quarters for hospital-stewards, including the extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed on the same, nine thousand six hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the posts at which such quarters shall be constructed shall be designated by the Secretary of War, and the quarters shall be built by contract, after legal advertisement, whenever the same is practicable; but the cost of construction of quarters at any one post shall in no case exceed eight hundred dollars.

Quarters for hospital-stewards.

Proviso.
Posts to be designated by Secretary of War, etc.

Clothing, camp and garrison equipage: For cloth, woollens, material, and for the manufacture of clothing for the Army; for issue and for sale at cost-price, according to the Army Regulations; for altering and fitting clothing, and washing and cleaning when necessary; for equipage, and for expenses of packing and handling, and similar necessities, one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That out of the money hereby appropriated for clothing and equipage of the Army there shall not be expended at the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth a sum in excess of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Clothing, camp and garrison equipage.

Proviso.
Limit of expense at Military Prison.

Medical Department.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Supplies, etc.

Medical and Hospital Department: For the purchase of medical and hospital supplies, expenses of medical purveying depots, pay of employees, medical care and treatment of officers and enlisted men of the Army on duty at posts and stations for which no other provision is made, for the proper care and treatment of cases in the Army suffering from contagious or epidemic diseases, advertising, and other miscellaneous expenses, including disinfectants for general post sanitation and the supply of the Army and Navy Hospital, at Hot Springs, Arkansas, in all two hundred thousand dollars; and not over thirty-six thousand dollars of the money appropriated by this paragraph shall be applied to the payment of civilian employees of the Medical Department.

Civilian employees.

Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.

Army and Navy Hospital, at Hot Springs, Arkansas: For service at the Army and Navy Hospital, at Hot Springs, Arkansas, ten thousand dollars.

Army Medical Museum.

Medical Museum and Library: For Army Medical Museum, preservation of specimens, and the preparation or purchase of new specimens, five thousand dollars; for the library of the Surgeon-General's office, ten thousand dollars; in all, fifteen thousand dollars.

Library.

Engineer Department.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Incidental expenses.

Engineer depot at Willet's Point, New York: Incidental expenses of the depot, fuel, chemicals, stationery, extra-duty pay for soldiers employed in wheelwright's work, engine-driving, draughting, printing, photographing, and lithographing engineer documents, repairs of public buildings, and unforeseen expenses, three thousand dollars;

Materials for instructing engineer troops.

For purchase of materials for the instruction of engineer troops at Willet's Point in their special duties of sappers, miners, and pontoneers, one thousand dollars;

Repairs of instruments, etc.

For repairs of instruments for general use of the Corps of Engineers, and for the purchase of small instruments to fill requisitions, two thousand dollars;

Library.

Library of the Engineer School of Application: Purchase of professional works of recent date treating of military and civil engineering, five hundred dollars; in all, six thousand five hundred dollars.

Ordnance Department.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Current expenses.

Ordnance service: For current expenses of the ordnance service required to defray the current expenses at the arsenals; of receiving stores and issuing arms and other ordnance supplies; of police and office duties; of rents, tools, fuel, and lights; of stationery and office furniture; of tools and instruments for use; incidental expenses of the ordnance service, and those attending practical trials and tests of small-arms, and ordnance supplies, including payment for mechanical labor in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, eighty thousand dollars.

Ammunition for small-arms, etc.

For manufacture of metallic ammunition for small-arms and ammunition for reloading cartridges, and tools for the same, including the cost of targets and material for target-practice, one hundred thousand dollars.

Repairing ordnance and ordnance stores.

For repairing ordnance and ordnance stores in the hands of troops, and for issue at the arsenals and depots, five thousand dollars.

Ordnance stores.

For purchase and manufacture of ordnance stores to fill requisitions of troops, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Equipments.

For infantry, cavalry, and artillery equipments, including horse equipments for cavalry and artillery, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Manufacture of arms.

For manufacture of arms at the National Armory, four hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That not more than sixty thousand dollars of the money appropriated for the Ordnance Department in all its branches shall be applied to the payment of civilian clerks in said Department.

Proviso.

Civilian clerks.

RECRUITING SERVICE.

Recruiting Service.

For expenses of recruiting and transportation of recruits from rendezvous to depot, one hundred thousand dollars.

Expenses.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

Signal Service.

For expenses of the Signal Service of the Army, as follows: Purchase, equipment, and repair of field electric telegraphs; signal equipments and stores; binocular glasses, telescopes, heliostats, and other necessary instruments, including absolutely necessary meteorological instruments for use on target-ranges; telephone apparatus and maintenance of same, in all three thousand dollars.

Expenses.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Lieutenant-General, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Lieutenant-General's Office.

For contingent expenses of the Adjutant-General's Department at the headquarters of military divisions and departments, two thousand dollars.

Adjutant-General's Department.

For all contingent expenses of the Army not provided for by other estimates, and embracing all branches of the military service, to be expended under the immediate orders of the Secretary of War, fifteen thousand dollars.

Not elsewhere provided for.

Approved, February 9, 1887.

CHAP. 128.—An act to authorize Frank W. Hunt to erect and maintain a ferry across the Missouri River at the military reservation of Fort Buford, Dakota Territory.

Feb. 11, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Frank W. Hunt, his heirs or assigns, be, and they are hereby, authorized to erect and maintain a ferry either by wire, cable, or steam, across the Missouri River, at the military reservation of Fort Buford, Dakota Territory, for a period of ten years.

Frank W. Hunt authorized to maintain a ferry across Missouri River, at Fort Buford, Dakota.

SEC. 2. That the rates of toll across said ferry shall be fixed or established from year to year by the Secretary of War.

Tolls.

SEC. 3. That while this charter is in existence no toll or charge shall be made for crossing the United States mail over said ferry; that the point of crossing the Missouri River to establish this ferry shall be determined upon under the authority of the Secretary of War.

Mails.

SEC. 4. This act may be amended or repealed at any time.

Approved, February 11, 1887.

CHAP. 129.—An act to amend section sixteen hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes, making an annual appropriation to provide arms and equipments for the militia.

Feb. 12, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section sixteen hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

Arms for militia. R. S., sec. 1661, p. 290, amended.

"SECTION 1. That the sum of four hundred thousand dollars is hereby annually appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of providing arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster's stores, and camp equipage for issue to the militia.

Annual appropriation.

- Apportionment. "SEC. 2. That said appropriation shall be apportioned among the several States and Territories under the direction of the Secretary of War, according to the number of Senators and Representatives to which each State respectively is entitled in the Congress of the United States, and to the Territories and District of Columbia such proportion and under such regulations as the President may prescribe: *Provided, however, That no State shall be entitled to the benefits of the appropriation apportioned to it unless the number of its regularly enlisted, organized, and uniformed active militia shall be at least one hundred men for each Senator and Representative to which such State is entitled in the Congress of the United States. And the amount of said appropriation which is thus determined not to be available shall be covered back into the Treasury.*
- Proviso.*
States having uniformed militia only, entitled. "SEC. 3. That the purchase or manufacture of arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster's stores, and camp equipage for the militia under the provisions of this act shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of War, as such arms, ordnance and quartermaster's stores and camp equipage are now manufactured or otherwise provided for the use of the Regular Army, and they shall be receipted for and shall remain the property of the United States, and be annually accounted for by the governors of the States and Territories, for which purpose the Secretary of War shall prescribe and supply the necessary blanks and make such regulations as he may deem necessary to protect the interest of the United States.
- Secretary of War to direct purchase of arms, etc. "SEC. 4. That all arms, equipments, ordnance stores, or tents which may become unserviceable or unsuitable shall be examined by a board of officers of the militia, and its report shall be forwarded by the governor of the State or Territory direct to the Secretary of War, who shall direct what disposition, by sale or otherwise, shall be made of them; and, if sold, the proceeds of such sale shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States."
- Unserviceable arms, etc.

Received by the President, February 1, 1887.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE. The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

Feb. 15, 1887.

CHAP. 130.—An act granting to the Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company the right of way through the Indian reservations in Northern Montana and Northwestern Dakota.

Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company granted right of way through Fort Berthold and Black-foot Indian Reservations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way is hereby granted, as hereinafter set forth, to the Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under the law of the State of Minnesota, for the extension of its railroad through the lands in Northwestern Dakota set apart for the use of the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians by executive order dated July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, commonly known as the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, and through the lands in Northern Montana, set apart for the use of the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Black-foot, and other Indians by act of Congress approved April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and commonly known as the Black-foot Indian Reservation.

Location.

SEC. 2. That the line of said railroad shall extend from Minot, the present terminus of said Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, across said Fort Berthold Reservation, north of the township-line between townships numbered one hundred and fifty-three and one

hundred and fifty-four north; thence along the Missouri River by the most convenient and practicable route to the valley of the Milk River; thence along the valley of the Milk River to Fort Assiniboine; thence southwesterly to the Great Falls of the Missouri River.

SEC. 3. That the right of way hereby granted to said company shall be seventy-five feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad as aforesaid; and said company shall also have the right to take from said lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also ground adjacent to such right of way for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, sidetracks, turnouts, and water-stations, not to exceed in amount three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of its road.

Dimension.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid the Indians for such right of way, and provide the time and manner for the payment thereof, and also to ascertain and fix the amount of compensation to be made individual members of the tribe for damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of said road; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroad, and including the points for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turnouts, and water-stations, shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and until the compensation aforesaid has been fixed and paid; and the surveys construction and operation of such railroad shall be conducted with due regard for the rights of the Indians, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may make to carry out this provision.

Ascertainment and payment of damages.

SEC. 5. That the right of way across lands occupied or reserved for military purposes along the line of said railroad is hereby granted to said company the same as across said Indian reservations; *Provided, however,* That the survey and location of said railroad across such lands shall be first approved by the Secretary of War.

Right of way across military reservations.

SEC. 6. That said company shall not assign or transfer or mortgage this right of way for any purpose whatever until said road shall be completed: *Provided,* That the company may mortgage said franchise, together with the rolling stock, for money to construct and complete said road: *And provided further,* That the right granted herein shall be lost and forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed and in running order within two years from the passage of this act.

Not assignable before completion. *Provisos.*

Forfeited if road is not built in two years.

Approved, February 15, 1887.

CHAP. 131.—An act for the purchase of suitable grounds in the city of Owensborough, in the State of Kentucky, and the erection thereon of a public building for the post-office, United States collector's office, United States commissioner's office, and for the use of other United States officers in said city, and appropriating money for said purposes.

Feb. 16, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to purchase suitable grounds in the city of Owensborough, in the State of Kentucky, and cause to be erected thereon a suitable public building, with a fire-proof vault extending to each story, for the post-office, United States collector's office, United States commissioner's office, and for the use of other United States officers in said city. The cost of the site, and building thereon, when completed upon plans and specifications to be previously made and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars: *Provided,* That no money appropriated

Owensborough, Ky. Public building. Site.

Cost.

Proviso.

Title.	for this purpose shall be available until a valid title to the grounds for said building shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of Kentucky shall cede to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of any civil processes therein; nor shall any site be purchased until estimates for the erection of a building which will furnish sufficient accommodations for the transaction of the public business, and which shall not exceed in cost the balance of the sum herein limited after the site shall have been purchased and paid for, shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; and no purchase of site, nor plan for said building, shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury involving an expenditure exceeding the said sum of fifty thousand dollars for site and building; and the site purchased shall leave the building unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least forty feet, including streets and alleys.
Estimates.	
Open space.	
Appropriation.	SEC. 2. That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be used and expended in the purchase of said grounds and the erection of said building.
	Approved, February 16, 1887.

Feb. 17, 1887. **CHAP. 132.**—An act authorizing the Secretary of War to adjust and settle the account for arms, ammunition, and accouterments between the Territory of Montana and the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to adjust and balance the account for arms, ammunition, and accouterments between the Territory of Montana and the Government of the United States, by crediting said Territory with the balance now standing against it on said account.

Approved, February 17, 1887.

Feb. 17, 1887. **CHAP. 133.**—An act to grant the right of way through the Fort Bliss Military Reservation to the Rio Grande and El Paso Railroad Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby granted to the Rio Grande and El Paso Railroad Company right of way one hundred feet wide, on such route as the Secretary of War may designate, through the Fort Bliss Military Reservation, Texas. If said railway shall not be built across said reservation within three years next after the passage of this act, this grant shall absolutely cease and determine.

Approved, February 17, 1887.

Feb. 17, 1887. **CHAP. 134.**—An act for the relief of Robert Strachan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That jurisdiction be, and the same is hereby, conferred upon the United States Court of Claims to hear, try, and determine, according to the rules and practice now in force in said court, any claim for damage which Robert Strachan may have against the District of Columbia by reason of the said District of Columbia, or its agents, servants, or employees having turned the water

upon the premises of the said Strachan and into his dwelling-house, and by means of an embankment having been erected and continued thereon for a long time, in said District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. That the judgment rendered in said action, if any shall be rendered for the claimant, shall be paid in the same manner as judgments are paid in said court as now provided by law; and one-half of the amount of said judgment shall be charged against the revenues of the District of Columbia.

Judgment.

SEC. 3. That the Government hereby waives all rights under the statute of limitations as to his claim.

Limitation waived.

Approved, February 17, 1887.

CHAP. 135.—An act making an appropriation for the establishment and erection of a military post near the city of Denver, in the State of Colorado.

Feb. 17, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War, be and he is hereby authorized and directed to establish a military post near the city of Denver in the State of Colorado, at some suitable site to be selected by the Lieutenant-General of the Army, and approved by him: *Provided,* That a good and sufficient title, to be approved by the Attorney-General of the United States be first made to the United States free of cost of not less than six hundred and forty acres of land in a compact body including the site so selected.

Denver, Colo.
Military post to be established near.

Proviso.
Title.

SEC. 2. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War in the commencement of the work of constructing the necessary buildings, quarters, barracks and stables for the post to be established under the provisions of this act: *Provided,* That no part of such money shall be expended until the State of Colorado shall have ceded to the United States jurisdiction over the tract of land which may be selected under the provision of this act.

Appropriation.

Proviso.

Approved, February 17, 1887.

CHAP. 136.—An act for the construction of a military telegraph line from Sanford, Florida, to Point Jupiter, Florida, and the establishment of a signal station.

Feb. 17, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of seventeen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury unappropriated, for the construction of a military telegraph line on the eastern coast of the State of Florida from a point at or near Point Jupiter, Florida, to Sanford, Florida, or to the nearest point of railroad communication, and for the establishment of a station for the taking of meteorological observations and the display of storm-signals at Point Jupiter; the said line and station to be constructed, maintained, and operated under the direction and control of the Secretary of War, in connection with the establishment of signal and display stations for the observation and report of storms for the benefit of commerce and agriculture.

Military telegraph to be built between Point Jupiter and Sanford, Fla.

Signal station.

Approved, February 17, 1887.

Feb. 17, 1887.

CHAP. 137.—An act to authorize terms of the circuit court of the United States for the eastern judicial district of North Carolina at the city of Wilmington, in said district.

Circuit court,
eastern district
North Carolina.
Terms of.
R. S., sec. 658, p.
122.
R. S., sec. 572, p.
100.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That terms of the circuit court of the United States for the eastern judicial district of the State of North Carolina shall be held at the city of Wilmington, in said district, at the times now fixed by law for holding the terms of the district court of the United States at said place.

SEC. 2. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, February 17, 1887.

Feb. 17, 1887.

CHAP. 138.—An act directing the Secretary of War to amend the record of Harrison Dewey.

Harrison Dewey.
Granted honorable
muster-out.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be directed to amend the record of the War Department in the case of Harrison Dewey, late second lieutenant of Company E, Second Regiment Vermont Volunteers, so as to grant him an honorable muster-out from said service as of the date of his dismissal as now shown by said record.

Approved, February 17, 1887.

Feb. 17, 1887.

CHAP. 139.—An act to amend section five hundred and thirty-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Arkansas, east-
ern judicial dis-
trict.
R. S., sec. 533, p.
90, amended.
Two divisions
established.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section five hundred and thirty-three of the Revised Statutes be amended as follows, namely: Add, after the words "the eastern district includes the residue of said State" the following:

"Said eastern district shall be, and is hereby, divided into two divisions, to be known as the eastern and western divisions of the eastern district of Arkansas. The eastern division shall consist of the following counties, to wit: Mississippi, Crittenden, Lee, Phillips, Clay, Craighead, Poinsett, Greene, Cross, Saint Francis and Monroe, and the western division of the remaining counties in said district; but no additional marshal shall be appointed in said district."

Terms.

"The court for the eastern division shall be held at Helena, and for the western division at Little Rock, as now provided for by law; and each of said courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction over all matters cognizable in said courts and arising in the counties comprising the division to the same extent, to all intents and purposes as if said divisions were separate districts."

Jurisdiction.

Present actions
not affected.

SEC. 2. That all crimes and offenses heretofore committed within either of said districts, shall be prosecuted, tried, and determined in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed.

Approved, February 17, 1887.

CHAP. 156.—An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the erection of a public building at Chattanooga, Tennessee," approved February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five.

Feb. 21, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act for the erection of a public building at Chattanooga, Tennessee," approved February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, be, and the same is hereby, so amended as to provide that the cost of said building, including site and building complete, shall not exceed the sum of two hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the site shall not be purchased until estimates for the erection of a building which will furnish sufficient accommodations for the transaction of the public business, and which shall not exceed in cost the balance of the sum herein limited after the site shall have been purchased and paid for, shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; and no purchase of site, nor plan for said building, shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury involving an expenditure exceeding the sum of two hundred thousand dollars for site and building.

Chattanooga,
Tenn.
Public building.
Vol. 23, p. 320.
Limit of cost in-
creased.
Proviso.

Cost.

Approved, February 21, 1887.

CHAP. 157.—An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Tradewater River by the Ohio Valley Railway Company.

Feb. 21, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Ohio Valley Railway Company, organized under act of the general assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct and maintain a bridge, and approaches thereto, over the Tradewater River, in the State of Kentucky, at such point as said company may deem suitable for the passage of its said road over said river. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railway trains, and, at the option of the corporation by which it may be built, may be used for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals, and for foot passengers.

Ohio Valley Rail-
way Company au-
thorized to bridge
Tradewater River,
Ky.

Railway, foot
and wagon bridge.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under this act and subject to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-roads in the United States.

To be a lawful
structure and post-
route.

SEC. 3. That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains over the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon the payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner or owners of said bridge and the several railroad companies, or any of them, desiring such use, shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, all matters at issue between them shall be decided by the Secretary of War upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties.

Other companies
to have use.

SEC. 4. That any bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said company or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawing of the bridge and a map of the location thereof; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Secretary of War
to decide disagree-
ments.

Plans, etc., to be
approved by Secre-
tary of War.

SEC. 5. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, February 21, 1887.

Feb. 21, 1887.

CHAP. 158.—An act to authorize the construction of a high wagon and foot-passenger bridge over the Mississippi River between the city of East Dubuque, in the State of Illinois, and the city of Dubuque, in the State of Iowa.

Dubuque Pontoon Bridge Company authorized to construct a high bridge over Mississippi River.
Vol. 18, p. 522.

Wagon and foot bridge.

Proviso.

Not to impede navigation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the pontoon-bridge authorized by the act of Congress to be constructed over the Mississippi River between the city of East Dubuque, in the State of Illinois, and the city of Dubuque, in the State of Iowa, by the East Dubuque Bridge company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois for that purpose, and amendatory of said act, the Dubuque Pontoon Bridge Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Iowa for a like purpose, and now holding the franchise of said East Dubuque Bridge Company in relation to such bridge, may construct and maintain over said river, at the most suitable point between those cities, a high wagon-bridge, for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals, and for foot-passengers, for such reasonable rates of toll as said cities may prescribe *Provided,* That the Secretary of War, to whom the plans and specifications for said contemplated high wagon-bridge have been submitted for inspection, shall be of opinion that such high wagon-bridge will be no substantial obstruction to the navigation of said river.

Approved, February 21, 1887.

Feb. 23, 1887.

CHAP. 208.—An act to authorize the city of Newport, Rhode Island, to use the site of Fort Greene as a public park.

Newport, R. I.
Use of Fort Greene as a park granted to.

Proviso.

Termination.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to allow the city of Newport, State of Rhode Island, to use the land belonging to the United States upon which is situated Fort Greene, in said city, as a public park, and under such conditions as the Secretary of War may prescribe: *Provided,* That such use of said property shall cease and be terminated whenever the Secretary of War shall elect and give notice of such election to the public authorities of said city; and upon such termination the United States may enter and reoccupy the same as upon a lease terminated; but no right or claim to damage by reason of such termination and reoccupation, nor for any cause growing out of any improvement made or other thing done by the said city under the right conferred by this act, shall accrue to said city or to any person against the United States, or any agent or officer thereof.

Approved, February 23, 1887.

Feb. 23, 1887.

CHAP. 209.—An act to grant certain Seal Rocks to the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, in trust for the people of the United States.

San Francisco, Cal.

Seal Rocks granted to, in trust as a preserve.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the right and title of the United States in and to the rocky islets known as the Seal Rocks, and all rights to seals resorting there, situated off Point Lobos, in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, are hereby granted, subject to the provisions named, in trust to said city and county, upon the following conditions and for the following uses, to wit: Said city and county shall hold said Seal Rocks inalienable for all time, in trust for the people of the United States, and shall commit to the commissioners of Golden Gate Park the custody and care of said Seal Rocks, and shall keep said rocks free from encroachment by man, and shall preserve from molestation the seals and other animals now accustomed

to resort there, to the end that said Seal Rocks will continue to be a public preserve and resort for seals: *Provided*, That the United States may at all times control and limit or diminish the number of the seals resorting to said rocks so as to protect the fisheries and fishing industries: *And provided further*, That whenever any of said rocks, or the space occupied by said rocks, shall be required by the United States for the erection or maintenance of any public work, or for any other purpose, then as to the rocks or space so required the provisions of this act shall terminate, and the United States shall be reinvested with the full title, control, and possession thereof. Said city and county shall signify its acceptance of this trust, and thereupon the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall file in his office a plat showing the locus of said Seal Rocks, and said plat shall be the evidence of the extent and position of the premises hereby granted.

SEC. 2. That all acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby declared inapplicable to the premises hereby granted.

Approved, February 23, 1887.

Provisos.
Control of number.

To revert when required.

Acceptance.

CHAP. 210.—An act to provide for the execution of the provisions of article two of the treaty concluded between the United States of America and the Emperor of China on the seventeenth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty, and proclaimed by the President of the United States on the fifth day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

Feb. 23, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the importation of opium into any of the ports of the United States by any subject of the Emperor of China is hereby prohibited. Every person guilty of a violation of the preceding provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment for a period of not more than six months nor less than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Opium.
Importation by Chinese forbidden.
Punishment.
Vol. 22, p. 828.

SEC. 2. That every package containing opium, either in whole or in part, imported into the United States by any subject of the Emperor of China, shall be deemed forfeited to the United States; and proceedings for the declaration and consequences of such forfeiture may be instituted in the courts of the United States as in other cases of the violation of the laws relating to other illegal importations.

Forfeiture.

SEC. 3. That no citizen of the United States shall import opium into any of the open ports of China, nor transport the same from one open port to any other open port, or buy or sell opium in any of such open ports of China, nor shall any vessel owned by citizens of the United States, or any vessel, whether foreign or otherwise, employed by any citizen of the United States, or owned by any citizen of the United States, either in whole or in part, and employed by persons not citizens of the United States, take or carry opium into any of such open ports of China, or transport the same from one open port to any other open port, or be engaged in any traffic therein between or in such open ports or any of them. Citizens of the United States offending against the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars, or by both such punishments, in the discretion of the court. The consular courts of the United States in China, concurrently with any district court of the United States in the district in which any offender may be found, shall have jurisdiction to hear, try, and determine all cases arising under the foregoing provisions of this section, subject to the general regulations provided by law. Every package of opium or package containing opium, either in whole or in part, brought, taken, or transported, trafficked, or dealt in contrary to the provisions of this section, shall be

United States citizens forbidden to traffic in opium in China.

Punishment.

Jurisdiction.

Forfeiture.

forfeited to the United States, for the benefit of the Emperor of China; and such forfeiture, and the declaration and consequences thereof, shall be made, had, determined, and executed by the proper authorities of the United States exercising judicial powers within the Empire of China.

Approved, February 23, 1887.

Feb. 23, 1887.

CHAP. 211.—An act authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the Somerville Grand Army of the Republic, of Somerville, Massachusetts, four condemned gun-carriages, to be used for monumental purposes.

Gun - carriages
donated to Somer-
ville Grand Army
of the Republic.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, if the same can be done without prejudice to the public service, to deliver to the Somerville Grand Army of the Republic, of Somerville, Massachusetts, four condemned gun-carriages, being the same carriages from which the guns now in possession of said Grand Army Post, were taken.

Approved, February 23, 1887.

Feb. 23, 1887.

CHAP. 212.—An act to authorize the construction of a bridge over Bayou Barnard, in the State of Mississippi.

Supervisors of
Harrison County,
Miss., authorized
to bridge Bayou
Barnard.

Proviso.

Draw.

Plans, etc., to be
approved by Sec-
retary of War.

Lights.

Free navigation.

To be completed
in three years.

To be a lawful
structure and post-
route.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the board of supervisors of Harrison county, in the State of Mississippi, to construct a bridge across Bayou Barnard, at a point in or near the town of Handsborough, in said county, for the transit, without tolls, of persons, animals, and vehicles of all kinds: *Provided,* That the said bridge shall have a draw of not less than thirty feet, and as much more as may be necessary for the passage of steam or sail boats or other water-crafts navigating said bayou; and said authorities shall have some person in charge of said draw, so that at all times the same may be opened for the passage of boats without unnecessary delay: *And provided further,* That before any bridge shall be built under this act the plans therefor, width of spans, and the location of said bridge shall be submitted to and approved by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 2. That the said Board of Supervisors shall maintain, at their own expense, from sunset to sunrise, throughout the year, and during heavy fogs, such lights on the bridge as may be required by the Light-House Board for the security of navigation.

SEC. 3. That the right to alter or amend this act so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river is hereby expressly reserved, and all changes or alterations so required shall be made at the expense of the parties owning or controlling said bridge.

SEC. 4. That if the construction of the bridge authorized herein be not commenced and completed within three years from the approval of this act this act shall be null and void.

SEC. 5. That any bridge built under this act and according to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route.

Approved, February 23, 1887.

CHAP. 213.—An act to prohibit any officer, agent, or servant of the Government of the United States of America to hire or contract out the labor of prisoners incarcerated for violating the laws of the Government of the United States of America.

Feb. 23, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall not be lawful for any officer, agent, or servant of the Government of the United States to contract with any person or corporation, or permit any warden, agent, or official of any State prison, penitentiary, jail, or house of correction where criminals of the United States may be incarcerated to hire or contract out the labor of said criminals, or any part of them, who may hereafter be confined in any prison, jail, or other place of incarceration for violation of any laws of the Government of the United States of America.

Hiring out of convicts by prison officials forbidden.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall offend against the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned for a term not less than one year nor more than three years, at the discretion of the court, or shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars for each offense.

Penalty.

SEC. 3. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed; and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Laws inconsistent repealed.

Approved, February 23, 1887.

CHAP. 214.—An act for the relief of Saint Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church in the District of Columbia.

Feb. 23, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act a certain piece of land situated in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, known as lots nine and eleven, in square seven hundred and eighty-eight of the plan of that city, and occupied by the church known as Saint Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, and all the buildings, grounds, and property appurtenant thereto and used in connection therewith in the District of Columbia, shall be exempt from any and all taxes or assessments, national, municipal, or county; and all taxes together with the interest and penalties, now due and unpaid upon said property, shall be, and they are hereby, remitted.

Saint Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C.

Remission of taxes on real estate.

Approved, February 23, 1887.

CHAP. 215.—An act to amend section five of the act entitled "An act to amend the statutes in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes", approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and eighty.

Feb. 23, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section five of the act entitled "An act to amend the statutes in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes", approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, be, and the same is hereby, amended so that it shall read as follows, namely:

Immediate transportation act, amended.
Vol. 21, p. 174.

SEC. 5. "That merchandise transported under the provisions of this act shall be conveyed in cars, vessels, or vehicles securely fastened with locks or seals, under the exclusive control of the officers of the customs; and merchandise may also be transported under the provisions of this act by express companies on passenger-trains, in safes, 'pouches', and trunks, which shall be of such size, character, and description and secured in such manner as shall be from time to time prescribed by the

Transportation of sealed merchandise.

Express companies.

Secretary; and in cases where merchandise shall be imported in boxes or packages too large to be included within the safes, trunks, or 'pouches' as prescribed, such merchandise may be transported under the provisions of this act by such express companies, 'corded and sealed', in such manner as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and 'passengers' baggage and effects arriving at any of the ports specified in section one of this act, which shall appear by the manifest of the importing vessel, or other satisfactory evidence, to be destined to any of the ports specified in the seventh section, may also be transported by express companies under the provisions of this act to any of the ports specified in the seventh section thereof, in such manner and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and merchandise such as pig-iron, spiegle-iron, scrap-iron, iron-ore, railroad-iron, and similar articles commonly transported upon platform or flat cars may be transported under the provisions of this act upon such platform or flat cars; and the weight of such merchandise so transported shall be ascertained in all cases before shipment, and ordinary railroad seals may be used for such purposes; and inspectors shall be stationed at proper points along the designated routes, or upon any car, vessel, vehicle, or train, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and at the expense of the companies, respectively. Such merchandise shall not be unladen or transhipped between the ports of first arrival and final destination, unless authorized by the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury in cases which may arise from a difference in the gauge of railroads, or 'where the route is bonded for both land and water carriage', or from accidents, or from legal intervention, or when, by reason of the length of the route, the cars, after due inspection by customs officers, shall be considered unsafe or unsuitable to proceed further, or from low water, ice, or other unavoidable obstruction to navigation; and in no case shall there be permitted any breaking of the original packages of such merchandise."

Approved, February 23, 1887.

Feb. 23, 1887.

CHAP. 216.—An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River at the foot of Pennsylvania avenue east.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be constructed across the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River, at the foot of Pennsylvania avenue, in the District of Columbia, a substantial wooden, iron, or masonry bridge, with necessary approaches; and the sum of one hundred and ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction of said bridge and approaches, the same to be maintained as a free bridge for travel: *Provided*, That the said Secretary of War shall construct a bridge upon such plan as shall cost no more than the amount herein appropriated: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be paid out of the Treasury until contracts shall have been entered into with responsible parties, with good and sufficient securities, to be approved by the Secretary of War, for the construction and completion of said bridge, including the approaches, at a cost not to exceed one hundred and ten thousand dollars: *And provided also*, That the sum which may be expended under this act shall be treated and regarded as part of the general expenses of the District of Columbia, and the United States shall be credited with the amount which it may pay under this act for the erection of said bridge upon its fifty per centum of the expenses of the District of Columbia, as provided in the act of June eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, entitled "An act providing

Passengers' baggage.

Bulky merchandise.

Transshipment.

Secretary of War directed to bridge Eastern Branch of the Potomac, D. C.

Appropriation.

Proviso.

Limit.

Contract.

Included in District expenses.

Vol. 20, p. 104.

a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia": *Provided further*, That the Secretary of War shall, as soon as possible, cause a survey of the river to be made to determine the length, width, and height of said bridge, and thereupon advertise for plans and prices for the construction of said bridge, such advertisements to be inserted in one or more daily newspapers published in Washington, District of Columbia; New York; Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Michigan; Philadelphia Pennsylvania; Chicago Illinois; and Richmond, Virginia, for the space of one week: *And provided further*, That the sum of five thousand dollars shall be available at once for such investigation and surveys and such contingencies as the Secretary of War shall deem necessary.

Approved, February 23, 1887.

Survey.

Advertisements.

Part immediately available.

CHAP. 217.—An act to incorporate the trustees of the Young Woman's Christian Home in Washington, District of Columbia.

Feb. 23, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Mary G. Wilkinson, Benjamin H. Warder, Octavius Knight, Thomas P. Morgan, Eliza N. Blair, Emma E. Dorsey, Nathaniel Wilson, Francis H. Smith, A. J. Falls, R. D. Mussey, E. D. Powell, Caroline M. Lawrence, Frances E. Childs, H. A. Hall, Elphonzo Youngs, Addison M. Smith, and their associates and successors, be, and they are hereby, constituted a body politic and corporate in law by the name and style of the "Trustees of Young Woman's Christian Home"; and by that name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, have perpetual succession, and shall and may take, hold, manage, and dispose of, at all times, real and personal estate, and shall and may do and perform all other acts and things necessary or appropriate for the execution of the purposes, charities, and trusts for which the said corporation is created, and which are set forth in the second section of this act; and said corporation shall have power to adopt and make such constitution, by-laws, and regulations as may be appropriate and necessary for carrying out the purposes of the said incorporation, including provisions for the election of trustees and other officers and agents of the corporation, the filling of vacancies occurring in such offices and agencies, the taking holding, and management of the property of the corporation, and the sale and conveyance thereof, when necessary, for the purposes of such corporation, and the transaction of all other business appropriate and necessary to the purposes of such incorporation, with power to adopt and use a common seal for such corporation, and the same to alter at pleasure.

District of Columbia.
Trustees of Young Woman's Christian Home, incorporated.

SEC. 2. That the object purposes, and powers of said corporation shall be, and the same are hereby, limited to providing temporary home for young women coming to and being in the District of Columbia, who shall, from any cause, be in want of and willing to accept temporary home, care, and assistance in the said District; and for the purposes aforesaid the said corporation shall have power to take, hold, use, and enjoy all such real and personal property, endowments, and contributions, whether by devise, gift, otherwise, as may be appropriate for the establishment, maintenance, and success of the said institution; and also to acquire, take, hold, use, occupy, manage, and own, either in fee-simple or by lease or otherwise, such real estate in the said District, not exceeding in its appraised value the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, to be used, held, occupied, and enjoyed for the purposes of such home, and for the residence and use of the proper and necessary officers, employees, and agents of such corporation: *Provided*, That the property, whether real or personal, owned by the said corporation, and used exclusively for the charitable purposes of the said organization, shall be exempt from taxation.

Objects.

Proviso.
Property exempt from taxation.

Approved, February 23, 1887.

Feb. 23, 1887.

CHAP. 218.—An act to amend an act entitled an "Act to amend the Statutes in relation to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes" approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and eighty.

Immediate transportation act amended.

Vol. 21, p. 173

Merchandise liable to specific duties may be shipped without appraisement from port of entry upon application.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act to amend the statutes in relation to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes," approved June tenth eighteen hundred and eighty, be, and the same are hereby, so amended as to allow merchandise liable to specific rates of duty only to be entered for immediate transportation without appraisement to any of the ports mentioned in the seventh section of said act, although the same may not appear by the invoice, bill of lading, or manifest of the importing vessel to be consigned to or destined for either of said ports, when the consignee at the port of first arrival shall make written application therefor to the collector, giving the name of the person at the port or destination to whom he desires the merchandise to be consigned; and whenever such application and entry shall be made, the original invoice presented by the consignee at the port of first arrival shall be forwarded, with a copy of the transportation entry, to the collector at the port of destination; and a copy of such invoice shall be retained on file at the port of first arrival. The original invoice so forwarded shall be treated as the only invoice of the merchandise upon which entry shall be made at the port of destination, and the person making such entry shall be held responsible for the statements contained therein in the same manner as if the merchandise had been originally consigned to him: *Provided, however,* That the privileges herein conferred shall not extend to any merchandise the duties upon which, or any portion thereof, depend upon the value of such merchandise: *And provided further,* That such privilege shall be granted only in cases where no part of the merchandise shall have been landed prior to entry for immediate transportation as aforesaid.

Provisos.

Ad valorem duties.

Application to be prior to landing.

Approved, February 23, 1887.

Feb. 23, 1887.

CHAP. 219.—An act directing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to execute a deed of quitclaim and release to a certain alley in Washington to Cornelia P. Randolph and others.

Washington, D. C.
Title of United States to alley, in square 105, released.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to execute to Cornelia P. Randolph, Mary M. Turner, Harriett J. Pickett, and Elizabeth G. Calvert a deed releasing and quitclaiming to said parties all right, title, and interest of the United States and of the District of Columbia in and to all that portion of the alley in square one hundred and five, in the city of Washington, as said alley is laid down in the plat or plan of said city, which was formerly the outlet for the main alley to I street north.

Approved, February 23, 1887.

Feb. 23, 1887.

CHAP. 220.—An act to amend an act to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its Territories, and the District of Columbia.

Act prohibiting importation of laborers under contract amended.

Vol. 23, p. 333.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its Territories, and the District of Columbia, approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen

hundred and eighty-five, and to provide for the enforcement thereof, be amended by adding the following:

"SEC. 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby charged with the duty of executing the provisions of this act, and for that purpose he shall have power to enter into contracts with such State Commission, board, or officers as may be designated for that purpose by the Governor of any State to take charge of the local affairs of immigration in the ports within said State, under the rules and regulations to be prescribed by said Secretary; and it shall be the duty of such State Commission, board, or officers so designated to examine into the condition of passengers arriving at the ports within such State in any ship or vessel, and for that purpose all or any of such commissioners or officers, or such other person or persons as they shall appoint, shall be authorized to go on board of and through any such ship or vessel; and if in such examination there shall be found among such passengers any person included in the prohibition in this act, they shall report the same in writing to the collector of such port, and such persons shall not be permitted to land.

Contracts with State officers to take charge of immigration.

Examination of ships.

Prohibited persons not to be landed.

"SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish such regulations and rules, and issue from time to time such instructions, not inconsistent with law, as he shall deem best calculated for carrying out the provisions of this act; and he shall prescribe all forms of bonds, entries, and other papers to be used under and in the enforcement of the various provisions of this act.

Rules, etc., to be prescribed by Secretary of the Treasury.

"SEC. 8. That all persons included in the prohibition in this act, upon arrival, shall be sent back to the nations to which they belong and from whence they came. The Secretary of the Treasury may designate the State board of charities of any State in which such board shall exist by law, or any commission in any State, or any person or persons in any State, whose duty it shall be to execute the provisions of this section and shall be entitled to reasonable compensation therefor to be fixed by regulation prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe regulations for the return of the aforesaid persons to the countries from whence they came, and shall furnish instructions to the board, commission, or persons charged with the execution of the provisions of this section as to the time of procedure in respect thereto, and may change such instructions from time to time. The expense of such return of the aforesaid persons not permitted to land shall be borne by the owners of the vessels in which they came. And any vessel refusing to pay such expenses shall not thereafter be permitted to land at or clear from any port of the United States. And such expenses shall be a lien on said vessel. That the necessary expense in the execution of this act for the present fiscal year, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Return of prohibited persons.

Compensation.

Expenses of return.

Appropriation.

"SEC. 9. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Conflicting laws repealed.

"SEC. 10. That this act shall take effect at the expiration of thirty days after its passage."

Approved, February 23, 1887.

CHAP. 221.—An act to amend section three thousand and fifty-eight of the Revised Statutes.

Feb. 23, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section three thousand and fifty-eight of the Revised Statutes be amended to read as follows:

Ownership of imported merchandise.

R. S., sec. 3058, p. 588, amended.

Consignee deemed the owner.

"SEC. 3058. All merchandise imported into the United States shall, for the purpose of this title, be deemed and held to be the property of the person to whom the merchandise may be consigned; but the holder of any bill of lading consigned to order and properly indorsed shall be

Holder of bill of lading deemed consignee.

Merchandise saved from wrecks.

Provisos.

Right of property not prejudiced.

deemed the consignee thereof; and in case of the abandonment of any merchandise to the underwriters, the latter may be recognized as the consignee; and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, merchandise saved from a vessel wrecked or abandoned at sea, or on or along the coasts of the United States, and promptly brought into a port of the United States by or in possession of the salvors of the same, can, for the purpose of its title, be regarded as the property of such salvors, and the valuation thereof and payment of duties thereon can be made accordingly and with due reference to the condition of the said merchandise as thus saved and the necessities of the case: *Provided, however,* That such bringing in by salvors shall be in good faith and without intent to evade the just payment of duty: *And provided further,* That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prejudice in any other respect the rights of property, or of or through abandonment or allowance of the owner, or any other person interested in said merchandise".

Approved, February 23, 1887.

Feb. 23, 1887.

CHAP. 222.—An act to provide for grading and paving the approaches to the national cemetery near Danville, Virginia.

Danville, Va.
Appropriation to pave approaches to national cemetery.

City to keep approaches in repair.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of grading and paving Lee street, Danville, Virginia, along the entire front of the national cemetery, to its intersection with Jefferson street, and the said Jefferson street to its intersection with Paxton street, and the said Paxton street to its intersection with Holbrook street, in said city; said sum of money to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid.

SEC. 2. That before any money shall be expended under the provisions of this act, the city council of Danville, Virginia, shall pass and enter of record an ordinance pledging said city to keep in good condition and repair the approaches to said national cemetery improved by the Government under the provisions of this act.

Approved, February 23, 1887.

Feb. 24, 1887.

CHAP. 249.—An act authorizing the construction of a public building for a post-office in the city of Houston, Texas.

Houston, Tex.
Public building.
Site.

Plans, etc.

Cost.
Proviso.
Open space.

Title.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire by purchase or condemnation a site for, and cause to be erected thereon, a suitable building, with fire-proof vaults therein, for the accommodation of the post-office and other Government offices, at the city of Houston, in the State of Texas. The plans, specifications, and full estimates for said building shall be previously made and approved according to law, and shall not exceed for the site and building complete the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars: *Provided,* That the site shall leave the building unexposed to danger from fire in adjacent buildings by an open space of not less than forty feet, including streets and alleys; and no money appropriated for this purpose shall be available until a valid title to the site for said building shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of Texas shall have ceded to the United States exclusive juris-

diction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of civil process therein; nor shall any site be purchased until estimates for the erection of a building which will furnish sufficient accommodations for the transaction of the public business, and which shall not exceed in cost the balance of the sum herein limited after the site shall have been purchased and paid for, shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved, February 24, 1887.

Estimates.

CHAP. 250.—An act for the erection of a public building at Huntsville, Alabama.

Feb. 24, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase a site for and cause to be erected a suitable building, with proper fire-proof vaults therein, for the accommodation of the courts of the United States, post-office, land-office, internal-revenue offices, and other Government offices, at the city of Huntsville, Alabama. The site, and building thereon, when completed upon plans and specifications to be previously made and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall not exceed the cost of one hundred thousand dollars; nor shall any site be purchased until estimates for the erection of a building which will furnish sufficient accommodations for the transaction of the public business, and which shall not exceed in cost the balance of the sum herein limited after the site shall have been purchased and paid for, shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; and no purchase of site, nor plan for said building, shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury involving an expenditure exceeding the said sum of one hundred thousand dollars for site and building: *Provided*, That no money to be appropriated for this purpose shall be available until a valid title to the site of said building shall be vested in the United States, to be approved by the Attorney-General, and until the State of Alabama shall have ceded to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of any civil processes therein. And the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to be used and expended in the purchase of said site and toward the construction of said building: *Provided*, That the site shall leave the building unexposed to danger from fire in adjacent buildings by an open space of not less than forty feet, including streets and alleys around the same.

Huntsville, Ala.
Public building
Site.

Plans, etc.
Cost.
Estimates.

Proviso.
Title.

Appropriation.

Proviso.
Open space.

Approved, February 24, 1887.

CHAP. 251.—An act for the erection of a public building at Augusta, Georgia.

Feb. 24, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase a site for, and cause to be erected thereon, a suitable building, with fire-proof vaults therein, for the accommodation of the United States courts, post-office, internal-revenue service, and other Government offices, at the city of Augusta, in the State of Georgia. The plans, specifications, and full estimates for said building shall be previously made and approved

Augusta, Ga.
Public building
Site.

Plans, etc.

Cost.
Estimates.

Proviso.
Open space.

Title.

according to law, and shall not exceed for the site and building complete the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; nor shall any site be purchased until estimates for the erection of a building which will furnish sufficient accommodations for the transaction of the public business, and which shall not exceed in cost the balance of the sum herein limited after the site shall have been purchased and paid for, shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; and no purchase of site, nor plan for said building, shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury involving an expenditure exceeding the said sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for site and building: *Provided*, That the site shall leave the building unexposed to danger from fire in adjacent buildings by an open space of not less than forty feet, including streets and alleys; and no money appropriated for this purpose shall be available until a valid title to the site for said building shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of Georgia shall have ceded to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of civil process therein.

Approved, February 24, 1887.

Feb. 24, 1887.

CHAP. 252.—An act to change the limit of appropriation for the public building at Denver, Colorado.

Denver, Colo.
Public building.
Limit of cost increased.
Vol. 22, p. 61.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act for the erection of a public building at Denver, Colorado", approved May eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, be amended by making the limit for said building five hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, and that sum is hereby fixed as the limit of cost thereof.

SEC. 2. That the Supervising Architect and the officers of the United States Government having charge of the erection of public buildings are authorized and required to be governed by the limitation hereby prescribed in making plans and contracts for the erection of said building.

Approved, February 24, 1887.

Feb. 24, 1887.

CHAP. 253.—An act to indemnify certain subjects of the Chinese Empire for losses sustained by the violence of a mob at Rock Springs, in the Territory of Wyoming, in September, eighteen hundred and eighty-five.

Appropriation to indemnify Chinese for losses at Rock Springs, Wyo.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred and forty-seven thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and seventy-four cents be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid to the Chinese Government, in consideration of the losses unhappily sustained by certain Chinese subjects by mob violence at Rock Springs, in the Territory of Wyoming, September second, eighteen hundred and eighty-five; the said sum being intended for distribution among the sufferers and their legal representatives, in the discretion of the Chinese Government.

Approved, February 24, 1887.

CHAP. 254.—An act to authorize the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

Feb. 24, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Texas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point to be selected by said railway company on south boundary of said Territory between the west line of Wichita county, Texas and the one hundredth meridian, and running thence by the most practicable route through the Indian Territory to a point on the southern boundary of Kansas, west of the west line of Comanche county, Kansas, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turnouts, branches, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railway, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet, in addition to right of way, for stations, for every ten miles of road, with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used, such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian nations or tribes through which it may be constructed, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterested referees, to be appointed one (who shall act as chairman) by the President, one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belongs, and one by said railroad company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe, before a district judge, clerk of a district court, or United States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof; and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member, after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of the court held at Wichita, Kansas, or the district court for the northern, district of Texas, upon the application of the other party. The chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings, within the nation to which such occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual

Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company authorized to build railway, telegraph, and telephone line through Indian Territory.
Location.

Right of way.
Dimension.
Stations.

Proviso.
Lands not to be leased or sold.

Damages.

Appraisement.

Appointment of referees.

Substitution on failure to appoint.

Compensation.

Fees of witnesses.

Costs to be paid by company.	fees allowed by the courts of said nations. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by such railroad company. In case the referees cannot agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the district court held at Wichita, Kansas, or the district court for the northern district of Texas, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition, according to the laws of the State in which the same shall be heard provided for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes. If upon the hearing of said appeal the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, the costs of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railroad company. If the judgment of the court shall be for the same sum as the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the appellant. If the judgment of the court shall be for a smaller sum than the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the party claiming damages. When proceedings have been commenced in court, the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railroad.
Appeal.	
Costs on appeal.	
Company may commence on deposit of double the award.	
Freight rates.	SEC. 4. That said railroad company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Texas for services or transportation of the same kind: <i>Provided</i> , That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway, and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines, until a State government or governments shall exist in said Territory within the limits of which said railway, or a part thereof, shall be located; and then such State government or governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freights within their respective limits by said railway; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State: <i>Provided, however</i> , That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or inter-State, shall not exceed the rate above expressed: <i>And provided further</i> , That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide; and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.
<i>Provisos.</i> Passenger rates; limit. Right to regulate charges reserved.	
Maximum.	
Mails.	
Additional payment to tribes	SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nations or tribes through whose lands said line may be located, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for in this act for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway, for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territory, said payments to be made in installments of five hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is graded: <i>Provided</i> , That if the general council of either of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowances provided for in this section, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupant of lands, with the right of appeal to the courts upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as therein provided: <i>Provided further</i> , That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railway company for said dissenting nation or tribe shall
<i>Provisos.</i> General council may appeal to Secretary of Interior as to allowances.	
Award.	

be in lieu of the compensation that said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provision. Said company shall also pay, so long as said Territory is owned and occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said Territory. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him, in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force among the different nations and tribes, according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations and tribes, to impose such additional taxes upon said railroad as it may deem just and proper for their benefit; and any Territory or State hereafter formed through which said railway shall have been established may exercise the like power as to such part of said railway as may lie within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

Annual rental.

Right to tax reserved.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located line through said Territory to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located; and after the filing of said maps no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided*, That when a map showing any portion of said railway company's located line is filed as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within six months thereafter, or such location shall be void; and said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in sections of twenty-five miles before construction of any such section shall be begun.

Maps to be filed with Secretary of Interior and chiefs.

Proviso.

Grading to begin within six months.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon such right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.

Employees allowed to reside on right of way.

SEC. 8. That the United States circuit and district courts for the northern district of Texas and the western district of Arkansas, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress, shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company and the nations and tribes through whose territory said railway shall be constructed. Said courts shall have like jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all controversies arising between the inhabitants of said nations or tribes and said railway company; and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory, without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Jurisdiction of courts in litigation.

SEC. 9. That said railway company shall build at least fifty miles of its railway in said Territory within three years after the passage of this act, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; that said railroad company shall construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

At least 50 miles to be built in three years or rights forfeited.

Crossings.

SEC. 10. That the said Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not

Condition of acceptance.

Proviso.
Violation to
work forfeiture.

Record of mort-
gages.

Right to amend,
etc., reserved.

Not assignable
prior to construc-
tion and comple-
tion.

attempt to secure from the Indian nations any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

SEC. 11. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railroad, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory, shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

SEC. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act; and the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever prior to the construction and completion of the road, except mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Approved, February 24, 1887.

Feb. 25, 1887.

CHAP. 257.—An act granting the right of way to the Annapolis and Baltimore Short Line Railroad Company across the Government farm connected with the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland.

Right of way
through Naval
Academy grounds,
Annapolis, Md., to
Annapolis and Bal-
timore Short Line
R. R. Co.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way through the northwest corner of the lands belonging to the United States Government lying and being in Anne Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, known as the Government farm, be, and hereby is, granted to the Annapolis and Baltimore Short Line Railroad Company, for the construction of a railroad between the cities of Annapolis and Baltimore, to be located to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy; and the said right of way hereby granted shall be to the extent of sixty-six feet in width, with such additional width as may be required for slopes at cuttings and embankments, said line to be located northwest of the hospital buildings, and at least fifty feet from the out-buildings thereof.

To lapse if not
used in two years.

SEC. 2. That the right of way and other privileges granted herein under the provisions contained in this act shall become inoperative and null and void unless the said company shall, within the term of two years from the first day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, have so far advanced the construction of said road as to satisfy the Navy Department that said company is lawfully and successfully established, and that said road will be completed as proposed within a reasonable time, and also unless the said railroad company shall cause to be erected and maintained suitable bridges where roads are crossed and fences erected and maintained on either side of said railroad.

Approved, February 25, 1887.

Feb. 25, 1887.

CHAP. 258.—An act to increase the appropriation for the erection of a public building at Troy, New York.

Troy, N. Y.
Public building.
Vol. 23, p. 304.
Limit of cost in-
creased.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the amount heretofore fixed as the limit of cost for the erection of a public building by the United States Government at Troy, New York, be, and the same is hereby, increased to three hundred thousand dollars, and that sum is hereby fixed as the limit of cost for the erection of said building and for the payment for the site thereof; and said additional sum is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be used and expended for the purposes provided in this act.

Appropriation.

SEC. 2. That the officers of the United States Government having charge of the erection of public buildings are required to be governed by the limitation hereby prescribed in making plans and contracts for the erection of said building.

Approved, February 25, 1887.

CHAP. 259.—An act to increase the appropriation for the public building at Brooklyn, New York. Feb. 25, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the amount heretofore fixed as the limit of cost for the erection of a public building by the United States Government at Brooklyn, New York, be, and the same is hereby, increased to one million five hundred thousand dollars, and that sum is hereby fixed as the limit of cost for the erection of said building, exclusive of cost of site heretofore purchased.

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Public building.
Vol. 22, p. 61.
Limit of cost increased.

SEC. 2. That the officers of the United States Government having charge of the erection of public buildings are authorized and required to be governed by the limitation hereby prescribed in making contracts for the erection of said building.

SEC. 3. That the sum of one million two hundred and seventy-eight thousand five hundred and ninety-four dollars and twelve cents be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be used and expended for the purposes provided in this act.

Appropriation.

Approved, February 25, 1887.

CHAP. 269.—An act to provide for holding terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the eastern district of Michigan at Bay City, in said district. Feb. 28, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That two or more terms of the circuit court and district court of the United States for the eastern district of Michigan shall be held annually at Bay City, in said district, at such times as shall be appointed by such courts therefor.

Michigan, eastern judicial district.
Terms.

SEC. 2. That the clerks of the said circuit and district courts, and the marshal and attorney of said eastern district, shall severally perform the duties appertaining to his office, respectively, for said courts when sitting at Bay City, pursuant to the terms of this act. All the records, files, and papers relating to proceedings had by or before either of said courts when sitting at Bay City, as aforesaid, shall be kept and retained in the office of the clerk of such court at Detroit, in said district, except when actually in use by or before such court, and except when otherwise ordered by such court or a judge thereof. Each of said courts is authorized and required to make all such rules and regulations relative to the summoning of grand and petit jurors to attend upon the sessions of such court at Bay City, and relative to matters of practice therein, that may from time to time be deemed necessary.

Clerks, etc., to perform duties at Bay City.

SEC. 3. That the marshal of said district, under the direction of the district judge thereof, is hereby authorized and required to rent and suitably furnish rooms at Bay City for the holding of said courts and for the use of the jurors and officers thereof.

Rooms at Bay City.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

Feb. 28, 1887.

CHAP. 270.—An act to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to permit the temporary occupation of streets by a railway for the purpose of transporting material to fill about the base of the Washington Monument.

Commissioners
D.C. to permit lay-
ing of track to be
used in filling base
of Washington
Monument.

Laws 1st session
49th Congress, p.
245.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to issue permit for the laying of a temporary railway track in such streets or avenues as in their judgment shall best subserve the purpose and interfere least with the public use of the same, to such persons as shall be awarded the contract to fill about the base of the Washington Monument, in pursuance of the advertisement of the officer in charge of the construction and under the provisions of the act of August fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, making appropriation for that work.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

Feb. 28, 1887.

CHAP. 271.—An act to amend the act dividing the State of Missouri into two judicial districts, and to divide the eastern and western districts thereof into divisions, establish district and circuit courts of the United States therein, and provide for the times and places for holding such courts, and for other purposes.

Missouri.
Eastern judicial
district.
R. S., sec. 540, p.
91.
Vol. 20, pp. 35,
263.

Western judicial
district.

Division of east-
ern district.

Eastern division.

Courts.

Northern divi-
sion.

Courts.

Division of west-
ern district.

Western divi-
sion.

Courts.

Saint Joseph di-
vision.

Courts.

Southern divi-
sion.

Courts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the city of Saint Louis and the following-named counties in the State of Missouri shall constitute the eastern judicial district of Missouri, to wit: Saint Louis, Franklin, Gasconade, Jefferson, Crawford, Washington, Saint Francois, Saint Genevieve, Dent, Iron, Madison, Perry, Bollinger, Cape Girardeau, Shannon, Reynolds, Wayne, Scott, Carter, Oregon, Ripley, Butler, Stoddard, New Madrid, Mississippi, Dunklin, Pemiscot, Montgomery, Lincoln, Warren, Saint Charles, Macon, Adair, Audrain, Clarke, Knox, Lewis, Marion, Monroe, Pike, Ralls, Schuyler, Scotland, Shelly and Randolph. And all the other counties in the State of Missouri shall constitute the western judicial district of Missouri.

SEC. 2. That the eastern judicial district of Missouri is hereby divided into two divisions, which shall be known respectively as the northern and eastern divisions of said eastern district. The city of Saint Louis and the counties of Saint Louis, Franklin, Gasconade, Jefferson, Crawford, Washington, Saint Francois, Sainte Genevieve, Dent, Iron, Madison, Perry, Bollinger, Cape Girardeau, Shannon, Reynolds, Wayne, Scott, Carter, Oregon, Ripley, Butler, Stoddard, New Madrid, Mississippi, Dunklin, Pemiscot, Montgomery, Lincoln, Warren, and Saint Charles shall constitute the eastern division of said district, the courts for which are now established and held and shall be continued at the city of Saint Louis. The remaining counties within the eastern district shall constitute the northern division of said district, and the courts therefor shall be held at the city of Hannibal. The western judicial district of Missouri shall be divided into four divisions to be known as the Saint Joseph, the western, the central, and the southern divisions. The counties of Clay, Ray, Carroll, Chariton, Sullivan, Jackson, La Fayette, Saline, Cass, Johnson, Bates, Henry, Vernon, Putnam, Caldwell, Livingston, Grundy, Mercer, Linn, Barton, Jasper, and Saint Clair shall constitute the western division, the courts circuit and district for which shall be continued at the city of Kansas. The counties of Atchison, Nodaway, Holt, Andrew, Buchanan, Platte, Clinton, Harrison, Daviess, De Kalb, Gentry, and Worth shall constitute the Saint Joseph division and the courts therefor shall be held at the city of Saint Joseph. The counties of Cedar, Polk, Dallas, Laclede, Pulaski, Dade, Greene, Webster, Wright, Texas, Lawrence, Christian, Douglas, Howell, Newton, Barry, McDonald, Stone, Taney, and Ozark shall constitute the southern division of said western district, the courts for which shall be held at the city of Springfield. The remaining counties within

the said western district shall constitute the central division of said district, and the courts circuit and district therefor shall be continued and held at Jefferson City.

Central division.
Courts.

SEC. 3. That there shall be and there are hereby established a district and circuit court of the United States in each of the several divisions of the said eastern and western districts herein created, except the southern division of the western district in which a district court shall be and is hereby created. That in each division there shall be held two terms of the district and circuit courts in each and every year except said southern division of the western district in which there shall be held two terms of the district court in each and every year. The times of holding said terms of court in the city of Saint Louis, the city of Kansas and the city of Jefferson shall be held at the times now established by law, and in the other divisions herein named the times of holding said terms of court shall be at the city of Hannibal on the first Mondays in May and November; at the city of St Joseph on the first Mondays in April and October; at the city of Springfield on the first Mondays in February and August. That the counties of Cedar, Polk, Greene, Dade, Lawrence, Newton, McDonald, Barry and Stone of the southern division of the western district aforesaid, be and they are hereby attached to the western division of the western district for circuit court purposes as to all civil causes and proceedings and that all other counties in said southern division of the western district be, and they are hereby, attached to the central division of the western district for circuit court purposes as to all civil causes and proceedings. The district judges for the eastern and western districts of Missouri, each in the divisions of his proper district, and the circuit judge of the United States for the eighth judicial circuit, are hereby required to hold the courts aforesaid. Juries shall be summoned for the courts hereby created as now provided by law for the summoning of juries in the said districts. And whenever the circuit and district courts in either of said districts or divisions shall be held at the same time and place, jurors shall not be summoned for each of said courts, but for both said courts, and they shall act accordingly as grand and petit jurors for both said courts.

Courts establish-
ed.

Terms.

R. S., secs. 572,
p. 100; 658, p. 121.

Jurisdiction
of circuit courts,
western division,
western district.

Juries.

Jurisdiction.

SEC. 4. That hereafter all suits to be brought in the courts of the United States in Missouri, not of a local nature, shall be brought in the division having jurisdiction over the county where the defendants, or either of them reside; but if there be more than one defendant, and a part of them reside in different divisions or districts of said State, the plaintiff may sue in either division of either district where one of such defendants resides, and send duplicate writs to the other division or district directed to the marshal of said district, on which said writs shall be indorsed, by the plaintiff or his attorney, that the same is a duplicate of the original writ sued out of the court of the proper division and district. Any cause may, by the written consent of both parties or their attorneys of record, be transferred to the court of either division or district, without regard to the residence of the defendants, and whether such cause be now pending or be instituted hereafter. All civil causes now pending in any of the courts in said eastern or western district, or any division thereof, against parties residing in some other division hereby created, may remain and be finally disposed of in the court in which they are now pending, respectively, unless the defendants therein shall desire to have the same transferred to the appropriate court of the division in which they reside, in which last event such transfer shall be applied for to the court of the division in which the cause is pending; and when a cause shall be ordered to be transferred, as above provided, to a court in any other division, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court from which the transfer is made to carefully transmit to the clerk of the court to which the transfer is made the entire file of papers of the cause, and all documents and deposits in his court pertaining thereto, together with a certified transcript of the

Transfers.

Pending causes.

Transmitting pa-
pers, transcripts,
etc.

record of all orders; interlocutory decrees, or other entries in the cause; and he shall also certify under seal of the court, that the papers sent are all which are on file in said court belonging to the cause, for the performance of which duties said clerk so transmitting and certifying shall receive the same fees as now allowed by law for similar services, to be taxed in the bill of costs and regularly collected with the other costs of the cause; and such transcript, when so certified and received, shall thenceforth constitute a part of the record of the cause in the court to which the transfer shall be made.

Clerks.

Marshals and district attorneys.

Process.

Transfers may be made in vacation or term-time.

Crimes.

Courts at Saint Joseph.

Courts at Hannibal.

SEC. 5. That there shall be appointed a clerk for each of said courts at Hannibal, Saint Joseph, City of Kansas and Springfield, and each clerk shall be a resident of the division in which the court of which he is clerk is held; he shall keep an office, and the records, files and documents pertaining to the court of his division, and he shall discharge all the duties and receive the fees required or allowed by law. And the marshals and the district attorneys for the said eastern and western judicial district shall be the marshal and attorney, respectively, for the divisions for their respective district, and shall be allowed the same fees and be subject to the same duties and liabilities as may be provided by law; that process issuing out of the courts of either division of said districts shall be directed to the marshal of the district in which the division is located, and may be executed by him or his deputies upon the party or parties against whom issued wherever found within his district; and the marshal of each district shall keep an office and at least one general deputy residing at the place of holding courts in each division, excepting the division in which he may himself reside.

SEC. 6. That all civil causes and proceedings in law, equity, or bankruptcy now pending in any district or circuit court of the United States in the State of Missouri, where all the defendants (or plaintiffs, where the jurisdiction is derived from the residence of the plaintiffs) shall reside in either of the divisions in which courts are hereby established, may in the discretion of the court be transferred to the court of the division in which the defendants (or plaintiffs, where the jurisdiction is derived from their residence) reside, and the transfer may be made in vacation or in term-time. If made in vacation, an affidavit of all the parties defendant that they are resident in said division shall be filed, and ten days notice of the purpose and time of hearing of said motion shall be given the opposite party or his attorney of record; but if made in term-time, then on motion and affidavit only. And the said circuit and district courts for said divisions shall have the same powers and jurisdiction, with the same right to parties to prosecute appeals and writs of error thereupon, as now pertain to the district and circuit courts for said eastern and western judicial districts. All crimes and offenses heretofore committed within either of said districts shall be prosecuted, tried and determined in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed.

SEC. 7. That before the judge shall hold the terms of courts at Saint Joseph he shall have satisfactory evidence that the county court of Buchanan county has provided and set apart for the use of said courts a court-room, clerk's office, marshal's office, and attorney's office, free of expense to the United States for rent therefor, to be used and occupied until the completion of the public building belonging to the United States Government now in process of construction at said city of Saint Joseph, at which time the courts shall be held and said offices established in said public building; and before the judge shall hold the terms of courts at Hannibal he shall have satisfactory evidence that the county court of Marion county has provided and set apart for the use of said courts a court-room, clerk's office, marshal's office, and attorney's office, free of expense to the United States for rent therefor, to be used and occupied until the completion of the public building belonging to the United States Government now in process of construction at said

city of Hannibal at which time the courts shall be held and said offices established in said public building; and before the court or judge shall hold the terms of said court at Springfield he shall have satisfactory evidence that the county court of Greene county has provided and set apart for the use of said court a court-room, clerk's office, marshal's office, and attorney's office, free of expense to the United States for rent thereof.

Court at Springfield.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

CHAP. 272.—An act to regulate steam-engineering in the District of Columbia.

Feb. 28, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any person to act as steam-engineer in the District of Columbia who shall not have been regularly licensed to do so by the Commissioners thereof.

District of Columbia.
Steam engineers to be licensed.

SEC. 2. That all persons applying for such license shall be examined by a board of examiners composed as follows: The boiler-inspector for the District of Columbia and two practical engineers to be appointed by the District Commissioners. Said examination shall be conducted in all respects under such rules and regulations as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall from time to time provide; and all steam-boilers and engines shall be subjected to such tests as the said Commissioners may prescribe.

Board of examiners.

SEC. 3. That applicants for license as steam-engineers must be twenty-one years of age and of temperate habits; must make application in writing, to which application must be attached a certificate as to character and moral habits signed by at least three citizens of the District of Columbia, themselves of moral standing.

Qualifications.

SEC. 4. That the fee for a license as steam-engineer shall be three dollars.

Fee.

SEC. 5. That any person employed as a licensed steam-engineer in the District of Columbia who is found under the influence of intoxicating liquor while on duty, shall, for the first offense, have his license revoked for six months; for the second offense, twelve months; and for the third offense, shall have his license revoked and be debarred from following the occupation of licensed steam-engineer in the District of Columbia for the period of five years.

Punishment for intoxication.

SEC. 6. That any owner or lessee of steam-boiler or engine, or the secretary of any corporation, who shall knowingly employ a steam-engineer as such who has not been regularly licensed to act as such, shall on conviction thereof by the police court of the District of Columbia, be fined fifty dollars, and in default of payment of such fine shall be confined for a period of one month in the workhouse of the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That boilers used for steam-heating, where the water returns to the boiler without the use of a pump and injector or inspirator, and which are worked automatically, shall be exempt from the provisions of this section.

Penalty for employing non-licensed engineers.

Proviso.
Heating boilers.

SEC. 7. That the foregoing section shall not apply to engineers who have been licensed by the United States Government or the laws of any State.

State or United States license.

SEC. 8. That this act shall take effect sixty days after the approval thereof.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

Feb. 28, 1887.

CHAP. 273.—To provide for holding terms of United States courts at Texarkana, Arkansas, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the eastern judicial district for the State of Arkansas shall be held twice in each year at the city of Texarkana, in said eastern judicial district, commencing on the second Mondays in January and July, to be known as the Texarkana division of said district.

Arkansas, eastern judicial district.
Term to be held at Texarkana.
Texarkana division.

Provido.
Crimes, etc.

Deputy clerk at Texarkana.

SEC. 2. That all process, civil and criminal, against persons residing in the counties of Columbia, Howard, Hempstead, La Fayette, Little River, Miller, Nevada, Ouachita, Pike, and Sevier, shall be made returnable to said courts, respectively, at said city of Texarkana: *Provided,* That all crimes and offenses heretofore committed within the division created by this act shall be prosecuted, tried and determined in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed.

SEC. 3. That the clerk of the courts for said district shall appoint a deputy for the said division, who shall keep an office open at all times in the city of Texarkana, and shall there keep the records, files, and documents pertaining to the courts authorized by this act.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

Feb. 28, 1887.

CHAP. 274.—An act to provide for an additional associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico shall consist of a chief justice and three associate justices, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum.

New Mexico.
Supreme court.
R. S., sec. 1864,
p. 330.
Additional justice.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the President to appoint one additional associate justice of said supreme court in manner now provided by law, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Territory divided into four districts.

SEC. 3. That the said Territory shall be divided into four judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each district by one of the justices of the supreme court, at such time and place as may be prescribed by law. Each judge, after assignment, shall reside in the district to which he is assigned.

Supreme court to make division.

SEC. 4. That the present chief justice and his associates are hereby vested with power and authority, and they are hereby directed, to divide said Territory into four judicial districts, and make such assignments of the judges provided for in the first section of this act as shall in their judgment be meet and proper.

Jurisdiction.

SEC. 5. That the said district court shall have jurisdiction, and the same is hereby vested, to hear, try, and determine all matters and causes that the courts of the other districts of the Territory now possess; and for such purposes two terms of said court shall be held annually, at such places within said district as may be designated by the chief justice and his associates, or a majority of them; and grand and petit jurors shall be summoned thereon in the manner now required by law.

Jurors.

Offenses.

SEC. 6. That all offenses committed before the passage of this act shall be prosecuted, tried, and determined in the same manner and with the same effect (except as to the number of judges) as if this act had not passed.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

CHAP. 275.—An act to make Tampa, Florida, a port of entry.

Feb. 28, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the port of Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida, be, and the same is hereby, made a port of entry.

Tampa, Fla.
Made a port of entry.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

CHAP. 276.—An act to correct the record of Captain Edmond G. Fechét.

Feb. 28, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to correct the record of Captain Edmond G. Fechét, of the Eighth Regiment of Cavalry, United States Army, and fix his relative rank as provided in section twelve hundred and nineteen of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the President be, and he hereby is, authorized to commission the said Edmond G. Fechét a captain in the Eighth Regiment of Cavalry aforesaid, to date from the twenty-third day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy, that being the date his present commission as captain would have been dated had not an error been made in the first arrangement of the lieutenants of said regiment: Provided, That the issuing of such commission shall not entitle said Fechét to any extra pay or compensation.

Edmond G. Fechét.
Record corrected.

R. S., sec. 1219,
p. 215.

Proviso.
Not to give extra pay.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

CHAP. 277.—An act granting to the Kanawha and Ohio Railroad Company the right to lay its track through United States lock and dam property in the Great Kanawha Valley, State of West Virginia.

Feb. 28, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Kanawha and Ohio Railroad Company is hereby authorized to maintain and use its track through the United States property at lock and dam number six on the north side of the Great Kanawha River, in Kanawha County, West Virginia, and to use for a right of way through said property a section of land fifty-four feet wide and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the lower line of the United States lot one hundred and sixty-three feet from the corner-stone marking the lower or western end of the line to said lot along the public road, running thence north sixty-six degrees east six hundred feet through the said lot to a point in the upper line thereof; thence with said upper line south twenty-four degrees thirty minutes east, crossing the center line of the said railroad at twenty-seven feet, in all fifty-four feet; thence south sixty-six degrees west six hundred feet through the said lot to a point in the lower line thereof; thence with the lower line of said lot north twenty-four degrees thirty minutes west, crossing the center line of the said railroad at twenty-seven feet, in all, fifty-four feet, to the place of beginning, containing about three-fourths of an acre. And the privilege is also hereby granted to said company of hereafter laying, maintaining, and using a track through the United States property on the north bank of said river at lock and dam number four, and at lock and dam number three, and at lock and dam number two, in said county, subject however, to the antecedent written consent and approval of the Secretary of War as to location, construction, and width of right of way: Provided, That said Kanawha and Ohio Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, shall if the Secretary of War in his discretion require it, pay a reasonable yearly rental for said property, the amount thereof to be ascertained and prescribed by the Secretary

Right of way to Kanawha and Ohio Railroad Company through Government property on the Great Kanawha River, W. Va.
Location.

Provisos.

Rental.

Crossings. of War: *Provided, however,* That the said company shall construct and maintain, at its own cost, all such wagon-crossings, cattle-guards, and fences over and along the line of its road through the said Government property, at all of the four lock and dam sites mentioned in this act, as may be required by the Secretary of War: *Provided further,* That the said company shall take up and remove its track or tracks from the said property, or any part thereof, at either or all of the four sites mentioned, whenever thereto directed by the Secretary of War; and such removal shall not be made the foundation for any claim for damages against the United States: *And provided further,* That the right to repeal, alter, or amend this act is reserved to Congress.

Removal of tracks when required.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

Feb. 28, 1887.

CHAP. 278.—An act to define the boundaries of the collection districts of Miami and Sandusky, in the State of Ohio.

Miami and Sandusky collection districts, Ohio.
R. S., sec. 2603, p. 514, amended.
Boundaries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section twenty-six hundred and three of the Revised Statutes is hereby so amended that the district of Miami, in the State of Ohio, shall comprise all the waters and shores of Lake Erie within the jurisdiction of the United States from the western bank of the Portage River to the western bank of the Miami River, in which Toledo shall be the port of entry; and so that the district of Sandusky shall comprise all the waters and shores of Lake Erie within the jurisdiction of the United States from the eastern bank of the Vermillion River to and including the western bank of the Portage River, and all the islands at the head of Lake Erie, lying east of a line drawn north from the west bank of the Portage River at its mouth, in which Sandusky shall be the port of entry. Vessels shall be allowed to ply between the port of Toledo, in the Miami district, and any of the said islands, in the same manner and subject to the same conditions only as if said islands were in the district of Miami.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

Feb. 28, 1887.

CHAP. 279.—An act to provide for holding terms of United States courts at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Mississippi, southern judicial district.

Western division created.

Term at Vicksburg.

Jurisdiction.

Crimes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the counties of Washington, Sharkey, Issaquena, and Warren shall constitute a part of the southern judicial district of Mississippi, and shall be known as the western division of said district; and circuit and district courts for the transaction of business pertaining to the persons and property in said western division shall be held at the city of Vicksburg on the first Mondays of January and July in each year, and shall be held for four weeks, or so long as business may require.

SEC. 2. That the said courts to be held at Vicksburg as provided in section one of this act shall be possessed of and shall exercise all the powers and jurisdiction now possessed or exercised, or which may hereafter be granted to or exercised, by the circuit and district courts in said district now held at Jackson; and all laws regulating and defining how suits against persons or property located or found in judicial districts shall be brought shall be applicable to and govern the bringing of suits in said division; and all laws touching the removal of causes from State courts to United States courts shall apply to said court hereby established; but all crimes and offenses heretofore committed within said southern district shall be prosecuted, tried and determined in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the clerks of the courts now held at Jackson, on demand of either party to any suit now pending in either of said courts, and properly belonging to the court at Vicksburg, to make out and certify a copy of the record and proceedings in such suit, and to transmit the same to the deputy clerk of the proper court at Vicksburg, who shall enter said cause on his docket, and the same shall be proceeded with as if it had been originally brought in said court. The fees for such transcript shall be paid by the party applying for the same.

Transfer of records.

SEC. 4. That the marshal and clerks of said southern district of Mississippi shall appoint deputies, who shall reside at Vicksburg and act as marshal and clerk of said courts in place of their principals.

Deputy marshals, etc.

SEC. 5. That the United States shall not be at any expense in providing for a building or room for the holding of the terms of said court.

Court rooms.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

CHAP. 280.—An act to authorize the construction of a graveled road to the Richmond National Cemetery, near Richmond, Virginia

Feb. 28, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of constructing of a graveled road from the terminus of Broad street at Chimborazo Park, near Richmond, Virginia, to the Richmond National Cemetery; said money to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, or so much thereof as may be necessary for said purpose.

Richmond, Va. Appropriation for road to national cemetery.

SEC. 2. That before any money shall be expended as aforesaid the title to the right of way shall be granted to the United States free of cost.

Right of way.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

CHAP. 281.—An act to enable foreign executors and administrators to sue in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Feb. 28, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for any person or persons to whom letters testamentary or of administration have been or hereafter may be granted by the proper authority, in any of the United States or the Territories thereof, to maintain any suit or action and to prosecute and recover any claim in the District of Columbia, in the same manner as if the letters testamentary or of administration had been granted to such person or persons by the proper authority in the said District; and the letters testamentary or of administration, or a copy thereof, certified under the seal of the authority granting the same, shall be sufficient evidence to prove the granting thereof, and that the person or persons, as the case may be, hath or have administration: *Provided, nevertheless,* That the supreme court of the District of Columbia shall have the power, and such power is hereby given to the said court, upon petition of any one interested, to require from such person or persons the security now required by law in like case from a resident administrator or executor.

District of Columbia. Foreign executors and administrators enabled to sue.

Proviso. Security.

SEC. 2. That all exceptions in favor of parties beyond the District of Columbia which may by existing laws be replied or relied on in any action or proceeding brought in the said District are hereby repealed and abrogated: *Provided,* That this section shall not affect the right of parties in actions now pending.

Exceptions in favor of outside parties repealed.

Present actions not affected.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

Feb. 28, 1887.

CHAP. 282.—An act to authorize the Secretary of War to credit the Territory of Dakota with certain sums for ordnance and ordnance stores issued to said Territory, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

Vol. 14, p. 26.

Dakota to be credited amount due on ordnance account.

Whereas, it appears from the records of the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department that the Territory of Dakota stands charged with the sum of twenty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars for ordnance and ordnance stores issued to said Territory during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to provide arms and ammunition for the defense of the inhabitants of Dakota Territory", all of said ordnance and ordnance stores having been drawn by the Territory of Dakota and used for the purpose of aiding the General Government in the protection of the borders of said Territory against Indian invasions and depredations; and

Whereas said ordnance was issued to the inhabitants of said Territory as in said act directed, and all of the same has been lost and rendered useless in the service: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to cause the Territory of Dakota to be credited on its ordnance account with the sum of twenty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, upon the delivery to the United States, at such place as the Secretary of War may direct, of all such arms and other ordnance stores remaining in the custody of said Territory of the issues thereof under said act.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

Feb. 28, 1887.

CHAP. 283.—An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Tennessee River at or near Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company authorized to bridge Tennessee River at Chattanooga, Tenn.
Railway, wagon, and foot bridge.

Tolls.

To be a lawful structure and post-route.

Postal telegraph.

Free navigation.

Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, organized under the laws of the State of Tennessee, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct and maintain a bridge, and approaches thereto, over the Tennessee River at or near Chattanooga, in the county of Hamilton, in said State. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railway trains, and, at the option of the corporation by which it may be built, may be used for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals and for foot-passengers, for reasonable rates or tolls, to be fixed by said company; and the Secretary of War shall have the right, from time to time, to revise, prescribe, and determine such rates or tolls.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under this act and subject to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-roads in the United States. That the bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be a lawful structure and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, and the same is hereby declared to be a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, troops, and munitions of war of the United States, or for through railway passengers or freight passing over said bridge, than the rate per mile for their transmission over the railroads leading to said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way across said bridge and its approaches for postal-telegraph purposes. That the said bridge shall be so constructed, either by draw, span, or otherwise, that a free and unobstructed passage may be secured to all water-craft navigating said river at the point aforesaid: *Provided,* That if said bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be con-

structed as a draw-bridge, the draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signals for the passage of boats or vessels; and said corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset to sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Secretary of War shall prescribe.

Draw.

Lights.

Other companies may use.

Compensation.

Secretary of War to decide terms.

Plans, etc., to be approved by Secretary of War.

SEC. 3. That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains over the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon the payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner or owners of said bridge and the several railroad companies, or any one of them, desiring such use, shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, all matters at issue between them shall be decided by the Secretary of War upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties.

SEC. 4. That any bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said company or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 5. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act, so as to prevent or remove all material and substantial obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of the said bridge is hereby expressly reserved; and any alterations or changes that may be required by Congress in the bridge constructed under this act shall be made by the corporation owning or controlling the same, at its own expense. Furthermore, if the construction of said bridge shall not be commenced within two and completed within four years after the passage of this act, all privileges conferred hereby and this act shall become null and void.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

CHAP. 284.—An act granting the right of way to the Prescott and Arizona Central Railway Company across the Whipple Barracks Military Reservation, in Arizona.

Feb. 28, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Prescott and Arizona Central Railway Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the Territory of Arizona, are hereby granted the right of way, one hundred feet in width, for their said railroad across and through the Whipple Barracks Military Reservation, located in said Territory of Arizona, not to interfere with any buildings or improvements on said reservation, and the location of the line of said right of way to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Right of way to Prescott and Arizona Central Railway Company across Whipple Barracks Reservation, Ariz.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

Feb. 28, 1887.

CHAP. 285.—An act to authorize the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad to build its road across the Fort Meade Military Reservation.

Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. R. Co. to have right of way across Fort Meade Reservation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Fremont, Elkhorn, and Missouri Valley Railroad Company, a corporation in the State of Nebraska, be, and is hereby, granted a right of way, not to exceed one hundred feet in width, across the Fort Meade Military Reservation, upon such line as may be approved by the Secretary of War.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

Feb. 28, 1887.

CHAP. 286.—An act for the construction of a building for stable and carpenter shop for the accommodation of the offices of the House of Representatives.

Appropriation for stable, etc., House of Representatives.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of six thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available, to be expended under the Architect of the Capitol, for the construction of a brick stable, carpenter shop, and wagon-sheds necessary, and fence inclosing the same, for the post-office and other offices of the House of Representatives, to be erected on the lot on the east side of Third street between Maryland avenue and B street southwest, in the city of Washington, now occupied by and the property of the United States.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

Feb. 28, 1887.

CHAP. 287.—An act to effect a rearrangement of grades of office in the Adjutant-General's Department of the Army.

Adjutant-General's Department, Army.

Grade of officers rearranged.

R. S., sec. 1123, p. 206, amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Adjutant-General's Department of the Army shall consist of one Adjutant-General, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of brigadier-general; four assistant adjutants-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of colonel; six assistant adjutants-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenant-colonel; and six assistant adjutants-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of major: *Provided,* That the vacancies in the grade of colonel and lieutenant-colonel created by this act shall be filled by the promotion by seniority of the officers now in the Adjutant-General's Department.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

Feb. 28, 1887.

CHAP. 288.—An act relating to the importing and landing of mackerel caught during the spawning season.

Importing or landing mackerel between 1st of March and 1st of June forbidden.

Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the period of five years from and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, no mackerel, other than what is known as Spanish mackerel, caught between the first day of March and the first day of June, inclusive, of each year, shall be imported into the United States or landed upon its shores: *Provided however,* That nothing in this act shall be held to apply to mackerel caught with hook and line from boats, and landed in said boats, or in traps and weirs connected with the shore.

SEC. 2. That section forty-three hundred and twenty-one of the Revised Statutes is amended, for the period of five years aforesaid, so as to read before the last sentence as follows: "This license does not grant the right to fish for mackerel, other than for what is known as Spanish mackerel, between the first day of March and the first day of June, inclusive, of this year." Or in lieu of the foregoing there shall be inserted so much of said period of time as may remain unexpired under this act.

Fishing licenses to include prohibition.
R. S., sec. 4321, p. 836, amended.

SEC. 3. That the penalty for the violation or attempted violation of this act shall be forfeiture of license on the part of the vessel engaged in said violation, if a vessel of this country, and the forfeiture to the United States, according to law, of the mackerel imported or landed, or sought to be imported or landed.

Penalty.

SEC. 4. That all laws in conflict with this law are hereby repealed.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

CHAP. 311.—An act to organize the Hospital Corps of the Army of the United States, to define its duty and fix its pay. March 1, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Hospital Corps of the United States Army shall consist of hospital stewards, acting hospital stewards, and privates; and all necessary hospital services in garrison, camp, or field (including ambulance service) shall be performed by the members thereof, who shall be regularly enlisted in the military service; said Corps shall be permanently attached to the Medical Department, and shall not be included in the effective strength of the Army nor counted as a part of the enlisted force provided by law.

Hospital Corps of the Army. Established.

Attached to Medical Department.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of War is empowered to appoint as many hospital stewards as, in his judgment, the service may require; but not more than one hospital steward shall be stationed at any post or place without special authority of the Secretary of War.

Hospital stewards to be appointed.

SEC. 3. That the pay of hospital stewards shall be forty-five dollars per month, with the increase on account of length of service as is now or may hereafter be allowed by law to other enlisted men. They shall have rank with ordnance-sergeants and be entitled to all the allowances appertaining to that grade.

Pay.

Rank:

SEC. 4. That no person shall be appointed a hospital steward unless he shall have passed a satisfactory examination before a board of one or more medical officers as to his qualifications for the position, and demonstrated his fitness therefor by service of not less than twelve months as acting hospital steward; and no person shall be designated for such examination except by written authority of the Surgeon-General.

Examination.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of War is empowered to enlist, or cause to be enlisted, as many privates of the Hospital Corps as the service may require, and to limit or fix the number, and make such regulations for their government as may be necessary; and any enlisted man in the Army shall be eligible for transfer to the Hospital Corps as a private. They shall perform duty as wardmasters, cooks, nurses, and attendants in hospitals, and as stretcher-bearers, litter-bearers, and ambulance attendants in the field, and such other duties as may by proper authority be required of them.

Enlistment of privates.

Duties.

SEC. 6. That the pay of privates of the Hospital Corps shall be thirteen dollars per month, with the increase on account of length of service as is now or may hereafter be allowed by law to other enlisted men; they shall be entitled to the same allowances as a corporal of the arm of service with which on duty.

Pay.

Rank.

SEC. 7. That privates of the Hospital Corps may be detailed as acting hospital stewards by the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, whenever the necessities of the service require it;

Details as acting hospital stewards.

and while so detailed their pay shall be twenty-five dollars per month, with increase as above stated. Acting hospital stewards, when educated in the duties of the position, may be eligible for examination for appointment as hospital stewards as above provided.

R. S., secs. 1179,
1180-1181, p. 211.

SEC. 8. That all acts and parts of acts in so far as they contravene the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 1, 1887.

March 1, 1887.

CHAP. 312.—An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight.

Military Academy appropriations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight:

Pay of professors, instructors, etc.

For pay of eight professors, twenty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-one dollars and ninety-three cents.

For one commandant of cadets, in addition to pay of captain in the line, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of one instructor of practical military engineering, in addition to pay as first lieutenant, nine hundred dollars.

For pay of one instructor of ordnance and science of gunnery, in addition to pay as first lieutenant, nine hundred dollars.

For pay of eight assistant professors, in addition to pay as first lieutenants, four thousand dollars.

For pay of three senior instructors of cavalry, artillery, and infantry tactics, in addition to pay as second lieutenants, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of four assistant instructors of cavalry, artillery, and infantry tactics, in addition to pay as second lieutenants, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For pay of adjutant, in addition to pay as second lieutenant, four hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the sum paid to said officer shall not exceed one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum.

For pay of treasurer, quartermaster, and commissary of cadets, in addition to pay as captain of infantry, seven hundred dollars.

For pay of one master of the sword, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Cadets.

For pay of cadets, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars; and no cadet shall receive more than at the rate of five hundred and forty dollars a year.

Band.

For pay of the teacher of music, one thousand and eighty dollars.

For pay of the Military Academy band, nine thousand two hundred and forty dollars; which shall be in full for the pay of the said band for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Additional pay.

For additional pay of professors and officers (on increased rank) for length of service, ten thousand six hundred and ninety dollars.

Current expenses.

For current expenses as follows:

For repairs and improvements, timber, planks, boards, joists, wall-strips, laths, shingles, slate, tin, sheet-lead, zinc, nails, screws, locks, hinges, glass, paints, turpentine, oils, varnish, brushes, stone, brick, flag, lime, cement, plaster, hair, sewer and drain pipe, blasting-powder, fuse, iron, steel, tools, mantels, and other similar materials, and for pay of overseer and master builder and citizen mechanics and labor employed upon repairs and improvements that cannot be done by enlisted men, ten thousand dollars.

For fuel and apparatus, namely: Coal, wood, charcoal, stoves, grates, heaters, furnaces, ranges, and fixtures, fire-brick, clay, sand, repairs of steam-heating apparatus, grates, stoves, heaters, ranges, and furnaces, mica, fifteen thousand dollars.

Fuel, lights, etc.

For gas-pipes, fixtures, lamp-posts, gasometers, and retorts, and annual repairs of the same, nine hundred dollars.

For fuel for cadets' mess-hall, shops, and laundry, three thousand dollars.

For postage and telegrams, three hundred dollars.

Postage.

For stationery, blank-books, paper, envelopes, quills, steel pens, rubbers, erasers, pencils, mucilage, wax, wafers, folders, fasteners, rules, files, ink, inkstands, pen-holders, tape, blotting-pads, and rubber bands, six hundred dollars.

Stationery.

For transportation of materials, discharged cadets, and ferriages, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Transportation.

For printing: For type, materials for office, diplomas for graduates, annual registers, blanks, and monthly reports to parents of cadets, one thousand dollars.

Printing.

For clerk to the disbursing officer and quartermaster, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Clerks.

For clerk to adjutant, in charge of cadet records, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For clerk to treasurer, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For department of natural and experimental philosophy: For additions to apparatus to illustrate the principles of mechanics, acoustics, optics, and astronomy, one thousand dollars; books of reference, text-books, stationery, materials, and repairs, four hundred dollars; for pay of mechanic assistant, one thousand dollars; repairs to the observatory building and clocks, four hundred and fifty dollars; in all, two thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Department of natural and experimental philosophy.

For department of modern languages: For stationery, text-books, books of reference for the use of instructors, and for printing examination papers, two hundred dollars; in all, two hundred dollars.

Department of modern languages.

For department of instruction in mathematics, namely: For repairs and materials for preservation of models and instruments, twenty-five dollars; text-books, books of reference, binding and stationery for instructors, seventy-five dollars; in all, one hundred dollars.

Department of mathematics.

For department of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology: For chemicals, chemical apparatus, glass and porcelain ware, paper, wire, sheet-metal, ores, photographic apparatus and materials, five hundred dollars; rough specimens, fossils, files, alcohol, lamps, blow-pipes, pencils, and paper for practical instruction in mineralogy and geology, and for gradual increase and improvement of the cabinet, four hundred dollars; repairs and additions to electric, magnetic, pneumatic, and thermic apparatus, and apparatus illustrating optical properties of substances, seven hundred and fifty dollars; pay of mechanic employed in chemical and geological section-rooms and in lecture-rooms, one thousand dollars; models, maps, and diagrams, books of reference, text-books, and stationery for the use of instructors, one hundred and eighty dollars; contingencies, one hundred dollars; in all, two thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars.

Department of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology.

For department of history, geography, and ethics: For text-books, books of reference, and stationery for use of instructors, and repairs, one hundred and fifty dollars.

Department of history, geography, and ethics.

For department of artillery, cavalry, and infantry tactics, namely: For tan-bark for riding-hall, three hundred dollars; repairing camp-stools and camp-furniture, one hundred dollars; furniture for offices and reception-room, one hundred dollars; stationery for use of instructor and assistants, one hundred and fifty dollars; books and maps, seventy-five dollars; supply of fixtures for gymnasium, and repairs, two hundred and fifty dollars; foils, fencing-gloves, jackets, gaiters, and repairs, two

Department of artillery, etc., tactics.

- hundred and fifty dollars; in all, one thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars.
- Department of law. For department of law: For stationery, text-books, and books of reference for use of instructors, and for repairing and rebinding same, and shelving, two hundred and fifty dollars.
- Department of civil and military engineering. For department of civil and military engineering: For models, maps, purchase and repairs of instruments, text-books, books of reference, and stationery for the use of instructors, and contingencies, five hundred dollars; extra pay of enlisted man employed as draughtsman, one hundred dollars; in all, six hundred dollars.
- Department of ordnance and gunnery. For department of ordnance and gunnery: For addition to models; drawing apparatus illustrating course of instruction; repairs of electro-ballistic machines, galvanic batteries, and models; for addition to firing-houses and practical instruction-room; for books of reference, text-books, and stationery for the use of instructors, three hundred dollars.
- Department of practical military engineering. For department of practical military engineering: For purchase and repair of instruments, transportation, purchase of tools, implements, and materials, and for extra-duty pay of engineer soldiers, as follows, namely: Astronomical and meteorological instruments and lights for use in instructing cadets in practical astronomy; reconnoitering instruments for use in their practical instruction in making reconnaissances; photographic apparatus and material for field photography; drawing instruments and material for plotting reconnaissances; surveying instruments; instruments and material for signaling and field telegraphy; transportation of field parties; tools and material for the preservation and repair of one wooden ponton and one canvas ponton bridge train; sapping and mining tools and material; profiling material; rope; cordage; end materials for rafts and for spar and trestle bridges; intrenching tools; tools and material for the repair of Fort Clinton and the batteries at the Academy, and extra-duty pay of engineer soldiers employed upon the same; extra-duty pay of two engineer soldiers, at fifty cents per day each, when performing special skilled mechanical labor in the department of practical military engineering; for models, books of reference, and stationery, one thousand two hundred dollars.
- Department of drawing. For department of drawing: For books of reference, periodicals on art and technology, one hundred dollars; models for topographical, mechanical, and free-hand drawing, one hundred dollars; repairs to desks, models, racks, stools, stretchers, and tables, one hundred dollars; drawing material for use of instructors, card-board, tacks, brushes, sponges, glue, alcohol, transfer-paper, hectograph, cloth for screens, colored diagrams, cloth, stationery, and contingent expenses, two hundred dollars; in all, five hundred dollars.
- Board of Visitors. For expenses of the Board of Visitors, including mileage, three thousand dollars.
- Miscellaneous expenses. For miscellaneous and incidental expenses: For gas-coal, oil, candles, lanterns, matches, chimneys, and wicking for lighting the Academy, chapel, library, cadet barracks, mess-hall, shops, hospital, offices, stables and riding hall, sidewalks, camp, and wharves, three thousand five hundred dollars; water-pipes, plumbing, and repairs, one thousand five hundred dollars; cleaning public buildings (not quarters), six hundred dollars; brooms, brushes, pails, tubs, soap, and cloths, two hundred dollars; chalk, crayons, sponges, slate, rubbers, and cord for recitation-rooms, three hundred dollars; compensation of chapel organist, two hundred dollars; compensation of librarian, one hundred and twenty dollars; pay of engineer of heating and ventilating apparatus for the academic building, the cadet barracks, and office building, cadet hospital, chapel, and philosophical building, including the library, one thousand two hundred dollars; pay of assistant engineer of same, one thousand dollars; pay of five firemen, two thousand seven hundred dollars; in all, eleven thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.
- Library. For pay of librarian's assistant, one thousand dollars.

For increase and expense of library, namely: For periodicals, stationery, binding new books, and scientific, historical, biographical, and general literature, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Library.

For additional tables and chairs, furniture, and contingent repairs to library rooms, two hundred dollars.

Furniture.

For furniture for cadet hospital, and repairs of the same, one hundred dollars.

For contingencies for superintendent of the Academy, one thousand dollars.

Contingencies, superintendent.

For renewing furniture (desks and benches) in section-rooms, and repairing the same, five hundred dollars.

Repairs.

For contingent fund, to be expended under the direction of the academic board; for instruments, books, repairs to apparatus, and other incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, one thousand dollars.

Contingencies, academic board.

PUBLIC WORKS.

For buildings and grounds: For repairing roads and paths, including roads and bridges on reservation, five hundred dollars.

Buildings and grounds.
Repairs.

For continuing construction of breast-high wall in dangerous places, five hundred dollars.

Wall.

For erection of sixteen sets of quarters for enlisted men and their families, to be built of brick and in sets of four each, each set to contain four rooms, and to be immediately available, fourteen thousand dollars.

Quarters.

For remodeling and rebuilding the academic building, putting an additional story thereon, and rendering it fire-proof and suitable for section-rooms for instruction of cadets, seventy thousand dollars, to be immediately available, and to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, upon plans and detailed specifications to be approved by the academic board.

Academic building.

For the erection of a gymnasium for cadets, and for repairs and alterations to present gymnasium building, thirty-five thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

Gymnasium.

For erection of new shops for mechanics employed in the quartermaster's department, to be immediately available, eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Shops.

For repairs to north wharf, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

Repairs to wharf.

For water-works: Renewal of material in filter-beds; improving ventilation of filter-house and water-house; hose for use in cleaning filter-beds and water-house and for use in fire-service at same; tools, implements, and materials for use of the two keepers and for repairs of siphon-house, filter-house, and of four and one half miles of supply-pipes; for shed for tools, and storage of fuel for keeper at Round Pond, and for tool-house at filter; for ganges at Round Pond and Delafield Pond, and stairs for access to same, five hundred and twenty dollars.

Water-works.

Approved, March 1, 1887.

CHAP. 313.—An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and for other purposes.

Mar. 1, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and for other purposes, namely:

Pensions appropriations.

For Army and Navy pensions as follows: For invalids, widows, minor children, and dependent relatives, and survivors and widows of the war

Army and Navy pensions.

<i>Provisos.</i>	of eighteen hundred and twelve, seventy-five million dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That the appropriations aforesaid for Navy pensions shall be paid from the income of the Navy pension fund, so far as the same may be sufficient for that purpose: <i>And provided further</i> , That the amount expended under each of the above items shall be accounted for separately.
Navy.	
To be separately accounted for.	
Examining surgeons, fees, etc.	For fees and expenses of examining surgeons, for services rendered within the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, one million dollars. And each member of each examining board shall, as now authorized by law, receive the sum of two dollars for the examination of each applicant whenever five or a less number shall be examined on any one day, and one dollar for the examination of each additional applicant on such day: <i>Provided</i> , That if twenty or more applicants appear on one day, no fewer than twenty shall, if practicable, be examined on said day, and that if fewer examinations be then made, twenty or more having appeared, then there shall be paid for the first examinations made on the next examination day the fee of one dollar only until twenty examinations shall have been made.
Boards.	
<i>Proviso.</i>	
Agents.	For the salaries of eighteen agents for the payment of pensions, at four thousand dollars each, seventy-two thousand dollars.
Clerk-hire.	For clerk-hire, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
Fuel.	For fuel, seven hundred and fifty dollars.
Lights.	For lights, seven hundred and fifty dollars.
Stationery, etc.	For stationery and other necessary expenses, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, nine thousand dollars.
Rent.	For rents, twenty thousand dollars. And the Secretary of the Treasury, where possible, shall cause suitable rooms to be set apart in the public buildings under his control in cities where pension agencies are located, which shall be acceptable to the Secretary of the Interior, for the use and occupancy of the said agencies respectively.
Rooms in public buildings.	
Approved, March 1, 1887.	

Mar. 2, 1887.

CHAP. 314.—An act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States under the provisions of an act approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and of the acts supplementary thereto.

Agricultural experiment stations.	<i>Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled</i> , That in order to aid in acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects connected with agriculture, and to promote scientific investigation and experiment respecting the principles and applications of agricultural science, there shall be established, under direction of the college or colleges or agricultural department of colleges in each State or Territory established, or which may hereafter be established, in accordance with the provisions of an act approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," or any of the supplements to said act, a department to be known and designated as an "agricultural experiment station:" <i>Provided</i> , That in any State or Territory in which two such colleges have been or may be so established the appropriation hereinafter made to such State or Territory shall be equally divided between such colleges, unless the legislature of such State or Territory shall otherwise direct.
Vol. 12, p. 508.	
<i>Proviso.</i>	
Division of appropriation.	
Scope of researches.	SEC. 2. That it shall be the object and duty of said experiment stations to conduct original researches or verify experiments on the physiology of plants and animals; the diseases to which they are severally subject, with the remedies for the same; the chemical composition of useful plants at their different stages of growth; the comparative advantages of rotative cropping as pursued under a varying series of crops; the capacity of new plants or trees for acclimation; the analysis of soils and water; the chemical composition of manures, natural or

artificial, with experiments designed to test their comparative effects on crops of different kinds; the adaptation and value of grasses and forage plants; the composition and digestibility of the different kinds of food for domestic animals; the scientific and economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese; and such other researches or experiments bearing directly on the agricultural industry of the United States as may in each case be deemed advisable, having due regard to the varying conditions and needs of the respective States or Territories.

SEC. 3. That in order to secure, as far as practicable, uniformity of methods and results in the work of said stations, it shall be the duty of the United States Commissioner of Agriculture to furnish forms, as far as practicable, for the tabulation of results of investigation or experiments; to indicate, from time to time, such lines of inquiry as to him shall seem most important; and, in general, to furnish such advice and assistance as will best promote the purposes of this act. It shall be the duty of each of said stations, annually, on or before the first day of February, to make to the governor of the State or Territory in which it is located a full and detailed report of its operations, including a statement of receipts and expenditures, a copy of which report shall be sent to each of said stations, to the said Commissioner of Agriculture, and to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Commissioner of Agriculture to advise, etc.

Reports.

SEC. 4. That bulletins or reports of progress shall be published at said stations at least once in three months, one copy of which shall be sent to each newspaper in the States or Territories in which they are respectively located, and to such individuals actually engaged in farming as may request the same, and as far as the means of the station will permit. Such bulletins or reports and the annual reports of said stations shall be transmitted in the mails of the United States free of charge for postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may from time to time prescribe.

Bulletins.

To be post free.

SEC. 5. That for the purpose of paying the necessary expenses of conducting investigations and experiments and printing and distributing the results as hereinbefore prescribed, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars per annum is hereby appropriated to each State, to be specially provided for by Congress in the appropriations from year to year, and to each Territory entitled under the provisions of section eight of this act, out of any money in the Treasury proceeding from the sales of public lands, to be paid in equal quarterly payments, on the first day of January, April, July, and October in each year, to the treasurer or other officer duly appointed by the governing boards of said colleges to receive the same, the first payment to be made on the first day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven: *Provided, however,* That out of the first annual appropriation so received by any station an amount not exceeding one-fifth may be expended in the erection, enlargement, or repair of a building or buildings necessary for carrying on the work of such station; and thereafter an amount not exceeding five per centum of such annual appropriation may be so expended.

Appropriations to be made from sales of public lands.

Proviso.

Buildings.

SEC. 6. That whenever it shall appear to the Secretary of the Treasury from the annual statement of receipts and expenditures of any of said stations that a portion of the preceding annual appropriation remains unexpended, such amount shall be deducted from the next succeeding annual appropriation to such station, in order that the amount of money appropriated to any station shall not exceed the amount actually and necessarily required for its maintenance and support.

Only amount necessary to be apportioned.

SEC. 7. That nothing in this act shall be construed to impair or modify the legal relation existing between any of the said colleges and the government of the States or Territories in which they are respectively located.

Legal status not affected.

SEC. 8. That in States having colleges entitled under this section to the benefits of this act and having also agricultural experiment stations established by law separate from said colleges, such States shall be authorized to apply such benefits to experiments at stations so established

Application to States having experiment stations.

by such States; and in case any State shall have established under the provisions of said act of July second aforesaid, an agricultural department or experimental station, in connection with any university, college or institution not distinctively an agricultural college or school, and such State shall have established or shall hereafter establish a separate agricultural college or school, which shall have connected therewith an experimental farm or station, the legislature of such State may apply in whole or in part the appropriation by this act made, to such separate agricultural college, or school, and no legislature shall by contract express or implied disable itself from so doing.

Legislative assent necessary.

SEC. 9. That the grants of moneys authorized by this act are made subject to the legislative assent of the several States and Territories to the purposes of said grants: *Provided*, That payment of such instalments of the appropriation herein made as shall become due to any State before the adjournment of the regular session of its legislature meeting next after the passage of this act shall be made upon the assent of the governor thereof duly certified to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Right to suspend, etc., reserved.

SEC. 10. Nothing in this act shall be held or construed as binding the United States to continue any payments from the Treasury to any or all the States or institutions mentioned in this act, but Congress may at any time amend suspend or repeal any or all the provisions of this act.

Approved, March 2, 1887.

Mar. 2, 1887.

CHAP. 315.—An act to amend section five hundred and thirty-six of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the division of the State of Illinois into judicial districts, and to provide for holding terms of court of the northern district at the city of Peoria.

Illinois northern judicial district.
R. S., sec. 536, p. 90.
Two divisions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the counties of McDonough, Fulton, and Tazewell be detached from the southern district of Illinois and be included in the northern district of Illinois.

Southern division.

SEC. 2. That the northern district of Illinois shall be divided into two divisions, to be known as the northern and southern divisions. The counties of Peoria, Stark, Henry, Rock Island, Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Knox, McDonough, Fulton, Putnam, Marshall, Woodford, Tazewell, Livingston, and Iroquois shall constitute the southern division of said northern district of Illinois, the courts for which shall be held at the city of Peoria.

Courts at Peoria.

Terms.
Chicago.
Peoria.

SEC. 3. That the terms of the circuit and district courts in and for said northern district of Illinois shall be held at the city of Chicago, as now provided by law, and at the city of Peoria, in the southern division of said district, on the third Mondays of April and October of each year.

Jurisdiction.

SEC. 4. That all civil suits not of a local nature, and criminal prosecutions, must be brought in the division of the said northern district of Illinois where the defendant or defendants reside or the offence is committed; but if there are two or more defendants in civil suits residing in the different divisions or districts, the action may be brought in either in which either of the defendants may reside. When the defendant is a non resident of the district, action may be brought in either division of said district wherein the defendant may be found.

Clerks' offices.

SEC. 5. That the clerks of the circuit and district courts of the northern district of Illinois shall be respectively the clerks of the courts of both divisions of the said district; that each of said clerks, or his deputies, shall keep an office open at all times at each of the places of holding said court, and shall there keep the records, files, and documents pertaining to the court of that division; and said clerk shall be entitled to the same fees now allowed him by law. In addition to his powers to appoint deputies, as now prescribed by law, each of said clerks shall be required to appoint a chief deputy for the court of that division in

Chief deputies.

which he himself may not reside, who shall have all the powers of the clerk in his absence.

SEC. 6. That the marshal and clerk for said northern district of Illinois shall respectively appoint at least one deputy residing in the said southern division, unless he shall reside there himself, and also maintain an office at that place of holding court. Deputy marshal, and clerk.

SEC. 7. That all causes and proceedings in law, equity, admiralty, or bankruptcy now pending in the circuit or district court of the northern district of Illinois, where all the defendants (or the plaintiffs, when the jurisdiction is derived from the residence of the plaintiff or complainants within the district shall reside in the southern division of said district, shall be transferred to the court of such division, said transfer to be made in vacation or in term-time; if made in vacation, only on the affidavit that all the said parties plaintiff or defendant, as the case may be, are residents of said southern division, and ten days' notice of the purpose and time of the hearing of said motion; but if made in term-time, then on motion and affidavit only. Transfers of pending causes.

SEC. 8. That all civil causes now pending in the United States circuit or district court for the southern district of Illinois against parties residing in that portion of said district by this act annexed to and incorporated in the said northern district may remain and be finally disposed of, respectively, in the court in which they are now pending, unless the defendants therein shall desire to have the same transferred to the appropriate division of said court in the district in which they reside, as provided by this act; in which last event such transfer shall be applied for and made to the division of the residence of such defendant in said northern district, or to the court of the southern district, as the case may be, in the manner above provided in the seventh section hereof for the transfer of pending causes from the court of the northern division of said northern district to that of the southern division thereof, *mutatis mutandis*. Transfers from southern district.

SEC. 9. That when a cause shall be transferred as above provided by the seventh and eighth sections hereof, either from the northern division of said northern district to the southern division thereof, or from the southern district of Illinois to the southern division of said northern district, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Court from which the transfer is made to carefully transmit to the Clerk of the court to which the transfer is made the entire files of papers in the cause, and all documents and deposits in his court pertaining thereto, together with a certified transcript of the record of all orders, interlocutory decrees, or other entries in said cause; and he shall also certify, under the seal of the court, that the papers sent are all which are on file in said court belonging to said cause; for the performance of which duties said clerk so transmitting and certifying shall receive the same fees as are now allowed by law for similar services, to be taxed in the bill of costs and regularly collected with the other costs in the cause; and such transcript, when so certified and received, shall thenceforth constitute a part of the record of the cause in the court to which the transfer shall be made. Transmittal of records papers, etc.

SEC. 10. That the judge of the United States circuit or district court for said northern district of Illinois may, by order, from time to time, appoint and hold additional special terms of said court in said southern division of said district, for the disposal of the unfinished business thereof, whenever the interest of the public and condition of the docket shall so require. Special terms in southern division.

SEC. 11. That all crimes and offenses heretofore committed within the said district shall be prosecuted, tried, and determined in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed. Crimes, etc.

Approved, March 2, 1887.

Mar. 2, 1887.

CHAP. 316.—An act to provide for the location and erection of a branch home for disabled volunteer soldiers west of the Rocky Mountains.National Home
for Disabled Vol-
unteer Soldiers.Branch to be es-
tablished west of
Rocky Mountains.

Appropriation.

Admissions.

R. S., sec. 4832,
p. 937.Building to com-
mence as soon as
practicable.William Bland-
ing appointed a
manager.Number increas-
ed to ten.R. S., sec., 4826,
p. 936.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers are hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to locate, establish, construct, and permanently maintain a branch of said National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers to be by such Board located at such place in the States west of the Rocky Mountains as to said Board shall appear most desirable and advantageous; and that the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid to the said Board of Managers, and by them expended in carrying out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. That all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served in the regular and volunteer forces of the United States, and who are disabled by disease, wounds, or otherwise, and who have no adequate means of support, and by reason of such disability are incapable of earning their living, shall be entitled to be admitted to said home for disabled volunteer soldiers, subject to like regulations as they are now admitted to existing branches of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

SEC. 3. That as soon thereafter as practicable from the approval of this act, the said Board of Managers shall secure the necessary lands and commence the erection of suitable buildings for the use of said branch.

SEC. 4. That William Blanding, of San Francisco, California, be, and he is hereby, appointed a manager of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, to serve until the second day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-two; and that hereafter the number of managers of the said Home elected by Congress, shall be ten instead of nine, as at present, one of whom shall be a resident of a State or Territory west of the Rocky Mountains.

Approved, March 2, 1887.

Mar. 2, 1887.

CHAP. 317.—An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange property purchased at Abingdon, Virginia, as a site for a public building, for more suitable property, and for other purposes.Abingdon, Va.
Public building.
Site may be ex-
changed.
Vol. 22, p. 153.
Provisos.

Appropriation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to exchange the property purchased as a site for the public building authorized to be erected at Abingdon, Virginia, by the act approved July eleventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, for other property more suitable for the purpose: *Provided,* That such other suitable property can be obtained without any additional cost to the United States: *Provided further,* That such other or new site so secured shall not be located east of the site now owned by the United States and herein authorized to be exchanged but nothing in this act shall be construed to require an exchange of site.

SEC. 2. That the further sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the construction of such building at Abingdon, Virginia, as will furnish such accommodations for the United States courts and the post-office there as the business of each now require.

Approved, March 2, 1887.

CHAP. 318.—An act relating to contested elections.

Mar. 2, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section one hundred and twenty-seven of the Revised Statutes of the United States be so amended as to read as follows:

Contested elections House of Representatives.

R. S., sec. 127, p. 20, amended.

Testimony to be sent to Clerk of House.

"All officers taking testimony to be used in a contested election case, whether by deposition or otherwise, shall, when the taking of the same is completed, and without unnecessary delay, certify and carefully seal and immediately forward the same, by mail or by express, addressed to the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, Washington, District of Columbia; and shall also indorse upon the envelope containing such deposition or testimony the name of the case in which it is taken, together with the name of the party in whose behalf it is taken, and shall subscribe such endorsement.

"The Clerk of the House of Representatives, upon the receipt of such deposition or testimony, shall notify the contestant and the contestee, by registered letter through the mails, to appear before him at the Capitol, in person or by attorney, at a reasonable time to be named, not exceeding twenty days from the mailing of such letter, for the purpose of being present at the opening of the sealed packages of testimony and of agreeing upon the parts thereof to be printed. Upon the day appointed for such meeting the said clerk shall proceed to open all the packages of testimony in the case, in the presence of the parties or their attorneys, and such portions of the testimony as the parties may agree to have printed shall be printed by the Public Printer, under the direction of the said clerk; and in case of disagreement between the parties as to the printing of any portion of the testimony, the said clerk shall determine whether such portion of the testimony shall be printed; and the said clerk shall prepare a suitable index to be printed with the record. And the notice of contest and the answer of the sitting member shall also be printed with the record.

Notice to parties.

Opening of package.

Printing.

"If either party, after having been duly notified, should fail to attend, by himself or by an attorney, the clerk shall proceed to open the packages, and shall cause such portions of the testimony to be printed, as he shall determine.

On failure of parties to attend, clerk to open.

"He shall carefully seal up and preserve the portions of the testimony not printed, as well as the other portions when returned from the Public Printer, and lay the same before the Committee on Elections at the earliest opportunity. As soon as the testimony in any case is printed the clerk shall forward by mail, if desired, two copies thereof to the contestant and the same number to the contestee; and shall notify the contestant to file with the clerk, within thirty days, a brief of the facts and the authorities relied on to establish his case. The clerk shall forward by mail two copies of the contestants' brief to the contestee, with like notice.

Testimony to be laid before Committee on Elections.

Contestant's brief.

"Upon receipt of the contestee's brief the clerk shall forward two copies thereof to the contestant, who may, if he desires, reply to new matter in the contestee's brief within like time. All briefs shall be printed at the expense of the parties respectively, and shall be of like folio as the printed record; and sixty copies thereof shall be filed with the clerk for the use of the committee on Elections."

Contestee's brief.

Approved, March 2, 1887.

Mar. 2, 1887.

CHAP. 319.—An act to grant the right of way through the Indian Territory to the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway, and for other purposes.

Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company may construct railway, telegraph, and telephone line through Indian Territory.
Location.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Kansas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point on the northern line of said Territory at or near the south line of the State of Kansas crossed by the one hundred and first meridian, thence in a southwesterly direction by the most practicable route toward El Paso, New Mexico, and also beginning at a point on the south line of the State of Kansas near the city of Caldwell, in Sumner County, thence running on the most practicable route to or near Fort Reno, and from thence in a southerly direction to the south line of the Indian Territory in the direction of Galveston, Texas, and also in a southwesterly direction to the south line of said Territory in the direction of Cisco, in the State of Texas, with the right to construct, use and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds hereby granted.

Right of way.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railway, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet, in addition to right of way, for stations, for every ten miles of road, with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills, as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used, such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

Provisos.

Stations.

Lands not to be leased, etc.

Damages.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any land held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian nations or tribes through which it may be constructed, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterested referees, to be appointed one (who shall act as chairman) by the President, one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belongs, and one by said railroad company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe, before a district judge, clerk of a district court, or United States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof: and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member, after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of the court for the western district of Arkansas or the district of Kansas, upon the application of the other party. The chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings, within the nation to which

Referees.

Appointment on failure to act.

such occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nations. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by such railroad company. In case the referees cannot agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the district court for the western district of Arkansas or the district of Kansas, which courts shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition, according to the laws of the State in which the same shall be heard provided for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes. If upon the hearing of said appeal the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, the cost of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railroad company. If the judgment of the court shall be for the same sum as the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the appellant. If the judgment of the court shall be for a smaller sum than the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the party claiming damages. When proceedings have been commenced in court, the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railroad.

SEC. 4. That said railroad company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Kansas for services or transportation of the same kind: *Provided*, That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines, until a State government or governments shall exist in said Territory within the limits of which said railway, or a part thereof, shall be located; and then such State government or governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freights within their respective limits by said railway; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State: *Provided, however*, That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or inter-State, shall not exceed the rate above expressed: *And provided further*, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide; and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nations or tribes through whose lands said main line and branches may be located, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for in this act for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway, for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territory, said payments to be made in installments of five hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is graded: *Provided*, That if the general council of said nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowances provided for in this section, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupant of lands, with the

Compensation.

Costs.

Appeal.

Costs on appeal.*

Work may begin on depositing double award.

Freight charges.

Provisos.
Passenger rates.

Right to regulate reserved.

Maximum rate.

Mails.

Additional compensation to tribes.

Proviso.
Appeal of general council as to allowance.

Award to be in place of compensation.
Annual rental.

Right to tax reserved.

Maps to be filed with Secretary of the Interior and chiefs.

Proviso.

Grading may begin on filing maps.

Employees to reside on right of way.

Litigation.

Forfeited unless 50 miles built in three years.

right of appeal to the courts upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as therein provided: *Provided further*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railway company for said dis-senting nation or tribe shall be in lieu of the compensation that said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provision. Said company shall also pay, so long as said Territory is owned and occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in said Territory. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him, in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force between the United States and said nations or tribes, according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nation or tribe, to impose such additional taxes upon said railroad as it may deem just and proper for their benefit; and any Territory or State hereafter formed through which said railway shall have been established may exercise the like power as to such part of said railway as may lie within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located line through said Territory to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located; and after the filing of said maps no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided*, That when a map showing any portion of said railway company's located line is filed as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within six months thereafter, or such location shall be void, and said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in sections of twenty-five miles before construction of any such section shall be begun.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon such right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.

SEC. 8. That the United States circuit and district courts for the western district of Arkansas and the district of Kansas, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress, shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company and the nation and tribe through whose territory said railway shall be constructed. Said courts shall have like jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all controversies arising between the inhabitants of said nation or tribe and said railway company; and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory, without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. That said railway company shall build at least fifty miles of its railway in said Territory within three years after the passage of this act, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; that said railroad company shall construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

SEC. 10. That the said Chicago, Kansas, and Nebraska Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian nation any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

Condition of acceptance.

Proviso.
Violation to forfeit.

SEC. 11. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railroad, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory, shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

Record of mortgages.

SEC. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act; and the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever prior to the construction and completion of the road, except as to mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.
Not transferable prior to completion.

Approved, March 2, 1887.

CHAP. 320.—An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and for other purposes.

Mar. 2, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, namely:

Indian service appropriations.

For pay of sixty agents of Indian affairs at the following-named agencies, at the rates respectively indicated, namely:

Pay of agents at specified agencies.

- At the Warm Springs agency, at one thousand dollars;
- At the Klamath agency, at one thousand one hundred dollars;
- At the Grand Ronde agency, at one thousand dollars;
- At the Siletz agency, at one thousand two hundred dollars;
- At the Umatilla agency, at one thousand two hundred dollars;
- At the Neah Bay agency, at one thousand dollars;
- At the Yakama agency, at two thousand dollars;
- At the Colville agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;
- At the Nisqually and S'Kokomish agency, at one thousand two hundred dollars;
- At the Quinalt agency, at one thousand dollars;
- At the Tulalip agency, at one thousand dollars;
- At the Round Valley agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;
- At the Tule River agency, at one thousand dollars;
- At the Mission agency, at one thousand three hundred dollars;
- At the Nevada agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;
- At the Western Shoshone agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;
- At the Nez Perces agency, at one thousand six hundred dollars;
- At the Lemhi agency, at one thousand one hundred dollars;
- At the Fort Hall agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;
- At the Flathead agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;
- At the Blackfeet agency, at one thousand eight hundred dollars;

Pay of agents at
specified agencies
—Continued.

At the Crow agency, at two thousand dollars;
At the Fort Peck agency, at two thousand dollars;
At the Fort Belknap agency, at one thousand dollars;
At the Tongue River agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;
At the Yankton agency, at one thousand six hundred dollars;
At the Crow Creek and Lower Brule agency, at one thousand eight hundred dollars;
At the Standing Rock agency, at one thousand seven hundred dollars;
At the Cheyenne River agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;
At the Fort Berthold agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;
At the Sisseton agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;
At the Devil's Lake agency, at one thousand two hundred dollars;
At the Pine Ridge agency, at two thousand two hundred dollars;
At the Rosebud agency, at two thousand two hundred dollars;
At the Shoshone agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;
At the Uintah and Ouray agency (consolidated), at one thousand eight hundred dollars;
At the Pueblo agency, at one thousand eight hundred dollars;
At the Navajo agency, at two thousand dollars;
At the Mescalero agency, at one thousand eight hundred dollars;
At the Southern Ute agency, at one thousand four hundred dollars;
At the Omaha and Winnebago agency, at one thousand six hundred dollars;
At the Santee agency, at one thousand two hundred dollars;
At the Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha agency, at one thousand dollars;
At the Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;
At the Sac and Fox agency, Indian Territory, at one thousand two hundred dollars;
At the Quapaw agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars; and not more than one thousand two hundred dollars of any moneys appropriated by this act shall be expended for clerical labor at this agency;
At the Osage agency, at one thousand six hundred dollars;
At the Cheyenne and Arapaho agency, at two thousand two hundred dollars;
At the Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita agency, at two thousand dollars;
At the Union agency, at one thousand eight hundred dollars;
At the White Earth agency, at one thousand six hundred dollars;
At the Sac and Fox agency, Iowa, at one thousand dollars;
At the Green Bay agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;
At the La Pointe agency, at two thousand dollars;
At the Mackinac agency, at one thousand dollars;
At the New York agency, at one thousand dollars;
At the Colorado River agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;
At the Pima agency, at one thousand eight hundred dollars;
At the San Carlos agency, at two thousand dollars;
For the Eastern Cherokee Indians, eight hundred dollars; in all, eighty-nine thousand three hundred dollars; and all provisions of law fixing compensation for Indian agents in excess of that herein provided are hereby repealed.

Interpreters.

For the payment of necessary interpreters, to be distributed in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty-five thousand dollars; but no person employed by the United States and paid for any other service shall be paid for interpreting.

Inspectors.

For pay of five Indian inspectors, at three thousand dollars per annum each, fifteen thousand dollars.

Travelling, etc.,
expenses.

For necessary travelling expenses of five Indian inspectors, including incidental expenses of inspection and investigation, eight thousand dollars.

Pay of one Indian school superintendent, three thousand dollars.

School superintendent.
Travelling expenses, etc., superintendent.
Proviso.

Necessary traveling expenses of one Indian school superintendent, including incidental expenses of inspection and investigation, one thousand dollars; *Provided*, That he shall be allowed four dollars per day for traveling expenses when actually on duty in the field, exclusive of cost of transportation and sleeping-car fare.

For buildings and repair of buildings at agencies, and repairs of the same, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Agency buildings and repairs.
Contingent expenses.

For contingencies of the Indian service, including traveling and incidental expenses of Indian agents, and of their offices, and of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and of such person as may be detailed to accompany him, also traveling and incidental expenses of five special agents, at three dollars per day when actually employed on duty in the field, exclusive of transportation and sleeping-car fare, in lieu of all other expenses now authorized by law; for pay of employees not otherwise provided for, and for pay of five special agents, at two thousand dollars per annum each, forty thousand dollars.

Special agents.

For the expenses of the commission of citizens, serving without compensation, appointed by the President under the provisions of the fourth section of the act of April tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, three thousand dollars.

Citizen commission.
Vol. 16, p. 40.

FULFILLING TREATIES WITH INDIAN TRIBES.

APACHES, KIOWAS, AND COMANCHES.

For twentieth of thirty installments, as provided to be expended under the tenth article of treaty of October twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, concluded at Medicine Lodge Creek, in Kansas, with the Kiowas and Comanches, and under the third article of treaty of the same date with the Apaches, thirty thousand dollars;

For purchase of clothing, as provided in the same treaties, twelve thousand dollars;

For pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, four thousand five hundred dollars;

For pay of physician and two teachers, two thousand seven hundred dollars; in all, forty-nine thousand two hundred dollars.

Fulfilling treaties.
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.
Vol. 15, p. 584.
Vol. 15, p. 590.

CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOS.

For twentieth of thirty installments, as provided to be expended under the tenth article of treaty of October twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, twenty thousand dollars;

For purchase of clothing, as per same article, twelve thousand dollars;

For pay of physician and teacher, as per thirteenth article of same treaty, two thousand dollars;

For pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, as per same article, four thousand five hundred dollars; in all, thirty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

Cheyennes and Arapahoes.
Vol. 15, p. 596.

Vol. 15, p. 597.

CHICKASAWS.

Chickasaws.

Vol. 1, p. 619.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

For forty-first of forty-six installments to be paid to Chief Hole-in-the-Day, or his heirs, per third article of treaty of August second, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and fifth article of treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand dollars;

Chippewas of the Mississippi.
Vol. 9, p. 904.
Vol. 16, p. 723.

Vol. 16, p. 720.

For the support of a school or schools upon said reservation, during the pleasure of the President, in accordance with third article of treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, four thousand dollars; in all, five thousand dollars.

Chippewas, Pillagers, and Lake Winnebagoish bands.

Vol. 10, p. 1168.

Vol. 13, p. 694.

CHIPPEWAS, PILLAGERS, AND LAKE WINNEBAGOSHISH BANDS.

For thirty-third of forty installments of annuity, in money, per third article of treaty of February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and third article of treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, ten thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents;

For thirty-third of forty installments of annuity, in goods, per same articles of same treaties, eight thousand dollars;

For thirty-third of forty installments, for purposes of utility, per same articles of same treaties, four thousand dollars; in all, twenty-two thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

Choctaws.

CHOCTAWS.

Permanent annuities.

Vol. 7, p. 99.

Vol. 11, p. 614.

For permanent annuity, per second article of treaty of November sixteenth, eighteen hundred and five, and thirteenth article of treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

Vol. 7, p. 212.

Vol. 7, p. 236.

Vol. 11, p. 614.

For permanent annuity, for support of blacksmith, per sixth article of treaty of October eighteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty, ninth article of treaty of January twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article of treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, for education, per second and thirteenth articles of last two treaties named above, six thousand dollars;

Vol. 7, p. 236.

Vol. 11, p. 614.

For permanent annuity, for iron and steel, per ninth article of treaty of January twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article of treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred and twenty dollars;

Interest.

For interest on three hundred and ninety thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and ninety-two cents, at five per centum per annum, for education, support of the government, and other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the ninth and thirteenth articles of treaty of January twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, nineteen thousand five hundred and twelve dollars and eighty-nine cents; in all, twenty-nine thousand four hundred and thirty-two dollars and eighty-nine cents.

Columbias and Colvilles.

Vol. 23, p. 79.

Chief Moses.

COLUMBIAS AND COLVILLES.

For annuity for Chief Moses, as per agreement of July seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, ratified by act approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, one thousand dollars;

Chief Tonasket.

For annuity for Chief Tonasket, as per same agreement ratified by act of July fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, one hundred dollars;

Employees.

For employees, as provided in said agreement ratified by act of July fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, six thousand dollars; in all, seven thousand one hundred dollars.

Creeks.

CREEKS.

Permanent annuities.

Vol. 7, p. 36.

Vol. 11, p. 700.

For permanent annuity, in money, per fourth article of treaty of August seventh, seventeen hundred and ninety, and fifth article of treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, in money, per second article of treaty of June sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two, and fifth article of treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars ;

Vol 7, p. 69.
Vol. 11, p. 700.

For permanent annuity, in money, per fourth article of treaty of January twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article of treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twenty thousand dollars ;

Vol. 7, p. 287.
Vol. 11, p. 700.

For permanent annuity, for blacksmith and assistant, and for shop and tools, per eighth article of treaty of January twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article of treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars ;

For permanent annuity, for iron and steel for shop, per same articles and treaties, two hundred and seventy dollars ;

For permanent annuity, for the pay of a wheelwright, per same articles of same treaties, six hundred dollars ;

For five per centum interest on two hundred thousand dollars, for purposes of education, per sixth article of treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, ten thousand dollars ;

Interest.
Vol. 11, p. 701.

For interest on six hundred and seventy-five thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, under provisions of third article of treaty of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, thirty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and forty cents ; in all, sixty-nine thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars and forty cents.

Vol. 14, p. 787.

CROWS.

Crows.

For sixth of twenty-five installments, as provided in agreement with the Crows dated June twelfth, eighteen hundred and eighty, to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in such manner as the President may direct, thirty thousand dollars ;

Vol. 22, p. 431.

For nineteenth of thirty installments, to supply male persons, six hundred in number, over fourteen years of age, with a suit of good substantial woolen clothing, consisting of a coat, hat, pantaloons, flannel shirt, and woolen socks, as per ninth article of treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, six thousand dollars ;

Vol. 15, p. 651.

For nineteenth of thirty installments, to supply each female, seven hundred in number, over twelve years of age, with a flannel skirt, or the goods necessary to make the same, a pair of woolen hose, twelve yards of calico, and twelve yards of cotton domestic, as per same article, four thousand dollars ;

For nineteenth of thirty installments, to supply three hundred and fifty boys and three hundred and fifty girls, under the ages named, such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make each a suit as aforesaid, together with a pair of woolen hose for each, per same article, five thousand dollars ;

For pay of a physician, per tenth article of same treaty, one thousand two hundred dollars ;

Vol. 15, p. 652.

For eighteenth of twenty installments, for pay of teacher and furnishing necessary books and stationery, under seventh article of same treaty, one thousand five hundred dollars ;

Vol. 15, p. 651.

For pay of carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, under tenth article of same treaty, three thousand three hundred dollars ;

Vol. 15, p. 652.

For pay of second blacksmith, and iron and steel, as per eighth article of same treaty, one thousand five hundred dollars ;

Vol. 15, p. 651.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to furnish such articles of food as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may require, sixty thousand dollars ; in all, one hundred and twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

IOWAS.

IOWAS.

Interest.

For interest, in lieu of investment, on fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, balance of one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, at five per centum per annum, for education or other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the President, per ninth article of treaty of May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Vol. 10, p. 1071.

Kansas.

KANSAS.

Interest.

For interest in lieu of investment on two hundred thousand dollars, two hundred and three one thousand three hundred and thirty-seconds of ten thousand dollars, being the pro rata amount due the Kansas tribe of Indians, per second article of treaty of January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one thousand five hundred and twenty-four dollars and two cents.

Vol. 9, p. 842.

Kickapoos.

KICKAPOOS.

For interest on eighty-eight thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars and sixty-eight cents, at five per centum per annum, for educational and other beneficial purposes, per treaty of May eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four thousand four hundred and eight dollars and seventy-eight cents.

Vol. 10, p. 1079.

Miamies of Kansas.

MIAMIES OF KANSAS.

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per fifth article of treaty of October sixth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article of treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four hundred and eleven dollars and forty-three cents.

Vol. 7, p. 191.

Vol. 10, p. 1095.

For permanent provision for miller, in lieu of gunsmith, per same articles and treaties, and per fifth article of treaty of October twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, two hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty-two cents;

Vol. 7, p. 464.

Interest.

For interest on twenty-one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four dollars and eighty-one cents, at five per centum, for educational purposes, per third article of treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and ninety-four dollars and twenty-four cents; in all, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars and twenty-nine cents.

Vol. 10, p. 1094.

Payment out of land fund to relieve distress.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be paid, in his discretion, to the Western Miami Indians of Kansas, in the Indian Territory, out of the land fund to their credit in the United States Treasury, in cash, per capita, or to be expended in such other manner as he may consider best for their interest and welfare, the sum of not to exceed nine thousand four hundred and ninety-five dollars, in order to relieve their pressing wants and necessities, occasioned by the destruction of their crops, and loss of cattle, hogs, and horses by disease, during the summer and fall of the years eighteen hundred and eighty-five and eighteen hundred and eighty-six, to be available for expenditure until June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight.

Miamies of Eel River.

MIAMIES OF EEL RIVER.

Permanent annuities.

For permanent annuity, in goods or otherwise, per fourth article of treaty of August third, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars.

Vol. 7, p. 51.

Vol. 7, p. 91.

For permanent annuity, in goods or otherwise, per articles of treaty of August twenty-first, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For permanent annuity, in goods or otherwise, per third and separate articles of treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars; in all, one thousand one hundred dollars.

Vol. 7, p. 114.

MOLELS.

Molels.

For pay of teachers and for manual-labor schools, and for all necessary materials therefor, and for the subsistence of the pupils, per second article of treaty of December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

Schools.

Vol. 12, p. 981.

NEZ PERCES.

Nez Perces.

For salaries of two matrons, to take charge of the boarding-schools, and two assistant teachers, one farmer, one carpenter, and two millers, per fifth article of treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, six thousand dollars.

Schools.

Vol. 14, p. 650.

NORTHERN CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOS.

Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

For ninth of ten installments, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, for each Indian engaged in agriculture, in the purchase of such articles as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper, as per sixth article of treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for subsistence, as per agreement with the Sioux Indians approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, thirty-five thousand dollars;

Agriculture.

Vol. 15, p. 657.

Vol. 19, p. 254.

For nineteenth of thirty installments, for purchase of clothing, as per sixth article of treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, twelve thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the amount in this and the preceding paragraph shall be expended pro rata, as near as may be, for the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes in Wyoming, and on the Tongue River, in Montana;

Clothing.

Vol. 15, p. 657.

Proviso.

Distribution.

For pay of physician, two teachers, two carpenters, one miller, two farmers, a blacksmith and engineer, per seventh article of same treaty, nine thousand dollars; in all, fifty-six thousand dollars.

Vol. 15, p. 657.

OMAHAS.

Omahas.

For fifth of twelve installments, being last series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article of treaty of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, ten thousand dollars.

Vol. 10, p. 1044.

OSAGES.

Osages.

For interest on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum per annum, being value of fifty-four sections of land set apart by treaty of June second, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, for educational purposes, per Senate resolution of January ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars.

Interest.

Vol. 7, p. 242.

OTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

Otoes and Missourias.

For fifth of twelve installments, being the last series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article of treaty of March fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

Vol. 10, p. 1039.

PAWNEES.

Pawnees.

For perpetual annuity, at least one-half of which is to be paid in goods and such articles as may be deemed necessary for them, per second article of treaty of September twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, thirty thousand dollars;

Perpetual annuities.

Vol. 11, p. 729.

Schools.	For support of two manual-labor schools, per third article of same treaty, ten thousand dollars;
Farmers, etc.	For pay of two farmers, two blacksmiths and two apprentices, one miller and apprentice, and two teachers, one shoemaker, and one carpenter, five thousand four hundred dollars;
Physician.	For pay of physician and purchase of medicines, one thousand two hundred dollars;
Iron, steel, etc. Vol. 11, p. 730.	For purchase of iron and steel, and other necessities for the shops, as per fourth article of treaty of September twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, five hundred dollars; in all, forty-seven thousand one hundred dollars.

Poncas.

PONCAS.

Vol. 12, p. 997.	For fourteenth of fifteen installments, last series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, per second article of treaty of March twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, eight thousand dollars;
Civilizing.	For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be used at the discretion of the President, to carry on the work of aiding and instructing the Poncas in the arts of civilization, with a view to their self-support, for clothing, and for pay of employees, five thousand dollars.
Subsistence. Proviso. Distribution.	For this amount, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for subsistence of the Poncas, thirteen thousand dollars; in all, twenty-six thousand dollars. <i>Provided</i> , That the foregoing sums shall be divided pro rata among all the members of said tribe in the Indian Territory and in Dakota Territory.

Pottawatomies.

POTTAWATOMIES.

Permanent annuities. Vol. 7, p. 51.	For permanent annuity, in silver, per fourth article of treaty of August third, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, three hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty cents;
Vol. 7, p. 114.	For permanent annuity, in silver, per third article of treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and nine, one hundred and seventy-eight dollars and ninety cents;
Vol. 7, p. 185.	For permanent annuity, in silver, per third article of treaty of October second, eighteen hundred and eighteen, eight hundred and ninety-four dollars and fifty cents;
Vol. 7, p. 317.	For permanent annuity, in money, per second article of treaty of September twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, seven hundred and fifteen dollars and sixty cents;
Vol. 7, p. 320. Vol. 7, p. 317.	For permanent annuity, in specie, per second article of treaty of July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and second article of treaty of September twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, five thousand seven hundred and twenty-four dollars and seventy-seven cents;
Money in lieu of tobacco, etc. Vol. 7, p. 318. Vol. 9, p. 855.	For permanent provision for payment of money, in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel, per second article of treaty of September twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and tenth articles of treaties of June fifth and seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one hundred and seven dollars and thirty-four cents;
Blacksmiths, etc. Vol. 7, p. 296. Vol. 7, p. 318. Vol. 7, p. 320.	For permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, and for iron and steel for shops, per third article of treaty of October sixteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article of treaty of September twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and second article of treaty of July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand and eight dollars and ninety-nine cents;
Salt. Vol. 7, p. 320.	For permanent provision for fifty barrels of salt, per second article of treaty of July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, one hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty-four cents;
Interest.	For interest on two hundred and thirty thousand and sixty-four dollars and twenty cents, at five per centum, in conformity with provisions

of article seven of treaties of June fifth and seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, eleven thousand five hundred and three dollars and twenty-one cents; in all, twenty-thousand six hundred and forty-seven dollars and sixty-five cents.

Vol. 9, p. 854.

POTTAWATOMIES OF HURON.

Pottawatomies of Huron.

For permanent annuity, in money or otherwise, per second article of treaty of November seventeenth, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.

Permanent annuity. Vol. 7, p. 106.

QUAPAWS.

Quapaws.

For education, during the pleasure of the President, per third article of treaty of May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars;

Education. Vol. 7, p. 425.

For blacksmith and assistants, and tools, iron, and steel for blacksmith shop, per same article and treaty, five hundred dollars; in all, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Blacksmith, etc.

SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.

For permanent annuity, in goods or otherwise, per third article of treaty of November third, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars;

Permanent annuities. Vol. 7, p. 85.

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article of treaty of October twenty-first, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, ten thousand dollars;

Interest. Vol. 7, p. 541.

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article of treaty of October eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars of this amount shall be used for the pay of a physician and for purchase of medicine; in all, fifty-one thousand dollars.

Vol. 7, p. 596.

Proviso. Physician, etc.

SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSOURI.

Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri.

For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article of treaty of October twenty-first, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars;

Interest. Vol. 7, p. 543.

For support of a school, per fifth article of treaty of March sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, two hundred dollars; in all, eight thousand and seventy dollars.

School. Vol. 12, p. 1173.

SEMINOLES.

Seminoles.

For five per centum interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid as annuity, per eighth article of treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars;

Interest. Vol. 11, p. 702.

For five per centum interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid as annuity (they having joined their brethren west), per eighth article of treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars;

For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be paid annually, for the support of schools, as per third article of treaty of March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, two thousand five hundred dollars;

Vol. 14, p. 757.

For interest on twenty thousand dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be paid annually, for the support of the Seminole government, as per same article of same treaty, one thousand dollars; in all, twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

Senecas.

SENECAS.

- Permanent annuity. For permanent annuity, in specie, per fourth article of treaty of September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars;
 Vol. 7, p. 161.
 Vol. 7, p. 179. For permanent annuity, in specie, per fourth article of treaty of September seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars;
 Blacksmith, etc. For permanent annuity, for blacksmith and miller, per fourth article of treaty of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, to be annually paid to them as a national fund, to be expended by them for such articles and wants and improvements in agriculture as their chiefs (with the consent of their agent) may designate, as stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand six hundred and sixty dollars;
 Vol. 7, p. 349.
 Vol. 15, p. 515.
 Vol. 7, p. 179. For permanent annuity, in specie, per fourth article of treaty of September seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fifth article of treaty of February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, five hundred dollars;
 Vol. 15, p. 515.
 Blacksmith, etc. For blacksmith and assistant, shops and tools, iron and steel, per fourth article of treaty of July twentieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and fifth article of treaty of February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, five hundred and thirty dollars; in all, three thousand six hundred and ninety dollars.
 Vol. 7, p. 352.
 Vol. 15, p. 514.

Senecas of New York.

SENECAS OF NEW YORK.

- Permanent annuity. For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, per act of February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six thousand dollars;
 Vol. 4, p. 442.
 Interest. For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act of June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars;
 Vol. 9, p. 35. For interest, at five per centum, on forty-three thousand and fifty dollars, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury, per act of June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents; in all, eleven thousand nine hundred and two dollars and fifty cents.

Shawnees.

SHAWNEES.

- Permanent annuities. For permanent annuity, for educational purposes, per fourth article of treaty of August third, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and third article of treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars;
 Vol. 7, p. 51.
 Vol. 10, p. 1056.
 Vol. 7, p. 161. For permanent annuity, in specie, for educational purposes, per fourth article of treaty of September twenty ninth, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and third article of treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars;
 Vol. 10, p. 1056.
 Interest. For interest, at five per centum, on forty thousand dollars, for educational purposes, per third article of last-named treaty, two thousand dollars; in all, five thousand dollars.
 Vol. 10, p. 1056.

Eastern Shawnees.

EASTERN SHAWNEES.

- Permanent annuities. For permanent annuity, in specie, per fourth article of treaty of September seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fifth article of treaty of February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, five hundred dollars;
 Vol. 7, p. 179.
 Vol. 15, p. 515.
 Blacksmith, etc. For blacksmith and assistant, shops and tools, iron and steel, per fourth article of treaty of July twentieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and fifth article of treaty of February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, five hundred and thirty dollars; in all, one thousand and thirty dollars.
 Vol. 7, p. 352.
 Vol. 15, p. 515.

SHOSHONES AND BANNOCKS.

Shoshones: For eighteenth of thirty installments, to purchase suits of clothing for males over fourteen years of age, flannel, hose, calico, and domestics for females over the age of twelve years, and such goods as may be needed to make suits for boys and girls under the ages named, as per ninth article of treaty of July third, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, ten thousand dollars;

For pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, as per tenth article of treaty of July third, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, five thousand dollars;

For pay of second blacksmith, and such iron and steel and other materials as may be required, per article of the same treaty, one thousand dollars;

Bannocks: For eighteenth of thirty installments, to purchase suits of clothing for males over fourteen years of age, flannel, hose, calico, and domestics for females over twelve years of age, and such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make suits for boys and girls under the ages named, as per ninth article of the same treaty, five thousand dollars;

For pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, as per tenth article of treaty of July third, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, five thousand dollars; in all, twenty-six thousand dollars.

SIX NATIONS OF NEW YORK.

For permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth article of treaty of November seventeenth, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

SIoux OF DIFFERENT TRIBES, INCLUDING SANTEE SIOUX OF NEBRASKA.

For eighteenth of thirty installments, to purchase clothing for males over fourteen years of age, for flannel, hose, and calico, and domestics required for females over twelve years of age, and for such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make suits for boys and girls, per tenth article of treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars;

For eighteenth of thirty installments, to purchase such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior for persons roaming, one hundred thousand dollars;

For eighteenth of thirty installments, to purchase such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior, at twenty dollars per head, for persons engaged in agriculture, fifty thousand dollars;

For pay of five teachers, one physician, one carpenter, one miller, one engineer, two farmers, and one blacksmith, per thirteenth article of same treaty, ten thousand four hundred dollars;

For pay of additional employees at the several agencies for the Sioux in Nebraska and Dakota, twenty thousand dollars;

For industrial schools at the Santee Sioux and Crow Creek agencies, six thousand dollars;

For subsistence of the Sioux, and for purposes of their civilization, as per agreement ratified by act of Congress approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, one million dollars: *Provided*, That this sum shall include transportation of supplies from the termination of railroad or steamboat transportation; and in this service Indians shall be employed wherever practicable;

For pay of matron at Santee agency, five hundred dollars;

For pay of second blacksmith, and furnishing iron, steel, and other material, per eighth article of same treaty, one thousand six hundred

Shoshones and Bannocks.

Shoshones. Supplies.

Vol. 15, p. 676.

Physician, etc.

Bannocks. Supplies.

Vol. 15, p. 676.

Physician, etc.

Six Nations of New York.

Permanent annuity. Vol. 7, p. 46.

Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska. Supplies, etc.

Vol. 15, p. 638.

Teachers, etc.

Additional employees.

Schools.

Subsistence, etc. Vol. 19, p. 254.

Proviso. Transportation included; Indians to be employed.

Matron Santee agency. Second blacksmith, etc.

dollars; in all, one million three hundred and eighteen thousand five hundred dollars.

**Sioux, Yankton
Tribe.**

SIOUX, YANKTON TRIBE.

Vol. 11, p. 744.

For ninth of ten installments, third series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, per fourth article of treaty of April nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, twenty-five thousand dollars;

Subsistence, etc.
Vol. 19, p. 287.

For subsistence and civilization of two thousand Yankton Sioux, heretofore provided for in appropriations under "Fulfilling treaty with Sioux of different tribes," thirty-five thousand dollars; in all, sixty thousand dollars.

**Confederated
bands of Utes.**

CONFEDERATED BANDS OF UTES.

Carpenters, etc.
Vol. 13, p. 675.
Vol. 15, p. 622.

For pay of two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, and two blacksmiths, as per tenth article of treaty of October seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and fifteenth article of treaty of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, six thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For pay of two teachers, as per same article of same treaty, one thousand eight hundred dollars;

Vol. 15, p. 621.

For purchase of iron and steel, and the necessary tools for blacksmith shop, per ninth article of same treaty, two hundred and twenty dollars;

Vol. 15, p. 622.

For nineteenth of thirty installments, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for clothing, blankets, and such other articles as he may deem proper and necessary, under eleventh article of same treaty, thirty thousand dollars;

Food.
Vol. 15, p. 622.

For annual amount for the purchase of beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, and potatoes, or other necessary articles of food, as per twelfth article of same treaty, thirty thousand dollars;

Employees.

For pay of employees at the several Ute agencies, five thousand dollars; in all, seventy-three thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

Winnebagoes.

WINNEBAGOES.

Interest.

For interest on eight hundred and four thousand nine hundred and nine dollars and seventeen cents, at five per centum per annum, per fourth article of treaty of November first, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and joint resolution of July seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to expend said interest for the support, education, and civilization of said Indians, forty thousand two hundred and forty-five dollars and forty-five cents;

Vol. 16, p. 355.

For interest on seventy-eight thousand three hundred and forty dollars and forty one cents, at five per centum per annum, to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the erection of houses, improvement of their allotments of land, purchase of stock, agricultural implements, seeds, and other beneficial objects, three thousand nine hundred and seventeen dollars and two cents; in all, forty-four thousand one hundred and sixty-two dollars and forty-seven cents.

Utes.

UTES.

Rewards for good
citizenship.

For seventh of ten installments, to be distributed, at the discretion of the President, to such Ute Indians as distinguish themselves by good sense, energy, and perseverance in the pursuits of civilized life and in the promotion of a good understanding between the Indians and the Government and people of the United States, four thousand dollars.

**Miscellaneous
supports.**

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPORTS.

Arapahoes, Chey-
ennes, Apaches, Ki-
owas, Comanches,
Wichitas, etc.

For subsistence and civilization of the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, Wichitas, and affiliated bands, who have been collected upon the reservations set apart for their use and occupation, three hundred thousand dollars.

For subsistence and civilization of Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans: For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may, from time to time, determine, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, thirty thousand dollars.

Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.

For subsistence and civilization of the Assinaboines in Montana, including pay of employees, thirty thousand dollars.

Assinaboines in Montana.

For support, education, and civilization of Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegons, including pay of employees, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegons.

Support of Chippewas of Lake Superior: For support and civilization of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, to be expended for agricultural and educational purposes, pay of clerk and necessary employees, purchase of goods and provisions, and for such other purposes as may be deemed for the best interests of said Indians, five thousand dollars.

Chippewas of Lake Superior.

For support and civilization of Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe of Chippewas, and for pay of employees, ten thousand dollars.

Chippewas, Red Lake, and Pembina.

Support of Chippewas on White Earth reservation: For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in the care and support of the Otter Tail, Pillager, Pembina, and Mississippi Chippewa Indians on the White Earth reservation, in Minnesota, to assist them in their agricultural operations, and for pay of physician (not to exceed one thousand two hundred dollars), ten thousand dollars.

Chippewas on White Earth Reservation.

For support and civilization of Turtle Mountain band of Chippewas, seven thousand dollars.

Chippewas, Turtle Mountain band.

For support and civilization of the confederated tribes and bands in Middle Oregon, and pay of employees, six thousand dollars.

Confederated bands, Middle Oregon.

For support and civilization of the D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington Territory, including pay of employees, seven thousand dollars.

D'Wamish, etc., Washington Ter.

For support and civilization of Carlos' band of Flathead Indians, including pay of employees, twelve thousand dollars.

Flatheads, Carlos' band.

For support and civilization of the Flatheads and other confederated tribes, ten thousand dollars.

Flatheads.

For support and civilization of the Gros Ventres in Montana, thirty thousand dollars.

Gros Ventres in Montana.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase subsistence and other necessities for the support of the Hualapais Indian in Arizona, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Hualapais in Arizona.

For this amount, to subsist and properly care for the Apacne and other Indians in Arizona and New Mexico who have been or may be collected on reservations in New Mexico or Arizona, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Apaches, etc., Arizona and New Mexico.

Support of Indians at Fort Peck agency: For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other useful articles as the President may, from time to time, determine, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, one hundred thousand dollars.

Indians at Fort Peck agency.

For support, civilization, and instruction of the Shoshones and Bannocks, and other Indians of the Fort Hall reservation, in Idaho Territory, and for digging wells, including pay of employees, seventeen thousand dollars.

Shoshones, Bannocks, etc., Fort Hall reservation, Idaho.

For support, civilization, and instruction of the Shoshones, Bannocks, and Sheepeaters, and other Indians of the Lemhi agency, in Idaho Territory, including pay of employees, fifteen thousand dollars.

Shoshones, Bannocks, Sheepeaters, etc., Lemhi agency, Idaho.

Klamaths, Modocs, etc., Klamath agency, Oregon.	For support, civilization, and instruction of the Klamaths and Modocs, and other Indians of the Klamath agency, in Oregon, including pay of employees, five thousand dollars.
Kansas.	For support and civilization of the Kansas Indians, including agricultural assistance and pay of employees, two thousand five hundred dollars.
Kickapoos.	For support and civilization of the Kickapoo Indians in the Indian Territory, five thousand dollars.
Makahs.	For support and civilization of the Makahs, including pay of employees, four thousand dollars.
Menomonees.	For support and civilization of the Menomonee Indians, including pay of employees, four thousand dollars.
Modocs, Indian Territory.	For support and civilization of the Modoc Indians now residing within the Indian Territory, four thousand dollars.
Navajoes.	For support and civilization of the Navajo Indians, including pay of employees, seven thousand five hundred dollars. For expenses of constructing ditches and reservoirs for the Navajo Indians, seven thousand five hundred dollars, this sum to be taken from the funds now in the Treasury belonging to said Indians.
Nez Perces, Joseph's band.	For the purchase of agricultural implements and support and civilization of Joseph's band of Nez Perces Indians, fifteen thousand dollars, to be expended between the two bands in Washington and Idaho in proportion to the numbers of each.
Nez Perces, Idaho.	For support and civilization of the Nez Perces Indians in Idaho, including pay of employees, six thousand five hundred dollars.
Qui-nai-elts and Quil-leh-utes.	For support and civilization of the Qui-nai-elts and Quil-leh-utes, including pay of employees, four thousand dollars.
Shoshones, Wyo.	For support and civilization of Shoshone Indians in Wyoming, fifteen thousand dollars.
Shoshones, Nev.	For support and civilization of Shoshone Indians in Nevada, including pay of employees, ten thousand dollars.
Sioux, Lake Traverse.	For support and civilization of Sioux of Lake Traverse, including pay of employees, six thousand dollars.
Sioux, Devil's Lake.	For support and civilization of Sioux of Devil's Lake, including pay of employees, six thousand dollars.
S'Klallams.	For support and civilization of the S'Klallam Indians, including pay of employees, four thousand dollars.
Tonkawas.	For support and civilization of the Tonkawa Indians, five thousand dollars.
Walla-Walla, Cayuses, and Umatillas.	For support and civilization of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, including pay of employees, six thousand five hundred dollars.
Yakamas, etc.	For support and civilization of the Yakamas and other Indians at said agency, including pay of employees, fourteen thousand dollars.

Incidental expenses Indian service in—

GENERAL INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF THE INDIAN SERVICE.

Arizona.

Incidental expenses of Indian service in Arizona: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents, in Arizona; for the support and civilization of Indians at the Colorado River, Pima, and Maricopa and Moquis Pueblo agencies, twelve thousand dollars; and pay of employees at same agencies, eight thousand dollars; in all, twenty thousand dollars.

California.

Incidental expenses of Indian service in California: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents; support and civilization of Indians of the Round Valley, Hoopa Valley, Tule River, and Mission agencies, eighteen thousand dollars; and pay of employees at same agencies, eight thousand dollars; in all, twenty-six thousand dollars.

Incidental expenses of Indian service in Colorado: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Colorado.

Incidental expenses of Indian service in Dakota: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents at ten agencies for the Sioux, five thousand dollars.

Dakota.

Incidental expenses of Indian service in Idaho: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Idaho, including traveling expenses of agents, one thousand dollars.

Idaho.

Incidental expenses of Indian service in Montana: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents, four thousand dollars.

Montana.

Incidental expenses of Indian service in Nevada: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents, one thousand five hundred dollars; and support and civilization of Indians located on the Pi-Ute, Walker River, and Pyramid Lake reservations, including Pi-Utes on Western Shoshone agency, fifteen thousand dollars; and pay of employees at same agencies, six thousand dollars; in all, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Nevada.

Incidental expenses of Indian service in New Mexico: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents, support and civilization of Indians at Pueblo agency, and pay of employees at said agency, five thousand dollars.

New Mexico.

Incidental expenses of Indian service in Oregon: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents in Oregon, support and civilization of Indians at Grand Ronde and Siletz agencies, ten thousand dollars; and pay of employees at the same agencies, six thousand dollars; in all, sixteen thousand dollars.

Oregon.

Incidental expenses of Indian service in Utah: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents, support and civilization of Indians at Uintah Valley and Ouray agencies, and pay of employees at said agencies, ten thousand dollars.

Utah.

Incidental expenses of Indian service in Washington Territory: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents at seven agencies, and the support and civilization of Indians at Colville and Nisqually agencies, and pay of employees, including a physician for Cœur d'Alene reservation, sixteen thousand dollars.

Washington Territory.

Incidental expenses of Indian service in Wyoming: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents, one thousand dollars.

Wyoming.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Miscellaneous

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to use the money which has been or may hereafter be covered into the Treasury under the provisions of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and which is carried on the books of that Department under the caption of "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor," for the benefit of the several tribes on whose account said money was covered in, in such way and for such purposes as in his discretion he may think best, and shall make annually a detailed report thereof to Congress.

Proceeds of Indian labor to be used in discretion of Secretary of Interior.

Vol. 22, p. 590.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to employ practical farmers, in addition to the agency farmers now employed, at wages not exceeding seventy-five dollars each per month, to superintend and direct farming among such Indians as are making effort for self-support, forty thousand dollars; and no person shall be employed as such farmer who has not been for at least five years previous to such employment practically engaged in the occupation of farming.

Practical farmers.

Pay of Indian police: For the service of not exceeding seven hundred privates, at eight dollars per month each, and not exceeding seventy

Indian police.

Crimes against Indian police to be tried in district courts.	officers, at ten dollars per month each, of Indian police, to be employed in maintaining order and prohibiting illegal traffic in liquor on the several Indian reservations, and within the Territory of Alaska, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, and for the purchase of equipments and rations for policemen of non-ration agencies, ninety thousand dollars.
Vaccination.	That immediately upon and after the passage of this act any Indians committing against the person of any Indian policeman appointed under the laws of the United States, or any Indian United States deputy marshal, while lawfully engaged in the execution of any United States process, or lawfully engaged in any other duty imposed upon such policeman or marshal by the laws of the United States, any of the following crimes, namely, murder, manslaughter, or assault with intent to kill, within the Indian Territory, shall be subject to the laws of the United States relating to such crimes, and shall be tried by the district court of the United States exercising criminal jurisdiction where said offense was committed, and shall be subject to the same penalties as are all other persons charged with the commission of said crimes, respectively; and the said courts are hereby given jurisdiction in all such cases.
Indian supplies, telegraphing, etc.	For pure vaccine matter and vaccination of Indians, one thousand dollars. Telegraphing and making purchases of Indian supplies: To pay the expenses of purchasing goods and supplies for the Indian service, including rent of warehouses and pay of necessary employees; advertising, at rates not exceeding regular commercial rates; inspection and all other expenses connected therewith, including telegraphing, forty thousand dollars.
Transportation of supplies.	Transportation of Indian supplies: For this amount, for necessary expenses of transportation of such goods, provisions, and other articles for the various tribes of Indians provided for by this act, including pay and expenses of transportation agents, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
Allotments in severalty.	For survey and subdivision of Indian reservations and of lands to be allotted to Indians, and to make allotments in severalty, to be expended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, thirty-five thousand dollars; of which sum fifteen thousand dollars may be used to carry out the provisions of section three of the act approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes."
<i>Ante</i> , p. 388.	Indian-depredation claims: For continuing the investigation and examination of certain Indian-depredation claims originally authorized, and in the manner therein provided for, by the Indian appropriation act approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, twenty thousand dollars; and the examination and report shall include claims, if any, barred by statute, such fact to be stated in the report; and all claims whose examination shall be completed by January first, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, shall then be reported to Congress, with the opinions and conclusions of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior upon all material facts, and all the evidence and papers pertaining thereto.
Continuing investigations. Vol. 23, p. 376. Report.	

Support of schools.

FOR SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

Day and industrial schools, etc.
Construction and repairs.
Horses, etc.

For support of Indian day and industrial schools, and for other educational purposes not hereinafter provided for, six hundred and fifty thousand dollars; for the construction and repair of school buildings, fifty-five thousand dollars; and for purchase of horses, cattle and sheep, goats, and swine for schools, ten thousand dollars; in all, seven

hundred and fifteen thousand dollars; and any unexpended balance for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven shall remain available for the ensuing fiscal year: *Provided*, That the entire cost of any boarding-school building to be built from the moneys appropriated hereby, including furniture, shall not exceed ten thousand dollars; and the entire cost of any day-school building to be so built shall not exceed six hundred dollars: *And provided further*, That the school year of the Indian schools herein appropriated for shall be held to include all usual and necessary vacations: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall report annually, on or before the first Monday of December of each year, in what manner and for what purposes the general education fund for the preceding fiscal year has been expended; and said report shall embrace the number and kind of school-houses erected, and their cost, as well as cost of repairs, names of every teacher employed, and compensation allowed, the location of each school, and the average attendance at each school: *Always provided*, That no part of the money appropriated by this act shall be expended in the transportation from or support of Indian pupils or children off their reservations, respectively, if removed without the free consent of their parents or those standing in that relation to them by their tribal laws respectively.

For support of pupils, at one hundred and seventy-five dollars per annum each, thirty thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars; purchase of material, erection of shops and necessary out-buildings, and for repairing of same, at Chilocco Industrial School, Chilocco, Indian Territory (formerly Arkansas City), two thousand dollars; and for pay of superintendent of said school, one thousand five hundred dollars; in all, thirty-four thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For support and education of Indian pupils of both sexes at industrial schools in Alaska, twenty thousand dollars.

For support of Indian industrial school at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and for transportation of Indian pupils to and from said school, eighty thousand dollars; and said sum shall be disbursed upon the basis of an allowance not exceeding one hundred and sixty-seven dollars, exclusive of transportation, for the support and education of each pupil actually maintained in and supported and educated at said school; but actual cost of transportation and other expenses of such pupils as are sent out of said school among farmers for support and education may be disbursed from said funds; for annual allowance to Captain R. H. Pratt, in charge of said Indian industrial school, one thousand dollars; in all, eighty-one thousand dollars.

For the purchase by the United States of additional land for farming purposes for the Carlisle Industrial School, being the "Parker farm," so called, containing about one hundred and nine acres, eighteen thousand dollars to be immediately available.

For support of Indian industrial school at Salem, Oregon: Two hundred Indian pupils, at one hundred and seventy-five dollars per annum each, thirty-five thousand dollars; pay of superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars; in all, thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars.

And the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to purchase for the use of the Indian training-school near Salem, Oregon, a tract of land containing eighty-four and ninety-two hundredths acres, adjoining the farm of said Indian training-school, at a sum not exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars, payment to be made in labor to be performed by the Indian pupils attending said school.

For support of Indian pupils, at one hundred and seventy-five dollars per annum each, at the industrial school for Indians at Genoa, Nebraska, twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the erection of shops and hospital buildings for the Indian industrial school at Genoa, Nebraska, six thousand dollars.

Provisos.
Limit of cost of buildings.

School year.

Reports.

Consent of parents.

Chilocco, Indian Territory.

Alaska.

Carlisle, Pa.

Captain R. H. Pratt.
Allowance to.

Purchase of additional land.

Salem, Oreg.

Purchase of additional land.

Genoa, Nebr.

Buildings.

Hampton, Va.	For support and education of one hundred and twenty Indian pupils at the school at Hampton, Virginia, twenty thousand and forty dollars.
Lawrence, Kans.	For support and education of four hundred and fifty Indian pupils, at one hundred and seventy-five dollars per annum each, at the Indian school at Lawrence, Kansas, seventy-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; pay of superintendent of school, two thousand dollars; purchase of material and erection of shops, cottages, and out-buildings, and necessary repairs, four thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; in all, eighty-five thousand five hundred dollars.
Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia.	For support and education of two hundred Indian pupils at Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at a rate not to exceed one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per annum for each pupil, thirty-three thousand four hundred dollars.
Saint Ignatius Mission, Montana.	For support of one hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Saint Ignatius Mission School, on the Jocko reservation, in Montana Territory, at one hundred and fifty dollars per annum each, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.
Other schools.	For care, support, and education of Indian pupils at industrial, agricultural, mechanical, or other schools, other than those herein provided for, in any of the States or Territories of the United States, at a rate not to exceed one hundred and sixty-seven dollars for each pupil, fifty thousand one hundred dollars.
Transportation of pupils.	For collecting and transportation of pupils to and from Indian schools, and also for the transportation of Indian pupils from all the Indian schools, and placing of them, with the consent of their parents, under the care and control of such suitable white families as may in all respects be qualified to give such pupils moral, industrial, and educational training, under arrangements in which their proper care, support, and education shall be in exchange for their labor, twenty-eight thousand dollars.

Interest on trust-fund stocks.

INTEREST ON TRUST-FUND STOCKS.

	SEC. 2. For payment of interest on certain abstracted and non-paying State stocks belonging to the various Indian tribes, and held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, namely:
Cherokee national fund.	For trust-fund interest due Cherokee national fund, twenty-six thousand and sixty dollars;
Cherokee school-fund.	For trust-fund interest due Cherokee school-fund, two thousand four hundred and ten dollars;
Chickasaw national fund.	For trust-fund interest due Chickasaw national fund, nineteen thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars;
Choctaw general fund.	For trust-fund interest due Choctaw general fund, twenty-seven thousand dollars;
Delaware general fund.	For trust-fund interest due Delaware general fund, eight thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars;
Iowas.	For trust-fund interest due Iowas, three thousand five hundred and twenty dollars;
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws. School-fund.	For trust-fund interest due Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, four thousand eight hundred and one dollars;
	For trust-fund interest due Kaskaskia, Wea, Peoria, and Piankeshaw school-fund, one thousand four hundred and forty-nine dollars;
Menomonees.	For trust-fund interest due Menomonees, nine hundred and fifty dollars; in all, ninety-four thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.
Purchases of supplies to be advertised; exceptions.	SEC. 3. That no purchase of supplies for which appropriations are herein made, exceeding in the aggregate five hundred dollars in value at any one time, shall be made without first giving at least three weeks' public notice by advertisement, except in cases of exigency, when, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, who shall make official record of the facts constituting the exigency and shall report the same to Congress at its next session, he may direct that purchases may be

made in open market in amount not exceeding three thousand dollars: *Provided*, That funds herein and heretofore appropriated for construction of ditches and other works for irrigating may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be expended in open market: *Provided further*, That purchases in open market may be made from Indians, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to an amount not exceeding three thousand dollars.

Provisos.
Irrigation.

Purchases from
Indians.

SEC. 4. That so much of the appropriations herein made as may be required to pay for goods and supplies, and for transportation of the same, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, shall be immediately available; but no such goods or supplies shall be distributed or delivered to any of said Indians prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven; and the Secretary of the Interior, under the direction of the President, may use any surplus that may remain in any of the said appropriations herein made for the purchase of subsistence for the several Indian tribes, to an amount not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars in the aggregate, to supply any subsistence deficiency that may occur: *Provided, however*, That funds appropriated to fulfill treaty obligations shall not be so used: *And provided further*, That any diversions which shall be made under authority of this section shall be reported in detail, and the reasons therefor, to Congress, at the session of Congress next succeeding such diversion: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior, under the direction of the President, may use any sums appropriated in this act for subsistence, and not absolutely necessary for that purpose, for the purchase of stock cattle for the benefit of the tribe for which such appropriation is made, or for the assistance of such Indians to become farmers, and shall report to Congress, at its next session thereafter, an account of his action under this provision.

Appropriations
for goods, etc., etc.,
immediately available.

Supplying defi-
ciencies.

Provisos.
Treaty-funds ex-
cepted.
Diversions to be
reported.

Purchase of
stock cattle.

SEC. 5. That when not required for the purpose for which appropriated, the funds herein provided for the pay of specified employees at any agency may be used by the Secretary of the Interior for the pay of other employees at such agency, but no deficiency shall be thereby created; and, when necessary, specified employees may be detailed for other service when not required for duty for which they were engaged; and that the several appropriations herein made for millers, blacksmiths, engineers, carpenters, physicians, and other persons, and for various articles provided for by treaty stipulation for the several Indian tribes, may be diverted to other uses for the benefit of the said tribes, respectively, within the discretion of the President, and with the consent of said tribes, expressed in the usual manner; and that he cause report to be made to Congress, at its next session thereafter, of his action under this provision.

Transfer of funds
for pay of employ-
ees.

SEC. 6. That whenever, after advertising for bids for supplies in accordance with section three of this act, those received for any article contain conditions detrimental to the interest of the Government, they may be rejected, and the articles specified in such bids purchased in open market, at prices not to exceed those of the lowest bidder, and not to exceed the market price of the same, until such time as satisfactory bids can be obtained, for which immediate advertisement shall be made.

Rejection of
bids.

Purchases in
open market.

SEC. 7. That at any of the Indian reservations where there is now on hand Government property not required for the use and benefit of the Indians at said reservations, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to move such property to other Indian reservations where it may be required, or to sell it and apply the proceeds of the same in the purchase of such articles as may be needed for the use of the Indians for whom said property was purchased; and he shall make report of his action hereunder to the next session of Congress thereafter.

Sales of property
not used; proceeds.

Approved, March 2, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 333.—An act to amend an act to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Detroit, Michigan, approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-five.

Detroit, Mich.
Public building.
Limit of cost increased.
Vol. 23, p. 338,
amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Detroit, Michigan," approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, being chapter three hundred and fourteen of volume twenty-three of the Statutes of the United States, be amended so that the first section of said act shall read as follows:

Site.

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase a suitable lot of land in the city of Detroit, county of Wayne, and State of Michigan, and cause to be erected on the ground so purchased a building suitable for the accommodation of the courts of the United States, of the custom-house, post-office, pension-office, and other Government offices in that city. The plans, specifications, and full estimates for said building shall be previously made and approved according to law, and shall not exceed for the site and building complete the sum of one million one hundred thousand dollars:

Cost.

Provido.

Open space.

Title.

Provided, That the site shall leave the building unexposed to danger from fire in adjacent buildings by an open space of not less than forty feet, including streets and alleys; and no money appropriated for this purpose shall be available until a valid title to the site for said building shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of Michigan shall have ceded to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of civil process therein: *Provided,* That if the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem it advisable to use for said purpose the site now owned by the United States, upon part of which the post-office and custom-house building now stands, he may do so; and should he further deem said site insufficient, he may enlarge the same by the purchase of additional adjoining ground: *Provided, however,* That if a new site shall be purchased for said building as hereinbefore authorized, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, after the site for said building shall have been purchased, to cause a plan and specifications of said building to be prepared, which said plan and specifications shall not involve an expenditure in the erection and completion of said building, and the approaches thereto, exceeding the portion of said one million one hundred thousand dollars remaining after the site of said building shall have been paid for; and no plan of said building shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury involving an expenditure exceeding the sum so remaining after paying for the site of said building: *And provided further,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed in any event to increase the cost of the new site and building, including approaches, when completed, beyond the sum of one million one hundred thousand dollars, as provided in this section"

Land now owned
may be used.

New site.

Plans

Limit.

Approved, March 3 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 334.—An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the East River between the city of New York and Long Island.

New York and
Long Island
Bridge Company
may bridge East
River.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress is hereby given to the New York and Long Island Bridge Company, a corporation created by the laws of the State of New York, or its assigns or successors, to build a bridge as hereinafter described, and maintain the same, across the East River between the city of New York at Long Island, at or near the middle of Blackwell's Island, in the Street of New York. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the

Railway, wagon,
and foot bridge.

passage of railway trains, of wagons and vehicles, for the transit of animals, and for foot-passengers.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under this act and subject to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroad or public highways leading to the said bridge; and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-roads in the United States.

To be a lawful structure and post-route.

SEC. 3. That such bridge shall be constructed at right angles with the channels of said river, the piers or abutments to be constructed on the land side of the harbor or pier lines established by law. Such bridge shall be not less than one hundred and fifty feet elevation above mean high water at the middle of each channel of the river, and no part of the lower chord of the channel-span less than one hundred and forty-two feet above mean high water.

Construction.

SEC. 4. That in order to secure a compliance with these conditions, the company, its agents and assigns, previous to commencing the construction of the bridge, shall submit to the Secretary of War a plan of the bridge, with a detailed map of the river at the proposed site of the bridge and for the distance of a mile above and below the site, exhibiting the depths at low and high tide, and currents at all points of the same, together with all other information touching said bridge and river as may be deemed requisite by the Secretary of War to determine whether the said bridge when built will conform to the prescribed conditions of the act not to obstruct, impair, or injuriously modify the navigation of the river.

Plans, etc., to be approved by Secretary of War.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed, upon receiving said plan and map and other information, and upon being satisfied that a bridge built on such plan and at said locality will conform to the prescribed conditions of this act not to obstruct, impair, or injuriously modify the navigation of said river, to notify the said company that he approves the same; and upon receiving such notification the said company, its agents and assigns, may proceed to the erection of the said bridge, conforming strictly to the approved plan and location; but until the Secretary of War approve the plan and location of said bridge, and notify the said company of the same in writing, the bridge shall not be built or commenced; and should any change be made in the plan of the bridge during the progress of the work thereon, such change shall be subject likewise to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Notification of approval before beginning work.

SEC. 6. That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains or cars over the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner or owners of said bridge and the several railroad companies, or any one of them desiring such use, shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, the Secretary of War shall fix the same, upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties.

Railway companies to use.

Compensation.

Secretary of War to decide disagreements.

SEC. 7. That in case the construction of the bridge authorized in this act be not commenced within three years and completed within ten years from the date of its approval, then this act shall be null and void.

To be completed in ten years.

SEC. 8. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved, and the right to require any changes in said structure or its entire removal, at the expense of the owners thereof, whenever Congress shall decide that the public interest requires it, is also expressly reserved.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 335.—An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Red River of the North.

Duluth and Manitoba Railroad Company may bridge Red River of the North between Minnesota and Dakota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress is hereby given to the Duluth and Manitoba Railroad Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and to its successors and assigns, to construct and maintain a bridge, and approaches thereto, across the Red River of the North, between the State of Minnesota and the Territory of Dakota, at such point on said river, on the boundary-line between Polk or Marshall County, in the State of Minnesota, and Grand Forks County, in the Territory of Dakota, as may accommodate the lines of railroad which said corporation may build to said point. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railway trains, and, at the option of the said corporation, may be used for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals, and for foot-passengers, for reasonable rates or tolls to be fixed by said company; and the Secretary of War shall have the right, from time to time, to revise, prescribe, and determine such rates or tolls.

Railway, wagon, and foot bridge.

Draw.

Proviso.
Opening draw.

Lights, etc.
Aids to navigation.

Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.

Litigation.

Other companies may use.

Compensation.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under this act shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, with a draw over the main channel at an accessible and the best navigable point, and with spans giving a clear water-way, measured at the lowest stage of water known at the locality, of not less than eighty feet in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw; and provision shall be made in the height of the bridge, and in the location and construction of abutments and approaches, to allow the free passage of flood-water; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel to and the bridge itself at right angles to the current of said river: *Provided,* That said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passage of boats and other water-craft, except when trains are passing over said draw; but in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw during or after the passage of trains; and said corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset to sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe; and said corporation shall provide, at its own expense, such sheer-booms, guide-piers, or other device as may be necessary to facilitate the safe passage of boats or other water-craft through the spans of said bridge. The said bridge shall be located and built under and subject to such regulations for the security of the navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said company shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of said bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile below and one mile above the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the current at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed and channel of the stream, and shall furnish such other information as shall be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said location and plan of the bridge hereby authorized to be constructed are approved by the Secretary of War the said bridge shall not be built; and should any change be made in the plan of such bridge during the progress of construction thereof, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; and in any litigation arising from the obstruction or alleged obstruction of navigation by said bridge to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the circuit court of the United States in whose jurisdiction any portion of said bridge is located.

SEC. 3. That all railroad companies desiring the use of the bridge constructed under this act shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains, cars, and locomotives, over the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon the payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner of the said bridge and the several railroad companies, or

of them, desiring such use, shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, all such matters of difference between them shall be decided by the Secretary of War, upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties.

Secretary of War to decide disagreements.

SEC. 4. That the bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be a lawful structure and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, and the same is hereby declared to be a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, troops, and munitions of war of the United States, or for through railway passengers or freight passing over said bridge, than the rate per mile for their transmission over the railroads leading to said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way across said bridge and its approaches for postal-telegraph purposes.

To be a lawful structure and post-route.

Postal telegraph.

SEC. 5. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act, so as to prevent or remove all material and substantial obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of the said bridge is hereby expressly reserved; and any alterations or changes that may be required by Congress in the bridge constructed under this act shall be made by the corporation owning or controlling the same, at its own expense; and if said bridge shall not be finished within two years from the passage of this act, the rights and privileges hereby granted shall be null and void.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 336.—An act to give the assent of Congress to the construction of a free bridge by the county of Davidson, Tennessee, over the Cumberland River.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the county of Davidson, in the State of Tennessee, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct and maintain a bridge, and approaches thereto, over the Cumberland River near the city of Nashville and between the Hydes Ferry and Buena Vista Ferry Turnpikes, in the county of Davidson, Tennessee. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the free passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals, and for foot-passengers.

Davidson County, Tennessee, may bridge Cumberland River, at Nashville.

Wagon and foot bridge.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under this act and subject to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-roads in the United States: *Provided*, That the United States may construct a postal telegraph over said bridge without charge therefor.

To be a lawful structure and post-route.

Postal telegraph.

SEC. 3. That if said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, the spans thereof shall not be less than one hundred and sixty-four feet in length in the clear, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river. The lowest part of the superstructure of said bridge shall be at least thirty-four feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, and the bridge shall be at right angles to and its piers parallel with the current of the river: *Provided*, That if the same shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, the draw or pivot shall be over the main channel at an accessible point, and the spans shall not be less than one hundred and sixty feet in the clear, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with and the bridge itself at right angles to the current of the river, and the spans shall not be less than ten feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the lowest part of the superstructure of said bridge: *Provided also*, That the said draw shall be opened promptly by said county upon reasonable signal for the passage of boats; and said county shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset till sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe. No bridge shall be erected or maintained under the authority of this act

Construction.

Spans.

Proviso.
Draw.

Opening draw.

Lights, etc.

Free navigation to be maintained. which shall at any time substantially or materially obstruct the free navigation of said river, and if any bridge erected under such authority shall in the opinion of the Secretary of War obstruct such navigation, he is hereby authorized to cause such change or alteration of said bridge to be made, as will effectually obviate such obstruction, and all such alterations shall be made and all such obstructions be removed at the expense of said county of Davidson; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river caused or alleged to be caused by said bridge, the case may be brought in the circuit court of the United States of the middle district of Tennessee: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to repeal or modify any of the provisions of law now existing in reference to the protection of the navigation of rivers or to exempt this bridge from the operations of the same.

Litigation. SEC. 4. That any bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said county shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river; the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War: *And provided further*, That unless the construction of said bridge shall be commenced within one year from the date of the passage of this act and completed within three years from the same date, all rights and privileges granted by this act shall be forfeited and cease.

Existing laws not affected. SEC. 5. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved, and the right to require any changes in said structure or its entire removal, at the expense of the owners thereof, when ever Congress shall decide that the public interest requires it, is also expressly reserved.

Secretary of War to approve plans, etc. SEC. 6. That every bridge erected across the Great Kanawha River, in West Virginia, shall have its axis at right angles to the current at high towing stages, with its piers parallel to this current, and all of its spans shall be through spans. No riprap or other outside protection for insufficient foundations will be permitted around the channel-piers, and all coffer-dams or other temporary works must be removed by the owners of the bridge before it is opened to traffic. Every such bridge shall have at least one channel-span, the center of which shall be in the middle of the channel usually run by descending coal-fleets in high towing stages, said channel-span to have a clear opening of four hundred feet at low-water line. Said channel-span shall be at least twenty-nine

Proviso.
To be completed in three years.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 337.—An act to authorize the construction of bridges across the Great Kanawha River below the Falls, and to prescribe the dimensions of the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any persons or corporations having lawful authority to erect a bridge or bridges across the Great Kanawha River, in West Virginia, may hereafter erect bridges across said river, for railroad or other uses, upon compliance with the provisions and requirements of this act.

SEC. 2. That every bridge erected across the Great Kanawha River, in West Virginia, shall have its axis at right angles to the current at high towing stages, with its piers parallel to this current, and all of its spans shall be through spans. No riprap or other outside protection for insufficient foundations will be permitted around the channel-piers, and all coffer-dams or other temporary works must be removed by the owners of the bridge before it is opened to traffic. Every such bridge shall have at least one channel-span, the center of which shall be in the middle of the channel usually run by descending coal-fleets in high towing stages, said channel-span to have a clear opening of four hundred feet at low-water line. Said channel-span shall be at least twenty-nine

Bridges across Great Kanawha River, W. Va.

Construction.

Channel-span.

feet, measured to the lowest part of the span, above local highest water thus far known, as determined by the United States engineers, and shall be at least ninety feet above low water in bridges built at or near the mouth of the river, and seventy-five feet above low water in bridges built at or near Charleston, West Virginia.

SEC. 3. That any persons or corporations authorized to construct a bridge across the Great Kanawha River shall give notice by publication for two weeks in newspapers having a wide circulation, in not less than two newspapers in each of the cities of Louisville, Kentucky; Cincinnati, Ohio; Gallipolis, Ohio, and Charleston, West Virginia, and shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination, a design and drawings of the bridge and piers, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of at least one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river and the shore-lines at high and low water. This map shall be accompanied by others, drawn to a scale of one inch to two hundred feet, giving, for a space of one half a mile above the line of the proposed bridge and a quarter of a mile below, an accurate representation of the bottom of the river by contour-lines two feet apart, determined by accurate soundings, and also showing over the whole width of this part of the river the force and direction of the currents at low-water and at high towing stages, by triangulated observations on suitable floats. The maps shall also show the locations of other bridges, locks, and dams, coal-tipples, cribs, and all public and private structures in the vicinity inside of high-water lines, and shall give such other information as the Secretary of War may require for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject. Said maps and drawings shall be referred to a board of engineer-officers for examination and report, which board shall personally examine the site of the proposed bridge, and shall hold a public session at some convenient point to hear all objections thereto, of which public session due notice and invitation to be present shall be given to all interested parties; and if said board of engineer officers report that the site is unfavorable, the Secretary of War shall be authorized, on the recommendation of said board, to order such changes in the bridge or its piers, or such guiding-dikes or other auxiliary works, as may be necessary for the security of navigation; and such changes or additions shall be made at the expense of the owners of said bridge; and the proposed bridge shall only be a legal structure when built as approved by the Secretary of War.

Notice to be published.

Plans, etc., to be submitted to Secretary of War.

Board of engineers to examine and report.

Approval of Secretary of War.

SEC. 4. That all parties owning, occupying, or operating bridges over the Great Kanawha River shall maintain, for the security of navigation, at their own expense, from sunset to sunrise, throughout the year, such lights on their bridges as may be required by the Light-House Board or the United States engineer officer in charge of said river; and during the construction of any bridge under this act, such lights and buoys shall be kept on coffer-dams, cribs, piles of stone, floating crafts, rafts, and so forth, used in the construction of the bridge, as may be necessary for the security of navigation.

Lights, etc.

SEC. 5. That the officers and crews of all vessels, boats, or rafts navigating the Great Kanawha River are required to regulate the use of the said vessels, and of any pipes or chimneys belonging thereto, so as not to interfere with the construction of any of the bridges authorized by the provisions of this act.

Vessels not to interfere with construction.

SEC. 6. That any bridge constructed under this act and according to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to the said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way for telegraph or telephone purposes across any such bridge; and in case of any litigation arising from any alleged obstruction to the navigation of said

To be lawful structures and post-routes.

Litigation.

Right to amend,
etc., reserved.

Great Kanawha River created by the construction of any bridge under this act, the cause or question arising may be tried before the circuit or district court of the United States for the district of West Virginia.

SEC. 7. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the future construction of bridges is hereby expressly reserved, without any liability of the Government for damages on account of the alteration or amendment of this act, or on account of the prevention or requiring the removal of any such obstructions; and any change in the construction or any alteration of any such bridge that may be directed at any time by Congress shall be made at the cost and expense of the owners thereof.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 338.—An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Red River of the North.

Crookston Southwestern R. R. Co. may bridge Red River of the North between Minnesota and Dakota.

Railway, wagon, and foot bridge.

Tolls.

Construction.
Draw.

Proviso.
Opening draw.

Lights, etc.

Aids to navigation.

Plans, etc., to be approved by Secretary of War.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress is hereby given to the Crookston Southwestern Railroad Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and to its successors and assigns, to construct and maintain a pivot draw-bridge, and approaches thereto, across the Red River of the North, between the State of Minnesota and the Territory of Dakota, at such point on said river, on the boundary-line between Polk County, in the State of Minnesota, and the Territory of Dakota, as may accommodate the lines of railroad which said corporation may build to said point. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railway trains, and, at the option of the said corporation, may be used for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals, and for foot-passengers, for reasonable rates or tolls to be fixed by the Secretary of War; and the Secretary of War shall have the right, from time to time, to revise such rates or tolls.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under this act shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, with a draw over the main channel at an accessible and the best navigable point, and with spans giving a clear water-way, measured at the lowest stage of water known at the locality, of not less than eighty feet in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw; and provision shall be made in the height of the bridge, and in the location and construction of abutments and approaches, to allow the free passage of flood-water; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel to and the bridge itself at right angles to the current of said river: *Provided*, That said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passage of boats and other water-craft, except when trains are passing over said draw; but in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw during or after the passage of trains; and said corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset to sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe. The said bridge shall be located and built under and subject to such regulations for the security of the navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and said corporation shall provide, at its own expense, such sheer-booms, guide-piers, or other device as may be necessary to facilitate the safe passage of boats or other water-craft through the spans of said bridge; and to secure that object the said company shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of said bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile below and one mile above the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the current at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed and channel of the stream, and shall furnish

such other information as shall be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said location and plan of the bridge hereby authorized to be constructed are approved by the Secretary of War the said bridge shall not be built; and should any change be made in the plan of such bridge during the progress of construction thereof, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; and in case of any litigation arising from the obstruction or alleged obstruction caused by said bridge to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the circuit court of the United States in whose jurisdiction any portion of said bridge is located

Litigation.

SEC. 3. That all railroad companies desiring the use of the bridge constructed under this act shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains, cars, and locomotives over the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon the payment of a reasonable compensation for such use, to be fixed by the Secretary of War, in case the owner or owners of the said bridge and the several railroad companies, or any of them desiring such use, shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid; and the Secretary of War shall prescribe the rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, and all matters of difference between them shall be decided by the Secretary of War, upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties

Other companies may use.

Compensation.

Secretary of War to decide disagreements.

SEC. 4. That the bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, and the same is hereby declared to be a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, troops, and munitions of war of the United States, or for through railway passengers or freight passing over said bridge, than the rate per mile for their transmission over the railroads leading to said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way across said bridge and its approaches for postal-telegraph purposes.

To be a lawful structure and post-route.

Postal telegraph.

SEC. 5. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act, so as to prevent or remove all material and substantial obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of the said bridge, is hereby expressly reserved; and any alterations or changes that may be required by Congress in the bridge constructed under this act shall be made by the corporation owning or controlling the same, at its own expense; and if said bridge shall not be finished within two years from the passage of this act, the rights and privileges hereby granted shall be null and void.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 339.—An act to authorize the President of the United States to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels, American fishermen, American trading and other vessels, in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the President of the United States shall be satisfied that American fishing vessels or American fishermen, visiting or being in the waters or at any ports or places of the British dominions of North America, are or then lately have been denied or abridged in the enjoyment of any rights secured to them by treaty or law, or are or then lately have unjustly vexed or harassed in the enjoyment of such rights, or subjected to unreasonable restrictions, regulations, or requirements in respect of such rights; or otherwise unjustly vexed or harassed in said waters, ports or places; or whenever the President of the United States shall be satisfied that any such fishing vessels or fishermen, having a permit under the laws of the United States to touch and trade at any port or ports, place or places, in the British dominions of North America, are or then lately have been

President may deny vessels, etc., of British dominions of North America entry into waters, etc., of the United States in certain contingencies.

Importation of fish or other goods may be prohibited.

Proclamation may apply to any part of subjects mentioned.

Vessels forfeited for violation.

Punishment for violation.

denied the privilege of entering such port or ports, place or places in the same manner and under the same regulations as may exist therein applicable to trading vessels of the most favored nation, or shall be unjustly vexed or harassed in respect thereof, or otherwise be unjustly vexed or harassed therein, or shall be prevented from purchasing such supplies as may there be lawfully sold to trading vessels of the most favored nation; or whenever the President of the United States shall be satisfied that any other vessels of the United States, their masters or crews, so arriving at or being in such British waters or ports or places of the British dominions of North America, are or then lately have been denied any of the privileges therein accorded to the vessels, their masters or crews, of the most favored nation, or unjustly vexed or harassed in respect of the same, or unjustly vexed or harassed therein by the authorities thereof, then, and in either or all of such cases, it shall be lawful, and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, in his discretion, by proclamation to that effect, to deny vessels, their masters and crews, of the British dominions of North America, any entrance into the waters, ports, or places of, or within the United States (with such exceptions in regard to vessels in distress, stress of weather, or needing supplies as to the President shall seem proper), whether such vessels shall have come directly from said dominions on such destined voyage or by way of some port or place in such destined voyage elsewhere; and also, to deny entry into any port or place of the United States of fresh fish or salt fish or any other product of said dominions, or other goods coming from said dominions to the United States. The President may, in his discretion, apply such proclamation to any part or to all of the foregoing-named subjects, and may revoke, qualify, limit, and renew such proclamation from time to time as he may deem necessary to the full and just execution of the purposes of this act. Every violation of any such proclamation, or any part thereof, is hereby declared illegal, and all vessels and goods so coming or being within the waters, ports, or places of the United States contrary to such proclamation shall be forfeited to the United States; and such forfeiture shall be enforced and proceeded upon in the same manner and with the same effect as in the case of vessels or goods whose importation or coming to or being in the waters or ports of the United States contrary to law may now be enforced and proceeded upon. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or such proclamation of the President made in pursuance hereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 340.—An act to restrict the ownership of real estate in the Territories to American citizens, and so forth.

Territories.
Alien persons or corporations prohibited from acquiring real estate in.

Exception.

Proviso.

Treaty-rights not impaired.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons not citizens of the United States, or who have not lawfully declared their intention to become such citizens, or for any corporation not created by or under the laws of the United States or of some State or Territory of the United States, to hereafter acquire, hold, or own real estate so hereafter acquired, or any interest therein, in any of the Territories of the United States or in the District of Columbia, except such as may be acquired by inheritance or in good faith in the ordinary course of justice in the collection of debts heretofore created: *Provided,* That the prohibition of this section shall not apply to cases in which the right to hold or dispose of lands in the United States is secured by existing treaties to the citizens or subjects of foreign countries, which rights, so

far as they may exist by force of any such treaty shall continue to exist so long as such treaties are in force, and no longer.

SEC. 2. That no corporation or association more than twenty per centum of the stock of which is or may be owned by any person or persons, corporation or corporations, association or associations, not citizens of the United States, shall hereafter acquire or hold or own any real estate hereafter acquired in any of the Territories of the United States or of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. That no corporation other than those organized for the construction or operation of railways, canals, or turnpikes shall acquire, hold, or own more than five thousand acres of land in any of the Territories of the United States; and no railroad, canal, or turnpike corporation shall hereafter acquire, hold, or own lands in any Territory, other than as may be necessary for the proper operation of its railroad, canal, or turnpike, except such lands as may have been granted to it by act of Congress. But the prohibition of this section shall not affect the title to any lands now lawfully held by any such corporation.

SEC. 4. That all property acquired, held, or owned in violation of the provisions of this act shall be forfeited to the United States, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to enforce every such forfeiture by bill in equity or other proper process. And in any suit or proceeding that may be commenced to enforce the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the court to determine the very right of the matter without regard to matters of form, joinder of parties, multifariousness, or other matters not affecting the substantial rights either of the United States or of the parties concerned in any such proceeding arising out of the matters in this act mentioned.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 341.—An act granting a right of way through certain public lands of the United States in the Territory of Utah, and for other purposes.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a right of way is hereby granted to the Salt Lake and Fort Douglas Railway, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the Territory of Utah, across the Fort Douglas Military Reservation, by a route surveyed and laid down on a properly certified map, a copy of which is now on file with the Secretary of War, which location has been submitted to and approved by the post commander and the commander of the department. Said right of way hereby granted shall not exceed one hundred feet in width through said reservation, except where side-tracks, spurs, turn-tables, or stations are located or to be located; and at such points the right of way shall not exceed two hundred feet on each side of the main track and not exceeding two thousand feet in length: *Provided*, That an additional right of way is hereby granted for such spurs, sidings, turn-tables, and stations as are deemed necessary from time to time in order to transport the freights and materials to and from and across said reservation; such further locations not now laid down on said map to be made under the direction of the post commander and to be approved by the Secretary of War: *Provided further*, That the regulations for operating said railroad within the limits of said reservation shall be approved by the Secretary of War: *Provided also*, That the said railway company will do nothing or cause anything to be done that will in any way lessen the quantity of water, except to such extent as may necessarily result from the use for engine purposes, or render the water impure that flows from Red Butte Canon, upon which the supply of Fort Douglas depends.

SEC. 2. That the grant contained in the first section of this act is made upon the express condition that the Salt Lake Rock Company, its successors and assigns, shall first convey to the United States a title in fee-simple, free and clear of all incumbrance, to the approval of the Attorney-

Corporation having more than 20 per cent. of stock held by aliens prohibited from holding real estate.

Maximum of land which may be held by corporations.

Congressional grants.

Present titles not affected.

Property unlawfully held to be forfeited.

Suits.

Right of way through Fort Douglas Reservation to Salt Lake and Fort Douglas Railway.

Location.

Width.

Provisos.

Stations, etc.

Regulations.

Water supply.

Conditions.

Conveyance of lands to the United States.	General of the United States, of the following lands, water, and water-rights in Salt Lake county, Territory of Utah, to wit: Sections numbered twenty-five and thirty-five, township numbered one, range numbered one east, and section numbered nineteen, township numbered one, range numbered two east, with all the water and water rights thereon, excepting and reserving to the said company, its successors and assigns, all stone, brick-clay, and other building materials, and all minerals in and upon said lands, and the right to enter thereon and prospect for, develop, quarry, and remove such stone, brick-clay, and other building materials and all such minerals, with the right to locate and construct all necessary railroads, wagon-roads and trails to give the said company the benefit and enjoyment of the rights reserved to it, and its successors and assigns, by this act, and also, in addition thereto, the right of use of so much water as may be necessary for engine purposes; and the said reservations are hereby confirmed as against the United States: <i>Provided, however,</i> That the rights reserved shall not be construed in any way whatever to impair, either in quality or purity or in quantity, the water or water-supply in and upon or flowing through and from Red Butte Canon, except to the extent of the use for engine purposes as hereinbefore provided.
Reservations.	
Proviso.	
Water supply.	
Appropriation.	SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed, upon the perfection of the title to the lands in the second section described in the United States, as therein specified, to pay to the said Salt Lake Rock Company, its successors or assigns, in consideration therefor, the sum of twenty thousand dollars; and there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum of money for the payment of the same.
Charges for Government transportation, etc.	SEC. 4. That the Salt Lake and Fort Douglas Railway, specified in the first section of this act, its successors and assigns, in accepting the grant to them in such first section made, binds itself, its successors and assigns, to make no higher rate or charge for transportation for the Government than it makes for like service to individuals, and to furnish cars for the transportation of Government supplies and stores required at Fort Douglas, when required so to do, upon reasonable notice from the officer or officers desiring such transportation.
Reservation of specified lands as water-supply to Fort Douglas.	SEC. 5. That the following-described lands in said Salt Lake County, in the Territory of Utah, to wit: Section numbered twenty-four and the east half of section numbered twenty-six, township numbered one, range numbered one east, and the south half of section numbered eighteen, the west half of section numbered twenty, and the north half of section numbered thirty, in township numbered one, range numbered two east, are hereby reserved from sale or other disposition, for the use of the United States, to protect and preserve the water-supply of Fort Douglas, in said county; but there is hereby granted to the Salt Lake Rock Company, its successors and assigns, the same rights and privileges, with the same limitations, in and upon the lands so reserved, as are reserved to such company in the lands specified in the second section of this act.
Use to Salt Lake Rock Company.	
Right to amend, etc., reserved.	SEC. 6. This act shall be at all times subject to amendment, alteration or repeal, as in the judgment of Congress the public good may require.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 342.—An act making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, severally appropriated in full compensation for the diplomatic and consular service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, namely:

Diplomatic and consular appropriation.

To be full compensation.

SCHEDULE A.

SALARIES OF MINISTERS.

Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to France, Germany, Great Britain, and Russia, at seventeen thousand five hundred dollars each, seventy thousand dollars.

Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to Austria, Brazil, China, Italy, Japan, Spain, and Mexico, at twelve thousand dollars each, eighty-four thousand dollars.

Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to Chili and Peru, at ten thousand dollars each, twenty thousand dollars.

Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador (to reside at such place in either of said states as the President may direct,) ten thousand dollars.

Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to the United States of Colombia, the Argentine Republic, and Turkey, at seven thousand five hundred dollars each, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Ministers resident in Belgium, Hawaiian Islands, Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, and Venezuela, at seven thousand five hundred dollars each, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Minister resident and consul-general to Roumania, Servia, and Greece, six thousand five hundred dollars.

Ministers resident and consuls-general in Bolivia, Corea, Denmark, Hayti, Persia, Portugal, Siam, and Switzerland, at five thousand dollars each, forty thousand dollars (and the minister resident and consul-general in Hayti shall also be accredited as chargé d'affaires to San Domingo).

Minister resident and consul-general to Liberia, four thousand dollars. Agent and consul-general at Cairo, five thousand dollars.

Chargé d'affaires to Paraguay and Uruguay, five thousand dollars.

Chargé d'affaires ad interim and diplomatic officers abroad, twenty thousand dollars.

Schedule A.

Salaries.

Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary.

Ministers resident.

Ministers-resident and consuls-general.

Agent, etc., Cairo. Chargés d'affaires.

SALARIES SECRETARIES OF LEGATIONS.

Secretaries of the legations in Berlin, China, Japan, London, Paris, and Saint Petersburg, at two thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars each, fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Second secretaries of the legations at Berlin, London, and Paris at two thousand dollars each, six thousand dollars.

Second secretaries of the legations in Japan and China, who shall be American students of the language of the court and country to which they are appointed respectively, and shall be allowed and required, under the direction of the Secretary of State, to devote their time to the acquisition of such language, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, three thousand six hundred dollars.

Secretary of legation and consul-general at Bogota, two thousand dollars.

Secretary of legation in Central American states and consul-general to Guatemala, two thousand dollars.

Secretaries of the legations in Austria, Brazil, Italy, Mexico, Spain, and Turkey, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

Secretaries of the legations in Chili and Peru, at one thousand five hundred dollars each, three thousand dollars.

Secretary of legation and consul-general at Corea, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Secretaries of legations.

Second secretaries.

In China and Japan to be students of the language.

Secretaries of legations and consuls-general.

Secretaries.

Secretary and consul-general, Corea.

SALARIES INTERPRETERS TO LEGATIONS.

Interpreter to the legation in Turkey, three thousand dollars; interpreter to the legation in China, three thousand dollars; interpreter to the legation in Japan, two thousand five hundred dollars; interpreter to the legation and consulate general in Persia, one thousand dollars; interpreter to the legation and consulate general in Corea, one thousand dollars; interpreter to the legation and consulate general in Bangkok, Siam, five hundred dollars; eleven thousand dollars. But no person drawing the salary of interpreter as above provided shall be allowed any part of the salary appropriated for any secretary of legation or other officer.

Interpreters.

No additional salary to interpreter.

CLERK-HIRE AT LEGATIONS:

Clerk at the legation in Spain, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Clerk to legation, Spain.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES FOREIGN MISSIONS.

For the purpose of enabling the President to provide, at the public expense, all such stationery, blanks, record and other books, seals, presses, flags, and signs as he shall think necessary for the several legations in the transaction of their business, and also for rent, postage, telegrams, furniture, messenger service, clerk-hire, compensation of cavasses, guards, dragomans, and porters, including compensation of interpreter, guards, and Arabic clerk at the consulate at Tangier, and the compensation of dispatch agents at London, New York, and San Francisco, and for traveling and miscellaneous expenses of legations, and for printing in the Department of State, one hundred and five thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses foreign missions.

Dispatch agents.

Printing.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES OF LEGATIONS.

Miscellaneous.

Loss by exchange in remittances of money to and from legations, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Loss by exchange.

Hiring of steam-launch for use of the legation at Constantinople, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Steam launch, Constantinople.

Rent of buildings for legation and other purposes at Peking, or such other place in China, as shall be designated, three thousand one hundred dollars.

Rent. China.

For rent of legation buildings in Tokio, Japan, for the year ending March fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, three thousand four hundred dollars.

Tokio, Japan.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

Annual proportion of the expenses of Cape Spartel and Tangier light, on the coast of Morocco, including loss by exchange, three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Cape Spartel and Tangier light.

Actual expenses incurred in bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crime, five thousand dollars.

Bringing home persons charged with crime.

To enable the Secretary of State to comply with the requirement of the fourth section of "An act regulating fees and the practice in extradition cases," approved August third, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, to be disbursed by the Secretary of State, five thousand dollars.

Extradition expenses. Vol. 22, p. 216.

For expenses which may be incurred in the acknowledgment of the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American seamen or citizens from shipwreck, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Life-saving testimonials.

To meet the necessary expenses attendant upon the execution of the neutrality act, to be expended under the direction of the President, pursuant to the requirement of section two hundred and ninety-one of the Revised Statutes, fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Expenses, neutrality act.

R. S., sec. 291, p. 49.

To enable the President to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the diplomatic and consular service, and to extend the commercial and other interests of the United States, to be expended pursuant to the requirements of section two hundred and ninety-one of the Revised Statutes, fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For the payment, under the provisions of section seventeen hundred and forty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States, of the widows or heirs-at-law of diplomatic or consular officers of the United States dying in foreign countries in the discharge of their duties, five thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of transporting the remains of ministers and consuls of the United States to their former homes in this country for interment, where such ministers or consuls have died, or who may die, abroad, while in discharge of their official duties, ten thousand dollars.

Contribution to the maintenance of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, in conformity with the terms of the convention of May twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be paid, under the direction of the Secretary of State, to said Bureau on its certificate of apportionment, two thousand two hundred and seventy dollars.

Haytian Arbitration Commission: For expenses of printing for joint commission which sat at Washington to arbitrate the claims of Antonio Pelletier and A. H. Lazare against the Government at Hayti, one thousand five hundred and seventy-seven dollars and forty-four cents; for compensation of the arbitrator, two thousand five hundred dollars; in all, four thousand and seventy-seven dollars and forty-four cents.

Venezuela and American Claims Commission: For compensation of one commissioner, at the rate of five thousand dollars per annum; one-half compensation of third commissioner, the said one-half at the rate of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; one-half compensation of secretary of commission, said one-half at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum; one-half of incidental expenses, or so much thereof as may be necessary, three thousand five hundred dollars; in all, twelve thousand dollars.

Unforeseen emergencies.

R. S., sec. 291, p. 49.

Allowance to heirs of diplomatic and consular officers dying abroad. R. S., 1749, p. 311.

Transporting remains of ministers and consuls.

International Bureau of Weights and Measures.

Vol. 20, p. 714.

Expenses of arbitration of claims of Pelletier and Lazare against Hayti.

Expenses Venezuela and American Claims Commission.

SCHEDULE B.

SALARIES CONSULAR SERVICE.

Consuls-general at Havana, London, Paris and Rio de Janeiro, at six thousand dollars each, twenty-four thousand dollars.

Consuls-general at Calcutta and Shanghai, at five thousand dollars each, ten thousand dollars.

Consul-general at Melbourne, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Consuls-general at Berlin, Honolulu, Kanagawa, Montreal, and Panama, at four thousand dollars each, twenty thousand dollars.

Consul general at Halifax, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Consuls-general at Constantinople, Ecuador, Frankfort, Rome, Saint Petersburg, and Vienna, at three thousand dollars each, eighteen thousand dollars.

Consul-general at Mexico, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of consuls, vice-consuls, and commercial agents, three hundred and seventy-seven thousand five hundred dollars, as follows, namely:

Consul at Liverpool, six thousand dollars.

Consul at Hong-Kong, five thousand dollars.

Schedule B.

Salaries.

Consuls-general.

Consuls, vice-consuls, and commercial agents.

Class II, \$3,500
a year.

CLASS II.

At three thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

China:

Consuls at Amoy, Canton, Chin-Kiang, Foo-Chow, Hankow, and Tein-Tsin.

Peru:

Consul at Callao.

Class III, \$3,000.

CLASS III.

At three thousand dollars per annum.

Belgium:

Consul at Antwerp.

Chili:

Consul at Valparaiso.

China:

Consul at Ningpo.

France:

Consul at Havre.

Great Britain and British dominions:

Consuls at Belfast, Bradford, Demerara, Glasgow, Manchester, Ottawa, and Singapore.

Japan:

Consuls at Nagasaki, and Osaka and Hiogo.

Mexico:

Consul at Vera Cruz.

Spanish dominions:

Consul at Matanzas (Cuba).

United States of Colombia:

Consul at Colon (Aspinwall).

Class IV, \$2,500.

CLASS IV.

At two thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Argentine Republic:

Consul at Buenos Ayres.

Belgium:

Consul at Brussels.

Danish dominions:

Consul at Saint Thomas.

France:

Consuls at Bordeaux, Lyons, and Marseilles.

Germany:

Consuls at Annaberg, Bremen, Brunswick, Dresden, Hamburg, and Mayence.

Greece:

Consul at Athens.

Great Britain and British dominions:

Consuls at Birmingham, Dundee, Leith, Nottingham, Sheffield, Tunstall, and Victoria (British Columbia).

Spanish dominions:

Consuls at Cienfuegos and Santiago de Cuba.

Switzerland:

Consul at Saint Galle.

Turkish dominions:

Consul at Smyrna.

Class V, \$2,000.

CLASS V.

At two thousand dollars per annum.

Austria-Hungary:

Consuls at Trieste and Prague.

Class V—Continued.

Barbary States :
 Consul at Tangier:
 Brazil :
 Consul at Pernambuco.
 Columbia :
 Consul at Barranquilla.
 Costa Rica :
 Consul at San Jose.
 France :
 Consuls at Rheims and Saint Etienne.
 Friendly and Navigator's Islands :
 Consul at Apia.
 Germany :
 Consuls at Barmen, Chemnitz, Cologne, Crefeld. Dusseldorf, Elberfeld, Leipsic, Nuremburg, and Sonneberg.
 Great Britain and British dominions :
 Consuls at Cardiff, Chatham, Cork, Dublin, Dunfermline, Hamilton (Canada), Kingston (Jamaica), Leeds, Nassau (New Providence), Port Louis (Mauritius), Port Stanley and Saint Thomas (Canada), Saint John (New Brunswick), Sherbrook (Canada), Sydney (New South Wales), and Toronto (Canada).
 Honduras :
 Consul at Tegucigalpa.
 Italy :
 Consul at Palermo.
 Madagascar :
 Consul at Tamatava.
 Mexico :
 Consuls at Acapulco and Matamoras.
 Netherlands :
 Consul at Rotterdam.
 Nicaragua :
 Consuls at Managua and San Juan del Norte.
 Russia :
 Consul at Odessa.
 Salvador :
 Consul at San Salvador.
 Spain and Spanish dominions :
 Consuls at Manila (Philippine Islands), San Juan (Porto Rico), and Sagua la Grande (Cuba).
 Switzerland :
 Consuls at Basle, Horgen, and Zurich.
 Turkish dominions :
 Consuls at Beirut, and Jerusalem.
 Uruguay :
 Consul at Montevideo.
 Venezuela :
 Consul at Maricaibo.

CLASS VI.

Class VI, \$1,500.

At one thousand five hundred dollars per annum.
 Brazil :
 Consuls at Bahia, Para, and Santos.
 Belgium :
 Consul at Liege and Verviers.
 Denmark :
 Consul at Copenhagen.
 France and French dominions :
 Consuls at Cognac, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Nice.
 Germany :
 Consuls at Aix-la-Chapelle, Breslau, Kehl, Mannheim, Munich, and Stuttgart.

Class VI—Continued.

Great Britain and British dominions:

Consuls at Amherstburg (Canada), Antigua (West Indies), Auckland (New Zealand), Barbadoes, Bermuda, Bristol, Brockville, Cape Town, Ceylon (India), Charlottetown (Prince Edward Island), Clifton (Canada), Fort Erie (Canada), Goderich (Canada), Gibraltar, Guelph (Canada), Kingston (Canada), London (Canada), Malta, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Quebec, Pictou (Canada), Port Hope (Canada), Port Sarnia (Canada), Port Stanley (Falkland Islands), Prescott (Canada), Southampton, Saint Helena, Saint John's (Canada), Saint Stephen (Canada), Stratford (Canada), Three Rivers (Canada), Windsor (Canada), and Winnipeg (Manitoba)

Italy:

Consuls Florence, Genoa, Leghorn, Messina, Milan, and Naples.

Mexico:

Consuls at Paso del Norte and Tampico.

Netherlands:

Consul at Amsterdam.

Paraguay:

Consul at Asuncion.

Portuguese dominions:

Consuls at Fayal (Azores) and Funchal (Madeira).

San Domingo:

Consul at San Domingo.

Spain:

Consuls at Barcelona, Cadiz, and Malaga.

Switzerland:

Consul at Geneva.

Turkey:

Consul at Sivas.

Venezuela:

Consuls at Laguayra and Puerto Cabello.

Schedule C.

SCHEDULE C.

Class VII, \$1,000
a year.

CLASS VII.

At one thousand dollars per annum.

Africa:

Consul at Mozambique (Eastern Coast).

Belgium:

Consul at Ghent.

Brazil:

Consul at Rio Grande do Sul.

Chili:

Consul at Telcahuano.

France and French dominions:

Consuls at Algiers and Nantes.

Germany:

Consul at Stettin.

Great Britain and British dominions:

Consuls at Bombay (India), Gaspe Basin (Canada), Sierra Leone (West Africa), Turk's Island, and Windsor (Nova Scotia).

Hayti:

Consul at Cape Haytien.

Honduras:

Consul at Ruatan and Truxillo (to reside at Utila)

Italy:

Consul at Venice.

Mexico:

Consuls at Guaymas, Nuevo Laredo, and Piedras Negras.

Muscat.
 Consul at Zanzibar.
 Netherlands :
 Consul at Batavia.
 Portuguese dominions :
 Consul at Santiago (Cape Verde Islands).
 Society Islands :
 Consul at Tahiti.
 Sweden and Norway :
 Consul at Christiania.

Class VII—Continued.

COMMERCIAL AGENCIES

SCHEDULE C.

Gaboon, Levuka, and Saint Paul de Loando.

Commercial agencies.

And in the estimates for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, there shall be estimated for specifically, under classified consulates, all consulates and commercial agencies where the fees collected or compensation allowed for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, exceed one thousand dollars.

All consulates and commercial agencies to be estimated for specifically.

CONSULAR CLERKS.

Six consular clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars per annum each, seven thousand two hundred dollars.

Consular clerks.

Seven consular clerks, at one thousand dollars per annum each, seven thousand dollars.

CONSULAR OFFICERS NOT CITIZENS.

Consular officers not citizens.

For salaries of consular officers not citizens of the United States, six thousand dollars.

ALLOWANCE FOR CLERKS AT CONSULATES.

For allowance for clerks at consulates, fifty thousand three hundred and twenty dollars, the sum to be allowed at each consulate not to exceed the rate herein specified, as follows.

Clerks at consulates.

Consul at Liverpool, two thousand dollars.

Consul-general at Havana, one thousand six hundred dollars.

Consul-general at Shanghai, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Consuls-general at London, Paris, and Rio de Janeiro, at one thousand six hundred dollars each, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

Consul-general at Berlin, Frankfort, Vienna, Montreal, and Kanagawa, and consuls at Hamburg, Bremen, Manchester, Lyons, Hong-Kong, Havre, Crefeld, and Chemnitz, at one thousand two hundred dollars each, fifteen thousand six hundred dollars.

Consuls at Bradford, Birmingham, and Marseilles, at nine hundred and sixty dollars each, two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

Consuls-general at Calcutta, Port au Prince, and Melbourne, and consuls at Leipsic, Sheffield, Sonneberg, Dresden, Antwerp, Nuremburg, Tunstall, Bordeaux, Colon, Singapore, Glasgow, and Panama, at eight hundred dollars each, twelve thousand dollars.

Consuls at Belfast, Barmen, Leith, Dundee, and Victoria, and the consuls-general at Matamoras and Halifax, at six hundred and forty dollars each, four thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

Consul-general at Mexico and Berne, and consuls at Malaga, Naples, Genoa, Stuttgart, Florence, Mannheim, Prague, Zurich, Beirut, and Demerara, at four hundred and eighty dollars each, five thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

Consulates not specified. For an additional allowance for clerks at consulates, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State at consulates not herein provided for in respect to clerk-hire, no greater portion of this sum than four hundred dollars to be allowed to any one consulate in any one fiscal year, twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the total sum expended in one year shall not exceed the amount appropriated: *And provided further*, That out of the amount hereby appropriated the Secretary of State may make such allowance as may to him seem proper to any interpreter for clerical services, in addition to his pay as interpreter.

Provisos.
Limit.

Allowance to interpreters for clerical services.

Interpreters, guards, and Marshals.

INTERPRETERS, GUARDS, AND MARSHALS TO CONSULATES.

Interpreters to be employed at consulates in China and Japan, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, fifteen thousand dollars.

Interpreters and guards at the consulates at Beirut, Cairo, Constantinople, Jerusalem, and Smyrna, in the Turkish dominions, and at Zanzibar, five thousand dollars.

Marshals for the consular courts in Japan, China, and Turkey, nine thousand dollars.

Boat-hire.

BOAT-HIRE.

Boat for official use of United States consul at Osaka and Hiogo, and for pay of boat's crew, five hundred dollars.

Boat for official use of the United States consul at Hong-Kong, and for pay of boat's crew, five hundred dollars.

EXCHANGE.

Loss by exchange. Actual cost and expense of making exchange of money to and from the several consulates and consulates-general, four thousand dollars.

Consular prisons.

EXPENSES OF PRISONS FOR AMERICAN CONVICTS.

Bangkok, Siam.

For the expense of a prison and prison-keeper at the consulate-general in Bangkok, Siam, one thousand dollars.

Shanghai, China.

Actual expense of renting a prison at Shanghai for American convicts in China, seven hundred and fifty dollars, and for the wages of a keeper of such prison, eight hundred dollars, one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Kanagawa, Japan.

Actual expense of renting a prison in Kanagawa for American convicts in Japan, seven hundred and fifty dollars, and for the wages of a keeper of such prison, eight hundred dollars, one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Keeping and feeding prisoners.
Provisos.
Maximum allowance.

For the purpose of paying for the keeping and feeding of prisoners in China, Japan, Siam, and Turkey, nine thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no more than seventy-five cents per day for the keeping and feeding of each prisoner while actually confined shall be allowed or paid for any such keeping and feeding; this is not to be understood as covering cost of medical attendance and medicines when required by such prisoners: *And provided further*, That no allowance shall be made for the keeping and feeding of any prisoner who is able to pay, or does pay, the above sum of seventy-five cents per day; and the consular officer shall certify to the fact of inability in every case.

No allowance for self-supporting prisoners.

Rent, etc., prisons in Turkey.

Rent of prisons for American convicts in Turkey, and for wages of keepers of the same, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Relief of American seamen.

RELIEF AND PROTECTION OF AMERICAN SEAMEN.

Relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, or so much thereof as may be necessary, fifty thousand dollars.

FOREIGN HOSPITALS AT PANAMA.

Foreign hospitals, Panama.

Annual contributions towards the support of foreign hospitals at Panama, to be paid by the Secretary of State upon the assurance that suffering seamen and citizens of the United States will be admitted to the privileges of said hospitals, five hundred dollars.

PUBLICATION OF CONSULAR AND COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

Publication, etc., consular reports.

Preparation, printing, publication, and distribution, by the Department of State, of the consular and other commercial reports, including circular letters to chambers of commerce, twenty thousand dollars.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES UNITED STATES CONSULATES.

Contingent expenses, consulates.

Expenses of providing all such stationery, blanks, record and other books, seals, presses, flags, signs, rent, postage, furniture, statistics, newspapers, freight (foreign and domestic), telegrams, advertising, messenger service, traveling expenses of consular clerks, Chinese writers, and such other miscellaneous expenses as the President may think necessary for the several consulates and commercial agencies in the transaction of their business, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 343.—An act for the erection of a public building in the city of Binghamton, New York.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to purchase or otherwise provide a suitable site, and cause to be erected thereon, in the city of Binghamton, in the State of New York, a substantial and commodious public building, with fire-proof vaults, for the use and accommodation of the post-office, internal-revenue offices, and United States courts, and for other Government uses. The site, and the building thereon, when completed according to plans and specifications to be previously made and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall not exceed the cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and the site purchased shall leave the building unexposed to danger from fire in adjacent buildings by an open space of at least fifty feet, including streets and alleys; and for the purposes herein mentioned the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be expended until a valid title to said site shall be vested in the United States, and the State of New York shall cede to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of any civil process thereon.

Binghamton,
N. Y.
Public building.
Site.

Plans, etc.

Cost.

Open space.

Appropriation.

Proviso.
Title.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 344.—An act to authorize the printing of the eulogies delivered in Congress upon the late John A. Logan.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the eulogies delivered in Congress upon the late John A. Logan, a Senator from Illinois, and also the funeral services held in the Senate chamber upon the occasion of his burial, be printed, under the direction of the Joint Committee on

Eulogies on John
A. Logan to be
printed.

Portrait.

Appropriation.

Printing; and that there be printed thirty thousand five hundred additional copies, of which ten thousand copies shall be for the use of the Senate, twenty thousand copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and five hundred copies for the use of Mrs John A. Logan; and the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to have printed a portrait of the said John A. Logan, to accompany said eulogies; and for engraving and printing said portrait the sum of five hundred dollars, or so much as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 345.—An act authorizing an investigation of the books, accounts, and methods of railroads which have received aid from the United States, and for other purposes.

Commission to investigate books, etc., of certain railroads.

Compensation, etc.

Term of office.

Scope of investigation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint three commissioners, whose compensation shall be seven hundred and fifty dollars per month to each, and the necessary traveling expenses and board bills, for which proper vouchers shall be returned, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior; and said commission may appoint a stenographer, if necessary, and fix his compensation; and the persons appointed on the said commission shall have power to examine all books, papers, and methods of the companies hereinafter named, employ experts if necessary; and they shall at all times be under the immediate direction and control of the President of the United States, and may at any time be removed by him in his discretion. The term of office of said commissioners shall not extend beyond the beginning of the next session of the Senate.

If the Senate shall be convened after the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven and before the first of December in said year and the duties of the said commissioners shall not then be completed, the President shall by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint three commissioners who shall perform and complete the duties prescribed in this act within the time therein specified.

SEC. 2. That the duty of said commission shall be to examine into the working and financial management of all of the railroads that have received aid from the Government in bonds; to ascertain whether they have observed all the obligations imposed upon them by the laws of the United States under which they received such aid, or which have been since passed in reference thereto, and complied with all other obligations to the United States; and whether their books and accounts are or have been so kept as to show the net earnings of the aided roads, and what said books and accounts actually show in regard thereto, and what have been in fact said net earnings; or whether there has been a diversion of earnings of aided roads to less productive branches, through constructive mileage allowances, or average mileage allowances between aided and non-aided roads or parts of roads, or otherwise, and also whether such system of constructive mileage allowances is fair and usual, and in practical operation has resulted adversely or otherwise to the aided roads and the interest of the United States; or whether there has been a diversion of earnings of aided roads to wrongful or improper purposes, and, if so, to what extent; whether there is a discrimination of rates in favor of unaided against aided roads; whether any, and, if so, how much, money is due and owing to the United States on account of mistaken or erroneous accounts, reports, or settlements made by said roads; whether any traffic or business which could or should be done on the aided lines of said companies has been diverted to the lines of any other company or to non-aided lines, and what amounts have been deducted from the gross earnings of any of said aided railroad companies, by their general freight and passenger agents or auditors, by way of rebate, percent.

age of business done, constructive mileage, monthly or other payments on any pooling or rate arrangement, contract, or agreement; and also to inquire into, ascertain, and report as to the kind, character, and amount of the assets of said companies, and what assets of each company are now subject to the lien of the Government, and the value thereof; and also whether any dividends have been unlawfully declared by the directors or paid to the stockholders of said companies, and, if so, to what extent, and whether the amount thereof may not be recovered from the directors unlawfully declaring the same or persons who have unlawfully received the same; whether the proceeds of any trust funds or lands loaned, advanced, or granted have been diverted from their lawful use; whether any new stock or bonds have been issued or any guarantees or pledges made contrary to or without authority of law; whether any of the directors, officers, or employees of said companies respectively have been or are now directly or indirectly interested, and to what amount or extent, in any other railroad, steamship, telegraph, express, mining, construction, or other business company or corporation, and with which any agreements, undertakings, or leases have been made or entered into; what amounts of money or credit have been or are now loaned by any of said companies to any person or corporation; what amounts of money or credit have been or are now borrowed by any of said companies, giving names of lenders and the purposes for which said sums have been or are now required; what amounts of money or other valuable consideration, such as stocks, bonds, passes, and so forth, have been expended or paid out by said companies, whether for lawful or unlawful purposes, but for which sufficient and detailed vouchers have not been given or filed with the records of said companies; and, further, to enquire and report whether said companies, or either of them, or their officers or agents, have paid any money or other valuable consideration, or done any other act or thing, for the purpose of influencing legislation; and to investigate and report all the facts relating to an alleged consolidation of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, and the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company into an alleged corporation known as the Union Pacific Railway Company. Said investigation shall include the alleged sale of the stock of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and all the circumstances and particulars pertaining to said alleged sale, and whether any of the Pacific railroad corporations which obtained bonds from the United States to aid in the construction of their railroads have expended any of their moneys or other assets in the construction, or to aid in the construction, of other railroads, or invested of their moneys or other assets in the stocks or bonds of any manufacturing, mining, and commercial companies or corporations, or of other railroad corporations; and if any such expenditures or investments have been made, the extent and character thereof made by each of said corporations shall be inquired into, and also the present interest of any of said corporations in the railroads auxiliary to their respective railroads.

Consolidation of Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific Railway Companies.

And said commission shall also ascertain and report the names of all the stockholders in each of said companies, from its organization to the date of the investigation herein provided for, as they appear on the books of said companies at the date of its annual meeting in each year; the amount of stock held by each; what consideration, if any, was paid by each stockholder to said company for his stock, and when and in what property such payment was made; the date when each stockholder so appearing on the books became such; and whether stock is now held or has heretofore been held in the name of any person in trust or for the benefit of any other, and the names of all such persons; the total amount of the stock in each company, and the dates and amount of any increase of such stock, and the reason for such increase; and the amount of the annual salaries or compensation that are now or at any prior time have been paid to any officer or employee of said company,

Names of stockholders, etc., to be reported.

when such salary or compensation amounts to five thousand dollars or more per annum, and the names of the persons now receiving or who have heretofore received such salaries or compensation, and all bonuses or donations which may have been given or paid to any such person; and all payments made under the head of legal expenses, to whom made, and the amount paid to each, and for what specific services such payments were made.

Relations to communities.

Said commission shall also inquire into and report upon the relations of said railroads to the interests of the communities through which they pass; to all questions concerning the payment of taxes, especially upon lands granted by Congress, and the delay of said companies in taking out patents for such lands; the rates of fare and freight charged, discriminations, differentials, pools, and other devices, and the facilities and accommodations furnished to the patrons of such roads; and their report shall embrace a consideration of the interests and rights of said communities as affected by whatever plan of settlement or payment of the existing debt may be proposed.

Obligations of the companies to the Government.

Said commissioners shall also consider and report whether the interests of the United States require any extension of the time for performance of the obligations to the United States of said companies, or any of them, and the facts and circumstances upon which said opinion is based, including the security held by the United States for the performance of such obligations, and the value thereof, and the value of the property of such companies, and either of them, not included in such security, and what further security it is expedient that said companies shall be required to give; and if, in their opinion, such extension shall be required by the interests of the United States, they shall submit a scheme for such extension, which shall secure to the United States full payment of all debts due them from said companies, with a reasonable rate of interest, in such time as the commissioners shall propose, having due regard to the financial ability of said companies and the proper conduct of their business in such manner as shall afford efficient service to the public.

Report.

And the said commission shall report in full in regard to all such matters aforesaid, and in regard to any other matters which may be ascertained or come to their knowledge in regard to said companies respectively, on or before December first, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, to the President of the United States, who shall forward said report to Congress, with such recommendations or comments as he may see fit to make in the premises.

Cost of transportation, etc.

The commissioners shall also ascertain the average cost per annum of Government transportation in the region now traversed by the Pacific railroads between the year eighteen hundred and fifty and the completion of said roads, and also the average cost per annum since such completion, and what additional facilities have been furnished to the Government and the people by said roads; also to enquire what discount the Pacific Railroad and its several branches were forced to make, in disposing of the bonds guaranteed by the Government, to obtain the gold coin which was the currency of the country through which the greater part of said roads pass; also to ascertain the comparative cost of construction of said roads as compared with what they would have cost with the prices of labor and commodities prevailing five years preceding or five years subsequent to the completion of said roads; also to enquire whether or not the Pacific Railroad was completed in less time than was allowed by law, and, if so, how much less time, and if the United States was benefited thereby; also to enquire if either of the Pacific railroad companies have been embarrassed and their earning capacity impaired by antagonistic local or State legislation; also to enquire if the United States, since the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies accepted the terms proposed by Congress for the construction of the Pacific Railroad, has granted aid in lands for building competing parallel railroads to said Pacific railroads, and, if so, how many such roads, and to what extent such competing lines have impaired the earning capacity of the Pacific rail-

Relations to the Government.

roads; also to enquire if the United States have contracts with branch roads controlled by either of said Pacific roads for carrying United States mails, and, if so, what service has been performed by them, and what money, if any, has been paid for such service, and what remains due and unpaid, and if the United States by failing to pay for such mail services has embarrassed said railroad companies, or either of them, in paying their indebtedness to the United States; also to enquire if the several Pacific railroad companies have complied with the provisions of "An act to alter and amend the act entitled 'An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes,' approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and also to alter and amend the act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, in amendment of said first-named act," commonly known as the Thurman act, and, if not, in what particulars they have failed to comply; also to enquire what sums the Pacific railroads and their branches can severally pay annually on account of their indebtedness to the United States without imposing such burdens upon the people, and particularly upon the localities through which the roads pass, as to retard the development of the country.

Vol. 12, p. 489.
Vol. 13, p. 356.
Vol. 20, p. 56.

That the commissioners hereby created, or either of them, shall have power to require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of all books, papers, contracts, agreements, and documents relating to the matter under investigation, and to administer oaths; and to that end may invoke the aid of any court of the United States in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents under the provisions of this section. Any of the circuit or district courts of the United States within the jurisdiction of which such inquiry is carried on may, in case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to any person, issue an order requiring any such person to appear before said commissioners, or either of them, as the case may be, and produce books and papers if so ordered, and give evidence touching the matter in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof.

Power to send for persons and papers.

United States courts to punish contumacy.

The claim that any such testimony or evidence may tend to criminate the person giving such evidence, shall not excuse such witness from testifying; but such evidence or testimony shall not be used against such person on the trial of any criminal proceeding.

Evidence.

SEC. 3. That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes of this investigation.

Appropriation.

SEC. 4. That whenever, in the opinion of the President, it shall be deemed necessary to the protection of the interests and the preservation of the security of the United States in respect of its lien, mortgage, or other interest in any of the property of any or all of the several companies upon which a lien, mortgage, or other incumbrance paramount to the right, title, or interest of the United States for the same property, or any part of the same, may exist and be then lawfully liable to be enforced, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, under the direction of the President, redeem or otherwise clear off such paramount lien, mortgage, or other incumbrance by paying the sums lawfully due in respect thereof out of the Treasury; and the United States shall thereupon become and be subrogated to all rights and securities theretofore pertaining to the debt, mortgage, lien, or other incumbrance in respect of which such payment shall have been made. It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General, under the direction of the President, to take all such steps and proceedings, in the courts and otherwise, as shall be needful to redeem such lien, mortgage, or other incumbrance, and to protect and defend the rights and interests of the United States in respect of the

Subrogation of United States to prior liens, etc.

Proceedings to protect the rights, etc., of United States.

Investment of
sinking funds.

matters in this section mentioned, and to take steps to foreclose any mortgages or liens of the United States on any such railroad property.

SEC. 5. That the sinking-funds which are or may be held in the Treasury for the security of the indebtedness of either or all of said railroad companies may, in addition to the investments now authorized by law, be invested in any bonds of the United States heretofore issued for the benefit of either or all of said companies, or in any of the first-mortgage bonds of either of said companies which have been issued under the authority of any law of the United States and secured by mortgages of their roads and franchises, which by any law of the United States have been made prior and paramount to the mortgage, lien, or other security of the United States in respect of its advances to either of said companies as provided by law.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 346.—An act authorizing the employment of mail-messengers in the postal service.

Mail messengers.
Employment au-
thorized in certain
cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ such mail-messenger service as may be necessary for the carriage of the mails in connection with railroad and steamboat service, transfer service between depots, over bridges or ferries, between post-offices, post-offices and branch offices or stations, in cases where by the laws and regulations of the Post-Office Department, railroad companies, steamboat companies, and the masters of vessels are not required to deliver into and take from the post-offices the mails carried on their lines or vessels.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 347.—An act providing an additional circuit judge in the second judicial circuit, and for other purposes.

Additional judge
to be appointed,
second judicial cir-
cuit.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be appointed for the second circuit, by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in addition to the present circuit judge, another circuit judge, who shall have the same qualifications and shall have the same power and jurisdiction therein that the present circuit judge, has under existing laws, and who shall be entitled to the same compensation as the present circuit judge: *Provided,* That the applications and proceedings therein provided for by sections two thousand and eleven, two thousand and twelve, two thousand and thirteen, and two thousand and fourteen of the Revised Statutes shall be made and taken before the senior circuit judge of the second circuit; but in his absence or inability to act under said sections, or any of them, such applications and proceedings may be made and had before the junior circuit judge in said circuit.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 348.—An act to amend sections twenty-five hundred and thirty-three, and twenty-five hundred and thirty-four of the Revised Statutes, and making Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, a port of entry, in place of Middletown.

Hartford, Conn.,
made port of entry
and collection dis-
trict in place of
Middletown.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That paragraph three of section twenty-five hundred and thirty-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States of America is hereby amended so that said paragraph shall read as follows:

R. S., sec. 2533,
p. 498, amended.

"Third. The district of Hartford, to comprise the waters and shores of the towns of Saybrook, Clinton, Westbrook, Old Saybrook, Essex,

Chester, Haddam, East Haddam, Middletown, Cromwell, Catham, Portland, Wethersfield, Rocky Hill, Glastonbury, Hartford, East Hartford, Windsor, Windsor Locks, East Windsor, South Windsor, Suffield, and Endfield, as bounded on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-six; in which Hartford shall be the port of entry, and Saybrook, Clinton, Westbrook, Old Saybrook, Essex, Chester, Haddam, East Haddam, Middletown, Chatham, Portland, Cromwell, Rocky Hill, Wethersfield, Glastonbury, and East Hartford ports of delivery."

SEC 2. That paragraph three of section twenty-five hundred and thirty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States of America is hereby amended so that said paragraph shall read as follows:

"Third. In the district of Hartford a collector, who shall reside at Hartford."

Collector to reside at Hartford.

R. S., sec. 2534, p. 498.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 349.—An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at the most accessible point between the City of Kansas and the town of Sibley, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Chicago, Kansas City and Texas Railway Company, a corporation duly created and existing under the laws of the State of Missouri, its successors and assigns, be, and they are hereby, authorized to construct and maintain a bridge, and approaches thereto, over the Missouri River at the most accessible point, to be selected by it or them, between the City of Kansas and the town of Sibley, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railway trains, and free passage shall be accorded to wagons and vehicles of all kinds, and for the transit of animals and for foot-passengers, under such reasonable rules and regulations as may be prescribed by said corporations, its successors or assigns, and be approved from time to time by the Secretary of War.

Chicago, Kansas City and Texas Railway Company authorized to bridge Missouri River between Kansas City and Sibley, Mo.

Railway, wagon, and foot bridge.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under this act and subject to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, or for passengers and freight passing over said bridge, than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroad or public highways leading to the said bridge; and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-roads in the United States.

To be a lawful structure and post-route.

SEC. 3. That if said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, the spans thereof shall not be less than three hundred feet in length in the clear, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river; the lowest part of the superstructure of said bridge shall be at least fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, and the bridge shall be at right angles to and its piers parallel with the current of the river: *Provided*, That if the same shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, the draw or pivot shall be over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and the spans shall not be less than three hundred feet in length in the clear, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with and the bridge itself at right angles to the current of the river, and the spans shall not be less than ten feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the lowest part of the superstructure of said bridge: *Provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly by said company upon reasonable signal for the passage of boats; and said company or corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset till sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe. No bridge shall be erected or maintained under the authority of this act which shall at any time substan-

Spans.

Provides.
Draw.

Opening draw.

Lights.

Free navigation
not to be obstruct-
ed.

Litigation.

Secretary of War
to approve plans,
etc.

Other roads may
use.

Compensation.

Secretary of War
to decide disagree-
ments.

Right to amend,
etc., reserved.

tially or materially obstruct the free navigation of said river; and if any bridge erected under such authority shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, obstruct such navigation, he is hereby authorized to cause such change or alteration of said bridge to be made as will effectually obviate such obstruction; and all such alterations shall be made and all such obstructions be removed at the expense of the owner or owners of said bridge; and in any case of litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river, caused or alleged to be caused by said bridge, the case may be brought in the district court of the United States of the State of Missouri in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge may be located: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to repeal or modify any of the provisions of law now existing in reference to the protection of the navigation of rivers, or to exempt this bridge from the operation of the same.

SEC. 4. That any bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said persons or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 5 That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains or cars over the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner or owners of said bridge and the several railroad companies, or any one of them, desiring such use, shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, the Secretary of War shall fix the same upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties.

SEC. 6. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved, and the right to require any changes in said structure or its entire removal at the expense of the owners thereof, whenever Congress shall decide that the public interest requires it, is also expressly reserved.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 350.—An act for the relief of Saint Dominic's Church, in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to remit all taxes, penalties, and interest heretofore assessed and now due and unpaid on all that portion of square numbered four hundred and sixty-six in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, which is exclusively used for religious and educational purposes.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Saint Dominic's
Church, D. C.
Taxes, etc., re-
mitted.

CHAP. 351.—An act making an appropriation for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and for other purposes.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, in full compensation for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, for the purposes and objects hereinafter expressed, namely:

Agricultural Department appropriations.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER.

For compensation of Commissioner of Agriculture, four thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk in said Department, who shall be superintendent of the Department buildings, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief of division of accounts and disbursing officer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one assistant disbursing officer, who shall act as property clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; one clerk to disbursing officer, one thousand dollars; one stenographer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one engraver, two thousand dollars; one draughtsman, two thousand dollars; two clerks of class four, three thousand six hundred dollars; two clerks of class three, three thousand two hundred dollars; four clerks of class two, five thousand six hundred dollars; seven clerks of class one, eight thousand four hundred dollars; eight clerks, at one thousand dollars each; six clerks, at eight hundred and forty dollars each; one librarian, one thousand four hundred dollars; one engineer, one thousand four hundred dollars; two firemen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one assistant fireman, at five hundred dollars; superintendent of folding-room, one thousand two hundred dollars; four assistants in folding-room, at six hundred dollars each; one clerk in folding-room, at six hundred and sixty dollars; two night watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; messengers, carpenters, laborers, and charwomen, ten thousand dollars; in all, seventy-one thousand two hundred and eighty dollars.

Pay of commissioner, clerks, etc.

BOTANICAL DIVISION.

Botanical division.

One botanist, two thousand dollars; one assistant botanist, one thousand two hundred dollars; one botanical clerk, eight hundred and forty dollars.

Section of vegetable pathology: One chief of section, two thousand dollars; one assistant, one thousand four hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand dollars; in all, for botanical division, eight thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

POMOLOGICAL DIVISION

Pomological division.

One pomologist, two thousand dollars.

MICROSCOPICAL DIVISION.

Microscopical division.

One microscopist, two thousand dollars; one assistant microscopist, one thousand dollars; in all, three thousand dollars.

CHEMICAL DIVISION.

Chemical division.

One chief chemist, two thousand five hundred dollars; one assistant chemist, one thousand six hundred dollars; one assistant chemist, one thousand four hundred dollars; employment of additional assistants in the chemical division, when necessary, six thousand dollars; in all, eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Entomological
division.

ENTOMOLOGICAL DIVISION.

One entomologist, two thousand five hundred dollars; one assistant entomologist, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one assistant entomologist or clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; one assistant entomologist or clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; in all, seven thousand three hundred dollars.

Division of economic ornithology and mammalogy.

DIVISION OF ECONOMIC ORNITHOLOGY AND MAMMALOGY.

One ornithologist, two thousand five hundred dollars; one assistant ornithologist, one thousand six hundred dollars; one assistant ornithologist, one thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk, at six hundred and sixty dollars; and one clerk, at six hundred dollars; in all, eight thousand and sixty dollars.

Experimental garden and grounds.

EXPERIMENTAL GARDEN AND GROUNDS.

One superintendent, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Museum.

MUSEUM.

One curator of museum, one thousand four hundred dollars; one assistant, one thousand dollars; one night watchman for museum building, who shall also act as night watchman for seed building, seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, three thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

Seed division.

SEED DIVISION.

One chief of seed division, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one superintendent of seed-room, one thousand six hundred dollars; four clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one clerk, at eight hundred and forty dollars; in all, eight thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

Statistical division.

STATISTICAL DIVISION.

One statistician, two thousand five hundred dollars; two clerks of class four, three thousand six hundred dollars; three clerks of class three, four thousand eight hundred dollars; four clerks of class two, five thousand six hundred dollars; five clerks of class one, six thousand dollars; seven clerks, at one thousand dollars each; four clerks, at eight hundred and forty dollars each; two clerks, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, thirty-four thousand three hundred dollars.

Forestry division.

FORESTRY DIVISION.

One chief of forestry division, two thousand dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Investigations and miscellaneous expenses.
Botanical division.

Botanical division: For purchasing and collecting specimen of plants and materials for the herbarium, and for labor in preparing them; for traveling and other necessary expenses in the investigations of plants and grasses in the arid districts of the West and South, two thousand dollars.

Section of vegetable pathology: For investigating the nature of the diseases of fruits and fruit-trees, grains, and other useful plants, due to parasitic fungi; for chemicals and apparatus required in the field and laboratory; for experiments with remedies; for necessary traveling expenses; for the preparation of drawings and illustrations, and for other expenses connected with the practical work of the investigation, five thousand dollars.

Pomological division: For traveling within the United States, and other necessary expenses in collecting and disseminating pomological information, three thousand dollars. Pomological division.

Microscopical division: For microscopical apparatus, chemicals, photographic illustrations, and other necessary supplies, and for the purchase of food samples and fibers in making investigations and examinations into the adulterations of food, one thousand dollars. Microscopical division.

Chemical division: For chemicals and apparatus for the use of the chemist, and for necessary changes in and additions to fixtures to the laboratory, and necessary expenses in conducting experiments, including fifty thousand dollars for the continuation of experiments in the manufacture of sugar from sorghum and sugar cane and also including the purchase and transportation of samples and supplies; in all, fifty-six thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Commissioner of Agriculture is hereby required to make a separate report to Congress stating fully and accurately an itemized account of every expenditure made under this provision and the results of all experiments made, and also including the purchase and transportation of samples and supplies, in all, fifty-six thousand dollars. Chemical division.
Experiment in sugar manufacture.
Provided.
Itemized report to be made.

Entomological division: For investigating the history and habits of insects injurious and beneficial to agriculture, arboriculture, and horticulture; experiments in ascertaining the best means of destroying them; for publishing reports thereon; and for illustrations, chemicals, traveling and other expenses within the United States, in the practical work of the entomological division, twenty thousand dollars. Entomological division.

For collecting and disseminating information relating to silk-culture; for purchasing and distributing silk-worm eggs, and for conducting at some point in the District of Columbia experiments with automatic machinery for reeling silk from the cocoon, and for expenses incurred in collecting, purchasing, preparing for transportation, and transporting the cocoons necessary therefor, and for necessary traveling expenses, fifteen thousand dollars. And the Commissioner of Agriculture is hereby authorized to sell in open market any and all reeled silk and silk waste produced in these experiments, and to apply the proceeds of such sales to the payment of the legitimate expenses incurred therein; and the Commissioner of Agriculture shall make full report to Congress of the experiments herein provided for, and also of all sales and purchases made under this paragraph. Silk culture experiments.

For the encouragement and development of the culture of raising raw silk, five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Women's Silk Culture Association of the United States, located at Philadelphia, and to be paid directly to said association; and said association shall make a full and detailed report of the expenditures and results obtained under this appropriation, and also under the appropriation to said association made for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, to the Commissioner of Agriculture, who shall transmit the same to Congress, and a like sum of five thousand dollars for the same purposes and under the same restrictions and conditions to the California Ladies Silk Culture Association of California. Women's Silk Culture Association.
Reports.
Laws 1st session 49th Congress, p. 101.

Division of economic ornithology and mammalogy: For the promotion of economic ornithology and mammalogy; an investigation of the food, habits, distribution, and migrations of North American birds and mammals, in relation to agriculture, horticulture, and forestry; for publishing report thereon; and for drawings, traveling and other expenses in the practical work of the division, three thousand nine hundred and forty dollars. California Ladies' Silk Culture Association.
Division of economic ornithology and mammalogy.

Experimental garden and grounds: For labor in experimental garden and grounds, the care of conservatories, plant and fruit propagating houses, and keep of the reservation, lawns, trees, roadways, and walks, twelve thousand dollars. Experimental garden and grounds.
Labor.

For the purchase of tools, wagons, carts, harness, machinery, horse-shoeing, and the necessary material for repairing the same; for purchase etc. Tools, material;

	of new or rare kinds of seeds, plants, and bulbs; for propagation, including expense of transportation, material and labor in packing the same for distribution, and for necessary pots and tubs, and material for the destruction of insects; for the purchase of glass, putty, paints, lumber, and tin; and for carpenter, painter, and other mechanical work for necessary repairs of conservatories, greenhouses, and other garden structures; for the purchase, propagation, and distribution of seeds and plants of medicinal value; for necessary purchases and repairs to maintain steam and water heating apparatus in the glass houses; for finishing concreting carriage-yard, wagon space in front of seed-building, and walks bordering sash-beds; for the purchase of soil for potting, manure, sand, charcoal, lime, and other fertilizers for the grounds, twelve thousand eight hundred dollars.
Museum.	Museum: For collecting and modeling fruits, vegetables, and other plants, for labor in preparing them for the museum, one thousand dollars.
Seed division.	Seed division: For the purchase, propagation, and distribution, as required by law, of seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants, and expenses of labor, transportation, paper, twine, gum, printing, postal cards, and all necessary material and repairs for putting up and distributing the same, and to be distributed in localities adapted to their culture, one hundred thousand dollars.
Distribution of seeds, etc.	An equal proportion of two-thirds of all seeds, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants shall, upon their request, be supplied to Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress for distribution among their constituents; and the person receiving such seeds shall inform the Department of the results of the experiments therewith: <i>Provided</i> , That all seeds, plants, and cuttings herein allotted to Senators, Representatives, and Delegates to Congress for distribution remaining uncalled for at the end of the fiscal year shall be distributed by the Commissioner of Agriculture: <i>And provided also</i> , That the Commissioner shall report, as provided in this act, the place, quantity, and price of seeds purchased, and the date of purchase. But nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to prevent the Commissioner of Agriculture from sending flower, garden, and other seeds to those who apply for the same. And the amount herein appropriated shall not be diverted or used for any other purpose but for the purchase, propagation, and distribution of improved and valuable seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants: <i>But provided, however</i> , That the Commissioner shall not distribute to any Senator, Representative, or Delegate seeds entirely unfit for the climate and locality he represents, but shall distribute the same so that each member may have seeds of equal value, as may be, and the best adapted to the locality he represents.
<i>Provisos.</i> Distribution of seeds, etc., uncalled for.	
Report.	Printing seed-pockets, labels, postal cards, circulars, and so forth: For printing-press, three hundred and fifty dollars; labor, paper, ink, type, and other necessary material for printing, and for repairing press, two thousand five hundred dollars; for purchase of safe, fifty dollars; material and labor necessary to repair elevator, one hundred dollars; in all, one hundred and three thousand dollars.
Distribution to be made with regard to climate and locality.	Division of agricultural statistics: For collecting foreign and domestic agricultural statistics, and compiling, writing, and illustrating matter for monthly, annual, and special reports, and for the necessary expenses of the same, including paper, envelopes, postal cards, and postage-stamps, sixty-five thousand dollars.
Printing, etc.	For expenses of representation at the first general session of the International Statistical Institute, and investigation of European statistical methods, one thousand five hundred dollars, to be immediately available.
Division of agricultural statistics.	Furniture, cases, and repairs: For repairing buildings, heating apparatus, furniture, carpeting, matting, water and gas pipes, new furniture, and all necessary material and labor for the same, including lumber, hardware, glass, and paints, seven thousand dollars.
Delegate to International Statistical Institute.	
Furniture, cases, and repairs.	

Library: For entomological, botanical, and historical works of reference, works on chemistry, forestry, mineralogy, maps, charts, current agricultural works for library, miscellaneous agricultural periodicals, and the completion of imperfect series, two thousand dollars.

Library, books, etc.

Salaries and expenses Bureau of Animal Industry: For carrying out the provisions of the act of May twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, establishing the Bureau of Animal Industry, five hundred thousand dollars; and the Commissioner of Agriculture is hereby authorized to use any part of this sum he may deem necessary or expedient, and in such manner as he may think best, to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia, and for this purpose to employ as many persons as he may deem necessary, and to expend any part of this sum in the purchase and destruction of diseased or exposed animals and the quarantine of the same whenever in his judgment it is essential to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia from one State into another, one hundred thousand dollars of this sum or so much thereof as may be necessary to be immediately available.

Bureau of Animal Industry.
Vol. 23, p. 31.

Purchase and destruction of diseased animals.

Quarantine stations for neat-cattle: To establish and maintain quarantine stations, and to provide proper shelter for and care of neat-cattle imported, at such ports as may be deemed necessary, twenty thousand dollars.

Quarantine stations for neat-cattle.

Division of forestry: For the purpose of enabling the Commissioner of Agriculture to experiment and to continue an investigation and report upon the subject of forestry, and for traveling and other necessary expenses in the investigation and the collection and distribution of valuable economic forest-tree seeds and plants, eight thousand dollars.

Division of forestry.

Postage: For postage on return-letters, circulars, and miscellaneous articles for correspondents and foreign mail, four thousand dollars.

Postage.

Contingent expenses: For stationery, freight, express charges, fuel, lights, subsistence and care of horses, repairs of harness, for paper, twine, and gum for folding-room, advertising, telegraphing, dry-goods, soap, brushes, brooms, mats, oils, paints, glass, lumber, hardware, ice, purchasing supplies, washing towels, actual traveling expenses while on the business of the Department, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for, and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the Department, fifteen thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

SEC. 2. That the bond of the Commissioner of Agriculture shall be in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

Commissioner's bond.

SEC. 3. That all machinery purchased under the provisions of this act shall be built in the United States, wholly of domestic material.

Domestic machinery to be used.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 352.—An act to quiet title to certain land in the city of Washington, District of Columbia.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to quitclaim and release unto the heirs and assigns of James S. Magee, deceased, their heirs and assigns, all the right, title, and interest of the United States of America in and to lot numbered thirteen, in square numbered six hundred and ninety-one, in the city of Washington and District of Columbia, as the same is laid down upon the original plat or plan of said city: *Provided,* That this act shall not render the United States liable for any costs, expenses, or damages in relation to the lot hereby authorized and directed to be quitclaimed, released, and conveyed.

James S. Magee.
Title of United States to lot, square 691, Washington, released to heirs, etc., of.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 353.—An act to repeal certain sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the appointment of civil officers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sections seventeen hundred and sixty-seven, seventeen hundred and sixty-eight, seventeen hundred and sixty-nine, seventeen hundred and seventy, seventeen hundred and seventy-one, and seventeen hundred and seventy-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States are hereby repealed.

Tenure of office.
Repeal of provisions relating to.
R. S., secs. 1767-1772, pp. 314, 315.
Not to affect present suspensions, etc.

SEC. 2. This repeal shall not affect any officer heretofore suspended under the provisions of said sections, or any designation, nomination, or appointment heretofore made by virtue of the provisions thereof.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 354.—An act to authorize the purchase of a site for a building for a post-office, court-house, and other offices in San Francisco, California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to appoint three competent citizens to act as commissioners on behalf of the United States to select and purchase a piece of ground in the city of San Francisco upon which shall be erected a suitable building for a post-office, court-house, and other offices.

San Francisco, Cal.
Commission to select site for public building.

Appointment.

SEC. 2. That immediately after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury shall notify each person selected as aforesaid of his appointment under this act, requesting prompt notice of his acceptance or non-acceptance thereof, and in the latter case shall appoint some other prominent, disinterested citizen in his place, and upon their consent to act shall give notice to the commissioners to proceed as soon as practicable to examine such pieces of ground as shall be judged most suitable for the site of said building, in said examination having due regard to the present needs and future accommodation of the inhabitants, to security against accidents, and the convenience of the public service at all times. They shall negotiate an option of purchase for each site so examined, at the lowest practicable price, decide upon and recommend for purchase said sites in the order of their relative merits, and submit a report thereof, with a proper description of each, to the Secretary of the Treasury, who, in conjunction with the Postmaster-General and Attorney-General, shall immediately decide which site is to be preferred, if any is to be preferred; and if the Secretary of the Treasury, Postmaster-General, and Attorney-General shall approve of any such site and the title thereto, then the commissioners shall be notified thereof, who shall then complete the purchase of the site so chosen: *Provided*, That the site so selected shall be of such dimensions as to leave an open space of not less than forty feet in width, including streets and alleys, around the building to be constructed thereon: *Provided further*, That the sum to be paid therefor shall not exceed three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Report.

Decision.

Purchase.
Provisos.
Open space.

Maximum price.

Appropriation.

Proviso.
Title.

SEC. 3. That the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for making said purchase: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be expended until a valid title to said site shall be vested in the United States, and the State of California shall cede to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of any civil process therein.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 355.—An act authorizing the Treasurer of the United States to credit the District of Columbia with certain moneys in lieu of investing the same in bonds.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Treasurer of the United States, as Commissioner of the Sinking-Fund of the District of Columbia, shall not be compelled hereafter to invest money retained from District contracts hereafter entered into; but may, in his discretion retain said funds without interest, or invest the same in any class of United States, or District of Columbia bonds, at the request and at the risk, of the contractor, whenever the sum retained on any contract shall reach the sum of one hundred dollars or more. Any sum less than one hundred dollars shall be retained without interest as above.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

District of Columbia.

Retained money on contracts not to be invested; disposition.

CHAP. 356.—An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between the cities of Omaha, Nebraska, and Council Bluffs, Iowa, and for other purposes.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Omaha and Council Bluffs Railway and Bridge Company, an incorporation organized under the laws of the States of Nebraska and Iowa, its successors or assigns, is hereby authorized to construct and maintain a bridge across the Missouri River at that point between the cities of Omaha, Nebraska, and Council Bluffs, Iowa, and at least one-third of a mile from any other bridge, as shall best promote the public convenience and welfare and the necessities of business and commerce, and also to construct and maintain the accessory works necessary to secure the best practicable channel-way for navigation and to confine the flow of water to a permanent channel at such point. That said bridge, and all property belonging thereto or connected therewith, may be constructed, maintained, and used as a combined railway and wagon bridge, for the safe and convenient passage of wagons, carriages, stock, steam, cable, and street cars, foot-passengers, and all road travel. That said bridge shall not be of less elevation in any case than fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the lowest part of the superstructure; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of said river, and the bridge itself at right angles thereto, and the main span shall be over the main channel of said river and not less than three hundred feet in length in the clear, and no span over the water-way of said river shall be less than three hundred feet in the clear; and the said company or corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset to sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe.

Omaha and Council Bluffs Railway and Bridge Company authorized to bridge Missouri River.

Railway, wagon, and foot bridge.

Elevation.

Lights.

SEC. 2. That said bridge shall be constructed and built without material interference with the security and convenience of navigation of said river beyond what is necessary to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and in order to secure that object the said company or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the bridge, and a map of the location, giving for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream and the location of any other bridge or bridges.

Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed, upon receiving such plan and map and other information, and upon being satisfied that a bridge built upon such a plan and at such locality will conform to the prescribed conditions of this act, to notify the company that he approves the same; and upon receiving such notification

On approval, bridge may be commenced.

Changes.	the said company may proceed to the erection of said bridge, conforming strictly to the approved plan and location; and should any change be made in the plan of the bridge during the progress of the work thereon, such change shall be subject likewise to the approval of the Secretary of War; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river, caused or alleged to be caused by said bridge, the case may be brought in the circuit court of the United States for the State of Iowa or the State of Nebraska in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge may be located.
Litigation.	
To be a lawful structure and post-route.	SEC. 4. That the said bridge and accessory works, when built and constructed under this act and according to the terms and limitations thereof, shall be lawful structures; and said bridge shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to said bridge; and said bridge shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-routes of the United States; and Congress reserves the right, at any time, to regulate, by appropriate legislation, the charges for freight and passengers over said bridge; all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains or cars over the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner or owners of said bridge and the several railroad Companies, or any one of them desiring such use, shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, all matters at issue between them, including the fixing of compensation for the use of said bridge, shall be decided by the Secretary of War, upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties.
Other companies may use.	SEC. 5. That the United States shall have the right of way for such postal-telegraph lines across said bridge as the Government of the United States may construct and control.
Compensation.	SEC. 6. That Congress shall have power, at any time, to alter, amend, or repeal this act; and to remove all material and substantial obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of said bridge and its accessory works; and the expense of altering said bridge or removing such obstructions shall be at the expense of the owners of or persons controlling such bridge; and if said bridge shall not be finished within two years from the passage of this act, the rights and privileges hereby granted shall be null and void.
Secretary of War to decide disagreements.	Approved, March 3, 1887.
Postal telegraph.	
Right to amend, etc., reserved.	

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 357.—An act to authorize the East and West Railroad Company of Alabama to maintain a bridge across the Coosa River.

East and West Railroad Company authorized to bridge Coosa River, Ala.	<i>Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the East and West Railroad Company of Alabama, a corporation created and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Alabama, be and is hereby, authorized to maintain a bridge across the Coosa River, in the Coosa Land-district, at the point in or near township fourteen, range six East, which has been selected by the said railroad company for crossing said river with their railroad line, and where a bridge is now constructed, the said bridge to be of such height as not to interfere with the navigation of said river, and to be provided with a suitable draw: <i>Provided,</i> That any bridge constructed under this act and according to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be known and recognized as a post-route, and the same is hereby declared to be a post-route, upon</i>
Location.	
Proviso.	
To be a lawful structure and post-route.	

which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, or for through passengers or freight passing over said bridge, than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads leading to the said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way for postal telegraph and telephone lines across said bridge; and in case of any litigation concerning any alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river on account of said bridge, the cause may be tried before the circuit court of the United States of either of said States in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge touches; and that all railway companies desiring to use the said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage over the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof and of all the approaches thereto, for a reasonable compensation to be paid to the owners of said bridge, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties in case they shall not agree.

Postal telegraph.
Litigation.

Other companies
may use.

Compensation.

Secretary of War
to decide disagree-
ments.

Draw.

SEC. 2. That said bridge shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than seventy-five feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw; and said spans shall not be less than ten feet above high-water mark, measuring to the lowest member of the bridge superstructure: *And provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, except when trains are passing over the said bridge, for the passage of the boats whose construction shall not be such as to admit of their passage under the draw of said bridge when closed; but in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw after the passage of trains; and the said company or corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset to sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe.

Proviso.

Opening draw.

SEC. 3. That the plan and location of said bridge, with a detailed map of the sound at the proposed site of the bridge and near thereto, exhibiting the depths and currents, shall be submitted to the Secretary of War for his approval, and until he approve the plan and location of said bridge it shall not be built; but upon the approval of said by the Secretary of War the said company or corporation may proceed to the erection of said bridge in conformity with said approved plan; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of the work thereon, such change shall be subject likewise to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Lights.

Secretary of War
to approve plans,
etc.

Changes.

SEC. 4. That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend or repeal this act at any time; and that if at any time navigation of the said river shall in any manner be obstructed or impaired by the said bridge, the Secretary of War shall have authority, and it shall be his duty, to require the said railroad company to alter and change the said bridge at its own expense, in such manner as may be proper to secure free and complete navigation without impediment; and if upon reasonable notice to said railroad company to make such change or improvements the said company fails to do so, the Secretary of War shall have authority to make the same at the expense of said company, and all the rights conferred by this act shall be forfeited; and Congress shall have power to do any and all things necessary to secure the free navigation of the river; and if said bridge shall not be finished within two years from the passage of this act, the rights and privileges hereby granted shall be null and void.

Right to amend,
etc., reserved.

Not to obstruct
navigation.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 358.—An act to authorize the Talladega and Coosa Valley Railroad Company of Alabama to erect a bridge across the Coosa River.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Talladega and Coosa Valley Railroad Company of Alabama, a corporation created and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Alabama, be, and is hereby, authorized to erect and maintain a bridge across the Coosa River in township seventeen, range four east, in the Coosa land-district, or at such point near said township as has been selected by said railroad company for crossing said river with their railroad line, the said bridge to be of such height as not to interfere with the navigation of said river: *Provided,* That any bridge constructed under this act and according to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be known and recognized as a post-route, and the same is hereby declared to be a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, or for through passengers or freight passing over said bridge, than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads leading to the said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way for a postal telegraph and telephone lines across said bridge; and in case of any litigation concerning any alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river on account of said bridge, the cause may be tried before the circuit court of the United States of either of said States in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge touches; and that all railway companies desiring to use the said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage over the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof and of all the approaches thereto, for a reasonable compensation to be paid to the owners of said bridge, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties in case they shall not agree.

SEC. 2. That said bridge shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than seventy-five feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw; and said spans shall not be less than ten feet above high-water mark, measuring to the lowest member of the bridge superstructure: *And provided also,* That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal except when trains are passing over the said bridge, for the passage of the boats whose construction shall not be such as to admit of their passage under the draw of said bridge when closed; but in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw after the passage of trains; and the said company or corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset to sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe.

SEC. 3. That the plan and location of said bridge, with a detailed map of the river at the proposed site of the bridge and near thereto, exhibiting the depths and currents, shall be submitted to the Secretary of War for his approval, and until he approve the plan and location of said bridge it shall not be built; but upon the approval of said plan by the Secretary of War the said company or corporation may proceed to the erection of said bridge in conformity with said approved plan; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of the work thereon, such change shall be subject likewise to the approval of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 4. That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act at any time; and that if at any time navigation of the said river shall in any manner be obstructed or impaired by the said bridge, the Secretary of War shall have authority, and it shall be his duty, to require the said railroad company to alter and change the said bridge, at its own expense, in such manner as may be proper to secure free and

Talladega and Coosa Valley Railroad Company authorized to bridge Coosa River, Ala.
Location.
Proviso.
To be a lawful structure and post-route.
Postal telegraph.
Litigation.
Other companies may use.
Compensation.
Secretary of War to decide disagreements.
Draw.
Proviso.
Opening draw.
Lights.
Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.
Changes.
Right to amend, etc., reserved.
Not to obstruct navigation.

complete navigation without impediment; and if upon reasonable notice to said railroad company to make such changes or improvements the said company fails to do so, the Secretary of War shall have authority to make the same at the expense of said company, and all the rights conferred by this act shall be forfeited; and Congress shall have power to do any and all things necessary to secure the free navigation of the said river; and if said bridge shall not be finished within two years from the passage of this act, the rights and privileges hereby granted shall be null and void.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 359.—An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Court of Claims shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the following matters:

Suits against the Government.

First. All claims founded upon the Constitution of the United States or any law of Congress, except for pensions, or upon any regulation of an Executive Department, or upon any contract, expressed or implied, with the Government of the United States, or for damages, liquidated or unliquidated, in cases not sounding in tort, in respect of which claims the party would be entitled to redress against the United States either in a court of law, equity, or admiralty if the United States were suable: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this section shall be construed as giving to either of the courts herein mentioned, jurisdiction to hear and determine claims growing out of the late civil war, and commonly known as "war claims," or to hear and determine other claims, which have heretofore been rejected, or reported on adversely by any court, Department, or commission authorized to hear and determine the same.

Jurisdiction of the Court of Claims.
R. S. sec. 1058, p. 195.

Proviso.

"War" and rejected claims excepted.

Second. All set-offs, counter-claims, claims for damages, whether liquidated or unliquidated, or other demands whatsoever on the part of the Government of the United States against any claimant against the Government in said court: *Provided,* That no suit against the Government of the United States, shall be allowed under this act unless the same shall have been brought within six years after the right accrued for which the claim is made.

Set-offs, counter-claims, etc.

Proviso.

Limitation.

SEC. 2. That the district courts of the United States shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Court of Claims as to all matters named in the preceding section where the amount of the claim does not exceed one thousand dollars, and the circuit courts of the United States shall have such concurrent jurisdiction in all cases where the amount of such claim exceeds one thousand dollars and does not exceed ten thousand dollars. All causes brought and tried under the provisions of this act shall be tried by the court without a jury.

District and circuit courts to have concurrent jurisdiction with Court of Claims; limit.

SEC. 3. That whenever any person shall present his petition to the Court of Claims alleging that he is or has been indebted to the United States as an officer or agent thereof, or by virtue of any contract therewith, or that he is the guarantor, or surety, or personal representative of any officer, or agent, or contractor so indebted, or that he, or the person for whom he is such surety, guarantor, or personal representative has held any office or agency under the United States, or entered into any contract therewith, under which it may be or has been claimed that an indebtedness to the United States has arisen and exists, and that he or the person he represents has applied to the proper Department of the Government requesting that the account of such office, agency, or indebtedness may be adjusted and settled, and that three years have elapsed from the date of such application and said account still remains unsettled and unadjusted, and that no suit upon the same has been brought by the United States, said court shall, due notice first being given to the head of said Department and to the Attorney-General of

Petitions for release from official bond.

Judgment.	the United States, proceed to hear the parties and to ascertain the amount, if any, due the United States on said account. The Attorney-General shall represent the United States at the hearing of said cause. The court may postpone the same from time to time whenever justice shall require. The judgment of said court or of the Supreme Court of the United States, to which an appeal shall lie, as in other cases, as to the amount due, shall be binding and conclusive upon the parties. The payment of such amount so found due by the court shall discharge such obligation. An action shall accrue to the United States against such principal, or surety, or representative to recover the amount so found due, which may be brought at any time within three years after the final judgment of said court. Unless suit shall be brought within said time, such claim and the claim on the original indebtedness shall be forever barred.
Limitation.	
Jurisdiction and procedure.	SEC. 4. That the jurisdiction of the respective courts of the United States proceeding under this act, including the right of exception and appeal, shall be governed by the law now in force, in so far as the same is applicable and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act; and the course of procedure shall be in accordance with the established rules of said respective courts, and of such additions and modifications thereof as said courts may adopt.
Petition for settlement of claims.	SEC. 5. That the plaintiff in any suit brought under the provisions of the second section of this act shall file a petition, duly verified with the clerk of the respective court having jurisdiction of the case, and in the district where the plaintiff resides. Such petition shall set forth the full name and residence of the plaintiff, the nature of his claim, and a succinct statement of the facts upon which the claim is based, the money or any other thing claimed, or the damages sought to be recovered and praying the court for a judgment or decree upon the facts and law.
Service.	SEC. 6. That the plaintiff shall cause a copy of his petition filed under the preceding section to be served upon the district attorney of the United States in the district wherein suit is brought, and shall mail a copy of the same, by registered letter, to the Attorney-General of the United States, and shall thereupon cause to be filed with the clerk of the court wherein suit is instituted an affidavit of such service and the mailing of such letter. It shall be the duty of the district attorney upon whom service of petition is made as aforesaid to appear and defend the interests of the Government in the suit, and within sixty days after the service of petition upon him, unless the time should be extended by order of the court made in the case to file a plea, answer, or demurrer on the part of the Government, and to file a notice of any counter-claim, set-off, claim for damages, or other demand or defense whatsoever of the Government in the premises: <i>Provided</i> , That should the district attorney neglect or refuse to file the plea, answer, demurrer, or defense, as required, the plaintiff may proceed with the case under such rules as the court may adopt in the premises; but the plaintiff shall not have judgment or decree for his claim, or any part thereof, unless he shall establish the same by proof satisfactory to the court.
Defense.	
<i>Proviso.</i> Proceedings on failure of Government to answer.	
Opinions.	SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the court to cause a written opinion to be filed in the cause, setting forth the specific findings by the court of the facts therein and the conclusions of the court upon all questions of law involved in the case, and to render judgment thereon. If the suit be in equity or admiralty, the court shall proceed with the same according to the rules of such courts.
Interested parties may testify.	SEC. 8. That in the trial of any suit brought under any of the provisions of this act, no person shall be excluded as a witness because he is a party to or interested in said suit; and any plaintiff or party in interest may be examined as a witness on the part of the Government.
R. S. sec. 1079, p. 9. repealed.	Section ten hundred and seventy-nine of the Revised Statutes is hereby repealed. The provisions of section ten hundred and eighty of the Revised Statutes shall apply to cases under this act.

SEC. 9. That the plaintiff or the United States, in any suit brought under the provisions of this act shall have the same rights of appeal or writ of error as are now reserved in the statutes of the United States in that behalf made, and upon the conditions and limitations therein contained. The modes of procedure in claiming and perfecting an appeal or writ of error shall conform in all respects, and as near as may be, to the statutes and rules of court governing appeals and writs of error in like causes.

Appeals and writs of error.

Procedure.

SEC. 10. That when the findings of fact and the law applicable thereto have been filed in any case as provided in section six of this act, and the judgment or decree is adverse to the Government, it shall be the duty of the district attorney to transmit to the Attorney-General of the United States certified copies of all the papers filed in the cause, with a transcript of the testimony taken, the written findings of the court, and his written opinion as to the same; whereupon the Attorney-General shall determine and direct whether an appeal or writ of error shall be taken or not; and when so directed the district attorney shall cause an appeal or writ of error to be perfected in accordance with the terms of the statutes and rules of practice governing the same: *Provided*, That no appeal or writ of error shall be allowed after six months from the judgment or decree in such suit. From the date of such final judgment or decree interest shall be computed thereon, at the rate of four per centum per annum, until the time when an appropriation is made for the payment of the judgment or decree.

Adverse judgments to United States to be certified to Attorney-General.

Appeal.

Proviso.
Limitation.
Interest.

SEC. 11. That the Attorney-General shall report to Congress, and at the beginning of each session of Congress, the suits under this act in which a final judgment or decree has been rendered giving the date of each, and a statement of the costs taxed in each case.

Report to Congress.

SEC. 12. That when any claim or matter may be pending in any of the Executive Departments which involves controverted questions of fact or law, the head of such Department, with the consent of the claimant, may transmit the same, with the vouchers, papers, proofs, and documents pertaining thereto, to said Court of Claims, and the same shall be there proceeded in under such rules as the court may adopt. When the facts and conclusions of law shall have been found, the court shall report its findings to the Department by which it was transmitted.

Claims referred by Departments.

SEC. 13. That in every case which shall come before the Court of Claims, or is now pending therein, under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to afford assistance and relief to Congress and the Executive Departments in the investigation of claims and demands against the Government," approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court, upon the facts established, that it has jurisdiction to render judgment or decree thereon under existing laws or under the provisions of this act, it shall proceed to do so, giving to either party such further opportunity for hearing as in its judgment justice shall require, and report its proceedings therein to either House of Congress or to the Department by which the same was referred to said court.

Claims referred under "Bowman act."
Vol. 22, p. 485.

Judgment.

SEC. 14. That whenever any bill, except for a pension, shall be pending in either House of Congress providing for the payment of a claim against the United States, legal or equitable, or for a grant, gift, or bounty to any person, the House in which such bill is pending may refer the same to the Court of Claims, who shall proceed with the same in accordance with the provisions of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, entitled an "Act to afford assistance and relief to Congress and the Executive Departments in the investigation of claims and demands against the Government," and report to such House the facts in the case and the amount, where the same can be liquidated, including any facts bearing upon the question whether there has been delay or laches in presenting such claim or applying for such grant, gift, or bounty, and any facts bearing upon the question whether the bar of any statute of limitation should be removed or which shall be

Reference of claims pending in Congress.

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Report to Congress.

claimed to excuse the claimant for not having resorted to any established legal remedy.

Costs.

SEC. 15. If the Government of the United States shall put in issue the right of the plaintiff to recover the court may, in its discretion, allow costs to the prevailing party from the time of joining such issue. Such costs, however, shall include only what is actually incurred for witnesses, and for summoning the same, and fees paid to the clerk of the court.

Inconsistent laws repealed.

SEC. 16. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 360.—An act for the repair and preservation of the road, heretofore constructed by the Government, leading from Vicksburg to the national cemetery adjacent thereto.

Vicksburg, Miss. Appropriation for repairing road to national cemetery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, to be used in the repair and preservation of the road, heretofore constructed by the United States, leading from the city of Vicksburg to the national cemetery adjacent thereto, the same to be expended by the keeper or person in charge of said cemetery, under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 361.—An act to authorize the Louisiana North and South Railroad Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Red River in Louisiana.

Louisiana North and South Railroad Company authorized to bridge Red River, at Alexandria, La. Railway, wagon, and foot bridge.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Louisiana North and South Railroad Company, a corporation created and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Louisiana, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct and maintain a railway and wagon bridge across the Red River at or near the town of Alexandria, Louisiana, at such point as may be selected by the said railroad company for crossing said river with their railroad line, the said bridge to be so constructed as not to interfere with the navigation of said river, and to be provided with a suitable draw: *Provided,* That any bridge constructed under this act and according to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be known and recognized as a post-route, and the same is hereby declared to be a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, or for through passengers or freight passing over said bridge, than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads leading to the said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way for a postal telegraph across said bridge.

Proviso. To be a lawful structure and post-route.

Postal telegraph.

Plans, etc., to be approved by Secretary of War.

SEC. 2. That the bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be located and built under and subject to such regulations for the security of the navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said company or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the proposed bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location

of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War no work upon the bridge shall be commenced; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 3. That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act at any time; and that if at any time navigation of the said river shall in any manner be obstructed or impaired by the said bridge, the Secretary of War shall have authority, and it shall be his duty, to require the said railroad company to alter and change the said bridge at its own expense, in such manner as may be proper to secure free and complete navigation without impediment; and if upon reasonable notice to said railroad company to make such change or improvements the said company fails to do so, the Secretary of War shall have authority to make the same at the expense of said company, and all the rights conferred by this act shall be forfeited; and Congress shall have power to do any and all things necessary to secure the free navigation of the river.

SEC. 4. That said company shall be permitted to charge and take such rates of toll for crossing said bridge as may be reasonable, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 5. That the draw provided for the bridge herein authorized to be constructed shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passing of boats; and said company or corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset till sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe.

SEC. 6. That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains over the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner or owners of said bridge and the several railroad companies, or any one of them, desiring such use, shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, all matters at issue between them shall be decided by the Secretary of War, upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties; and if said bridge is not commenced within two years and completed within four years from the passage of this act, the rights and privileges hereby granted shall be null and void.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 362.—An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and for other purposes.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, namely:

Sundry civil appropriations.

UNDER THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

For purchase of ground on which to erect public building in Camden, New Jersey, forty thousand dollars.

For post-office and court house at Baltimore, Maryland: For continuation of building, two hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars.

For custom-house at Charleston, South Carolina: For taking down stone and brick work on east and west porticos, restoring broken balustrade and other broken stone work, and rebuilding the same, including

Treasury Department.
Public buildings.

Camden, N. J.

Baltimore, Md.

Charleston, S. C.

- the replacing of slating, eleven thousand five hundred dollars; for other exterior repairs, five hundred dollars; in all, twelve thousand dollars.
- Chicago, Ill. For custom-house and post-office at Chicago, Illinois: For furnishing and putting in place iron tie-rods to strengthen the building, thirty-five thousand dollars; for balance for repairing stone work, thirty-five thousand dollars; for ventilation of building, nine thousand dollars; and for necessary painting to interior of building, five thousand dollars; in all, eighty-four thousand dollars.
- Concord, N. H. For court-house and post-office at Concord, New Hampshire: For approaches complete, nine thousand dollars.
- Dallas, Tex. For court-house and post-office at Dallas, Texas: For approaches complete, five thousand dollars.
- Danville, Va. For court-house and post-office at Danville, Virginia: For completion of building, fixtures, inclosure, and approaches, two thousand dollars.
- Denver, Colo. For court-house and post-office at Denver, Colorado: For continuation of building, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- El Paso, Tex. For custom-house, post-office, and court-house at El Paso, Texas: For completion of building under the present limit, including heating apparatus and approaches, one hundred thousand dollars.
- Erie, Pa. For court-house and post-office at Erie, Pennsylvania: For approaches complete, five thousand dollars.
- Galveston, Tex. For custom-house at Galveston, Texas: For continuation of the building under the present limit, sixty-five thousand dollars.
- Hannibal, Mo. For post-office at Hannibal, Missouri: For approaches complete, four thousand dollars.
- Harrisonburg, Va. For court-house and post-office at Harrisonburg, Virginia: For the enlargement and completion of building, forty-thousand dollars.
- Jacksonville, Fla. For post-office and custom-house at Jacksonville, Florida: For procuring site and commencing the erection of building under present limit, seventy thousand dollars.
- Key West, Fla. For the foundation of the public building at Key West, Florida, eight thousand dollars.
- Detroit, Mich. For post-office and custom-house at Detroit, Michigan: For securing site and commencing the erection of building, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Los Angeles, Cal. For court-house and post-office at Los Angeles, California: For purchase of site and commencement of building, fifty thousand dollars.
- La Crosse, Wis. For construction of public building at La Crosse, Wisconsin, in addition to the one hundred thousand dollars heretofore appropriated for the purpose, fifty thousand dollars.
- Louisville, Ky. For court-house and post-office at Louisville, Kentucky: For continuation of building, two hundred thousand dollars.
- Manchester, N. H. For court house and post-office at Manchester, New Hampshire: For completion of building under present limit, including heating apparatus and approaches, one hundred thousand dollars.
- Macon, Ga. For court-house and post-office at Macon, Georgia: For approaches complete, four thousand dollars.
- Minneapolis, Minn. For post-office at Minneapolis, Minnesota: For completion of building under present limit, one hundred and sixty-seven thousand five hundred and fourteen dollars and fifty-six cents.
- Nebraska City, Nebr. For court-house and post-office at Nebraska City, Nebraska: For completion of building, including heating apparatus, thirty-one thousand dollars.
- New Albany, Ind. For court-house and post-office at New Albany, Indiana: For approaches complete, four thousand dollars.
- New Bedford, Mass. For post-office at New Bedford, Massachusetts: For the erection and completion of a post-office building at New Bedford, Massachusetts, to be erected on land already purchased by the Government for the purpose under the provisions of the acts of February twentieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and August fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, one hundred thousand dollars.
- Vol. 23, p. 308.
Laws, 1st sess.
49th Congress, p. 223.

For custom-house at Philadelphia: For repairs to roof, and for painting, five thousand one hundred and forty dollars.	Philadelphia, Pa.
That in the sale of the land and premises known as the "old court-house and post-office," in the city of Philadelphia, lying upon Chestnut street, and extending to Library street, and between Fourth and Fifth streets, and adjoining the present custom-house site in said city, under the act approved August fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, the purchaser at said sale, his heirs and assigns, shall have permission to use and enjoy, in common with the United States, a passage-way, of not more than nineteen feet in width extending from Chestnut to Library street, adjoining the said "old court-house and post-office" building on the east.	<p>Sale of old court-house.</p> <p>Laws 1st sess. 49th Congress, p. 234.</p> <p>Easement.</p>
For court-house and post-office at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: For continuation of building, two hundred thousand dollars.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
For post office at Troy, New York: For completion of building under present limit, including heating apparatus and approaches, one hundred thousand dollars.	Troy, N. Y.
For post-office at Reading, Pennsylvania: For completion of building under present limit, including heating apparatus and approaches, one hundred thousand dollars.	Reading, Pa.
For court-house and post-office at Rochester, New York: For completion of building under present limit, one hundred thousand dollars.	Rochester, N. Y.
For custom-house and post-office at Saint Joseph, Missouri: For completion of building under present limit, including heating apparatus and approaches, one hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars.	Saint Joseph, Mo.
For the building known as the old custom-house building at Saint Louis, Missouri: For necessary repairs and alterations, eighty thousand dollars.	Saint Louis, Mo.
For repairs on the United States mint building at Denver, Colorado, two thousand dollars.	Denver, Colo.
For court-house and post-office at Saint Paul, Minnesota: For the purchase of additional ground fronting on Fifth street, adjoining the premises now owned by the United States, in Saint Paul, Minnesota, thirty thousand dollars; and the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars heretofore appropriated for the purchase of ground adjoining the United States court-house and post-office building in said city is hereby made available for the purchase of the ground herein authorized.	<p>Saint Paul, Minn.</p> <p>Laws, 1st sess. 49th Congress, p. 223.</p>
For court-house at Springfield, Massachusetts: For purchase of site, and commencing the erection of building, fifty thousand dollars.	Springfield, Mass.
For court-house and post-office at Williamsport, Pennsylvania: For completion of building under present limit, including heating apparatus and approaches, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.	Williamsport, Pa.
For public building at Worcester, Massachusetts: For purchase of site and commencing the erection of building, seventy-five thousand dollars.	Worcester, Mass.
For post office, custom-house and court house at Wilmington, North Carolina: For purchase of site and commencing the erection of building, fifty thousand dollars.	Wilmington, N. C.
For court-house and post-office at Jefferson, Texas: For purchase of site and commencing the erection of building, twenty-five thousand dollars.	Jefferson, Tex.
For post-office at Houston, Texas: For purchase of site and commencing the erection of building, twenty-five thousand dollars.	Houston, Tex.
For public building at Santa Fe, New Mexico: For completion of the building, fifty-two thousand one hundred and forty-eight dollars.	Santa Fe, N. Mex.
For court-house and post-office at Augusta, Georgia: For purchase of site and commencing the erection of building, fifty thousand dollars.	Augusta, Ga.
For court-house and post-office at Chattanooga, Tennessee: For continuation of the building, fifty thousand dollars.	Chattanooga, Tenn.
For heating apparatus complete to be furnished before June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, for the following new public buildings, namely: At Aberdeen, Mississippi; Augusta, Maine, Clarksburg,	Heating apparatus.

West Virginia; Columbus, Ohio; Concord, New Hampshire; Council Bluffs, Iowa; Dallas, Texas; Erie, Pennsylvania; Hannibal, Missouri; Jefferson City, Missouri; Leavenworth, Kansas; Lynchburg, Virginia; Macon, Georgia; New Albany, Indiana; Pensacola, Florida; Peoria, Illinois; Quincy, Illinois; Shreveport, Louisiana; Syracuse, New York; Terre Haute, Indiana; Toledo, Ohio; Tyler, Texas; and Waco, Texas; one hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

Contracts to be advertised for.

That contracts shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury for furnishing and putting in heating apparatus for public buildings, upon advertisements in some leading newspaper in the State where each building is situated, containing specifications of the kind of heating apparatus required, and such contracts shall be made with the lowest responsible bidder therefor.

Secretary of the Treasury to report number of persons employed on public buildings.

That the Secretary of the Treasury shall for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and for each fiscal year thereafter in the annual estimates, report to Congress the number of persons employed outside of the District of Columbia, as superintendents, clerks, watchmen and otherwise, and paid from appropriations for the construction of public buildings showing where said persons are employed, in what capacity, the length of time and at what rate of compensation, and hereafter where public buildings shall be completed with the exception of heating apparatus and approaches but one person shall be employed by the Government for the supervision and care of such building.

Chicago.

For marine hospital, Chicago, Illinois: For breakwater, ten thousand dollars.

Treasury building, Washington.

For Treasury building at Washington, District of Columbia: For annual renewal repairs to Treasury building, eight thousand dollars.

Vault for silver dollars.

For vault in the Treasury building: For constructing a suitable vault in the Treasury building for the storage of silver dollars, as estimated for in Senate Executive Document Number Nine, second session Forty-ninth Congress, twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and four dollars and twenty-five cents, the same to be immediately available.

Engraving and Printing Bureau, and quartermaster's corral.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing and Quartermaster's Corral, Washington, District of Columbia: For the construction of new sewers to connect with the city sewer, for the proper drainage of the buildings of said Bureau and the Quartermaster's Department, in square two hundred and thirty-two in said city, two thousand four hundred and forty-three dollars and thirty cents, the work to be done under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; and the provision of the sundry civil act of August fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, appropriating one thousand two hundred hundred dollars for a new sewer for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is hereby repealed.

Drainage.

Laws, 1st sess. 49th Congress, p. 224; repealed.

Commission to appraise buildings, etc., sq. 689.

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed, to appoint three persons familiar with the cost of buildings and the value of ground in the city of Washington, who shall appraise, as to its value for the use of the Government the land and buildings thereon, being lots numbered eleven and twelve of the sub-division of square numbered six hundred and eighty-nine on the original plat of lands in the city of Washington, bounded north by South B Street, east by New Jersey avenue, and west by South Capitol street, and he is hereby directed to report the result of such appraisement to Congress at its next session; and whether in his judgment at such appraisal the same can be used economically and for what purpose. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall in any way commit the United States to the purchase of said property.

Proviso.

Smithsonian Institution.

For urgent and necessary repairs to central and western portions of the Smithsonian Institution building, fifteen thousand dollars.

Repairs, etc.

For repairs and preservation of public buildings: Repairs and preservation of custom-houses, court-houses, post-offices and other public buildings under control of Treasury Department, two hundred thousand dollars.

That the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to make examination respecting the needs of the Government for a marine hospital at or in the vicinity of New York City; and in case such hospital is required to submit a plan for same, and an estimate of the cost thereof, the said hospital to be erected upon property now belonging to the United States if such property can be found suitable for the purpose.

Need of Marine Hospital at New York to be examined.

LIGHT-HOUSES, BEACONS, AND FOG-SIGNALS.

Light-houses, beacons, and fog-signals.

For supply steamer: For the construction of a steamer for the transportation of oil, and other supplies to the light houses on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, one hundred and forty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Supply steamer, Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

For steam-tender for the Western rivers: For a new tender for the maintenance of lights upon the Western rivers, forty thousand dollars.

Steam-tender, Western rivers.

Gould Island Light-Station, Rhode Island: For establishing complete a light and fog-signal at Gould Island, Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, ten thousand dollars.

Gould Island, R. I.

Grand Island Light-Station, Michigan: For the purchase of the land upon which the light-house structures are erected at Grand Island, Michigan, one hundred and fifty dollars.

Grand Island, Mich.

Lights and other aids for channels leading to Pensacola, Florida: For the following aids to navigating channels leading to Pensacola, Florida: Range-Lights near Fort McRae; re establishment of Fort Barrancas Ranges; lighted-beacons at or near Devil's Point, Escambia Bay, at or near the anchorage in Santa Maria de Galvaez Bay; at or near the turn of the channel, and at Bay Point, Blackwater Bay; and for a day-beacon to mark the shoals between the anchorage and Blackwater Bay, seventeen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Pensacola, Fla.

Mosquito Inlet Light-Station, Florida: For completing the construction of the light-house at Mosquito Inlet, Florida, twenty-thousand dollars.

Mosquito Inlet, Fla.

Northwest Seal-Rock Light Station, California: For continuing the construction of a light-house on Northwest Seal Rock, off Point Saint George, California, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

Seal-Rock, Cal.

Point Sur Light-Station, California: For completing the light-house and steam fog-signal on Point Sur, California, fifty thousand dollars.

Point Sur, Cal.

San Luis Obispo Light-Station, California: For establishing complete a light- and fog-signal to guide into San Luis Obispo Bay, California, the Light-House Board being allowed to choose separate sites for the same should they consider it advantageous to mariners to do so, fifty thousand dollars.

San Luis Obispo, Cal.

Cape Meares, Tillamook Bay, Oregon: For purchasing a site and the construction of a first-order coast light-house, at Cape Meares, Tillamook Bay, Oregon, or at Cape Lookout, Oregon, if in the opinion of the Light-House Board that site is more advantageous to mariners, sixty thousand dollars

Cape Meares, Oreg.

Watch Point Light-Station, Lake Champlain, New York: For the re-establishment of a light on Watch Point, Lake Champlain, New York, five hundred dollars.

Watch Point, Lake Champlain, N. Y.

North and South Hero Islands, Lake Champlain: For the re-establishment of two stake lights to mark the channel between North and South Hero Islands, in Lake Champlain, upon foundations sufficiently strong to secure them against the floating ice, four thousand dollars.

North and South Hero Islands, Lake Champlain.

LIFE SAVING STATIONS.

Life-Saving stations.

For salaries of superintendents for the life-saving stations as follows: On the coasts of Maine and New Hampshire, one, and on the coast of Massachusetts, one, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; on the coasts of Rhode Island and Long Island, one, at one thousand eight hundred dollars; of one assistant superintendent on the coasts of Rhode

Superintendents' salaries.

Superintendents' Island and Long Island, who shall reside on the mainland of the State salaries, Life Saving Service—continued.

For salary of one superintendent on the coast of New Jersey, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For salaries of superintendents on the coasts of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, one, at one thousand five hundred dollars; on the coasts of Virginia and North Carolina, one, at one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For salary of one superintendent for life saving stations and for the houses of refuge on the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, one thousand two hundred dollars; of one superintendent for the life-saving and life-boat stations on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, one thousand five hundred dollars; and of one on the coasts of Lakes Ontario and Erie, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For salaries of superintendents for the life-saving and life-boat stations, one on the coasts of Lakes Huron and Superior, one on the coast of Lake Michigan, and one on the coasts of Washington Territory, Oregon and California, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each.

Keepers.

For salaries of two hundred and twenty-eight keepers of life-saving and life-boat stations and of houses of refuge, one hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars.

Crews.

For pay of crews of surfmen employed at the life-saving and life-boat stations, during the period of actual employment; compensation of volunteers at life-saving and life-boat stations, for actual and deserving service rendered upon any occasion of disaster or in any effort to save persons from drowning, at such rate, not to exceed ten dollars for each

Miscellaneous expenses.

volunteer, as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine; pay of volunteer crews for drill and exercise; fuel for stations and houses of refuge; repairs and outfits for same; rebuilding and improvement of same; supplies and provisions for houses of refuge and for shipwrecked persons succored at stations; traveling expenses of officers under orders from the Treasury Department; for carrying out the provisions of sections seven and eight of the act approved May fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two; for draught animals, and maintenance of same; and contingent expenses, including freight, storage, repairs to apparatus, medals, labor, stationery, advertising, and miscellaneous expenses that cannot be included under any other head of life-saving stations on the coasts of the United States, seven hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars.

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New stations.

For establishing new life-saving stations and life-boat stations on the sea and lake coasts of the United States, authorized by law, fifty thousand dollars.

Revenue cutter service.

REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

Salaries and expenses.

For expenses of the Revenue-Cutter Service: For pay of captains, lieutenants, engineers, cadets, and pilots employed, and for rations for the same; for pay of petty officers, seamen, cooks, stewards, boys, coal-passers, and firemen, and for rations for the same; for fuel for vessels, and repairs and outfits for the same; ship-chandlery and engineers' stores for the same; traveling expenses of officers traveling on duty under orders from the Treasury Department; instruction of cadets; commutation of quarters; for protection of the interests of the Government on the seal-islands and the sea-otter hunting grounds, and the enforcement of the provisions of law in Alaska; contingent expenses, including wharfage, towage, dockage, freight, advertising, surveys, labor, and miscellaneous expenses which cannot be included under special heads, nine hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

New steamer for Southern coast.

For constructing a revenue-steamer for Southern coast: For the construction of one revenue-steamer for duty on the Southern coast of the United States, sixty thousand dollars.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

For labor and expenses of engraving and printing: For salaries of all necessary clerks and employees, other than plate-printers and plate printers' assistants, three hundred and fifty-two thousand three hundred and eighty dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That no portion of this sum shall be expended for printing United States notes of large denomination in lieu of notes of small denomination canceled or retired.

For wages of not more than one hundred and eighty-seven plate-printers, at piece-rates to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed the rates usually paid for such work, including the wages of not more than one hundred and eighty-eight printers' assistants, at one dollar and twenty-five cents a day each when employed, and for wages of not more than twenty-six printers' assistants at steam-presses, at one dollar and fifty cents a day each when employed, and for royalty for use of steam plate-printing machines, three hundred and sixty-six thousand five hundred dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That any part of this sum may be used for purchasing and operating new and improved plate-printing presses.

For engravers', printers', and other materials, except distinctive paper, and for miscellaneous expenses, one hundred and sixty-four thousand seven hundred dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereafter authorized and required to issue silver-certificates in denominations of one, two, and five dollars; and the silver certificates herein authorized shall be receivable, redeemable, and payable in like manner and for like purposes as is provided for silver-certificates by the act of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal-tender character;" and denominations of one, two, and five dollars may be issued in lieu of silver-certificates of larger denominations in the Treasury, or in exchange therefor upon presentation by the holders; and to that extent said certificates of larger denominations shall be cancelled and destroyed.

Engraving and
Printing.
Salaries.

Proviso.

Wages.

Proviso.
Improved press-
es.
Materials, etc.

Silver certi-
ficates for one, two,
and five dollars.

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LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

SUPPLIES OF LIGHT-HOUSES: For supplying the light houses, beacon-lights, and fog-signals with illuminating, cleansing, preservative, and such other materials as may be required for annual consumption, for books, boats, and furniture for stations, and other incidental expenses, three hundred and forty thousand dollars.

REPAIRS OF LIGHT-HOUSES: For repairing, rebuilding, and improving light-houses, and buildings and grounds connected therewith; for establishing and repairing pier-head lights; for illuminating apparatus and machinery to replace that already in use, and for incidental expenses relating to these various objects, three hundred thousand dollars.

SALARIES OF KEEPERS OF LIGHT-HOUSES: For salaries, fuel, rations, rent of quarters where necessary, and similar incidental expenses of not exceeding one thousand and fifty light-house and fog-signal keepers, five hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars.

EXPENSES OF LIGHT-VESSELS: For seamen's wages, rations, repairs, salaries, supplies, and incidental expenses of light-ships, two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

EXPENSES OF BOUYAGE: For expenses of establishing, replacing, and maintaining bouys, spindles, and day-beacons, and for incidental expenses relating thereto, three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

EXPENSES OF FOG-SIGNALS: For establishing, replacing, duplicating, and improving fog-signals and buildings connected therewith, and for repairs and incidental expenses of the same, sixty thousand dollars.

Light-house es-
tablishment.

Supplies.

Repairs.

Keepers' sala-
ries, etc.

Light-vessels.

Bouyage.

Fog-signals.

- Inspection.** **INSPECTING LIGHTS:** For mileage or traveling expenses of members of the Light-House Board, including rewards paid for information as to collisions, three thousand dollars.
- Lighting rivers.** **LIGHTING OF RIVERS:** For establishing, supplying, and maintaining post-lights on the Hudson and East Rivers, New York; the Delaware River between Philadelphia and Bordentown, New Jersey; the Elk River, Maryland; Cape Fear River, North Carolina; Savannah River, Georgia; Saint John's River, Florida; at the mouth of Red River, Louisiana; at Chicot Pass and to mark navigable channel along Grand Lake, Louisiana; on the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, and Great Kanawha Rivers; on the Columbia and Willamette Rivers, Oregon; and on Puget Sound, Washington Territory, two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Lighting Statue of Liberty, New York Harbor.** **LIGHTING THE STATUE OF LIBERTY IN NEW YORK HARBOR:** For building for engines and boilers, ten thousand dollars; incandescent light plant, two thousand five hundred dollars; dynamos, lamps, and lens for torch, four thousand dollars; removing present machinery to new building, additional houses for side lamps, putting grounds in order, fencing and incidentals three thousand dollars, in all, nineteen thousand five hundred dollars.
- Survey of sites.** **SURVEY OF LIGHT-HOUSE SITES:** For preliminary examinations, surveys, and plans for determining the proper sites and cost of light-houses and structures for which estimates are to be made to Congress, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Coast and Geodetic Survey.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Expenses of survey of Atlantic, Gulf, Pacific, and Alaska coast.

For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the survey of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts of the United States and the coast of the Territory of Alaska, including the survey of rivers to the head of tide-water or ship navigation; deep-sea soundings; temperature and current observations along the coasts and throughout the Gulf Stream and Japan Stream flowing off the said coasts; tidal observations; the necessary resurveys; the preparation of the Coast Pilot; improving the magnetic maps of the United States and adjacent waters, and the tables of magnetic declination, dip, and intensity usually accompanying them; and including compensation not otherwise appropriated for of persons employed on the field-work, in conformity with the regulations for the government of the Coast and Geodetic Survey adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury; for special examinations that may be required by the Light-House Board or other proper authority, and including traveling expenses of officers and men of the Navy on duty; for commutation to officers of the field force while on field duty, at a rate to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per day each; outfit, equipment, and care of vessels used in the Survey, and also the repairs and maintenance of the complement of vessels, to be expended under the following heads: *Provided*, That no advance of money to chiefs of field parties under this appropriation shall be made unless to a commissioned officer or to a civilian officer who shall give bond in such sum as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct:

Proviso.
Advances.

Party expenses.

FOR PARTY EXPENSES:

For triangulation, topography, and hydrography of the coast of Maine in Cobscook Bay and Saint Croix River, and for off shore soundings between Matinicus and Seguin Lights, ten thousand dollars.

For resurveys: For triangulation, topography, and hydrography in the vicinity of the east end of Long Island, Block Island, Nantucket, Nantucket Shoals, and approaches, and including Vineyard Sound, fifteen thousand dollars.

For physical hydrographic surveys on Monomoy Shoals, four thousand dollars.

For physical hydrography in New York Harbor and its approaches, three thousand dollars.

For observing the movement, lodgment of, and obstructions by ice in the Delaware River, and noting the changes caused thereby in Cherry Island Flats, two hundred dollars. Party expenses—
continued.

For examinations and resurveys on the Virginia coast from Chincoteague to Cherrystone, and especially at Cape Charles and in its vicinity, including triangulation, hydrography, and topography, five thousand dollars.

To continue the surveys in the vicinity of Charleston, South Carolina, and up the Cooper and Ashley Rivers to the head of navigation; and to continue the astronomical, latitude, and azimuth work, and, in connection therewith, the recovery and remarking of old triangulation stations, for their preservation, and the connection of some detached triangulation between Beaufort and the mouth of the Cape Fear River, North Carolina; and the connection of the Cape Fear River triangulation with the coast triangulation at Maysboro, two thousand dollars.

To continue the primary triangulation from Atlanta toward Mobile, three thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the western coast of Florida from Cape Sable north to Cape Romano, and for hydrography off the same coast, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For continuing the survey of the coast of Louisiana west of the Mississippi Delta and between Barataria Bay and Sabine Pass, seven thousand dollars.

To make off-shore soundings along the Atlantic coast and current and temperature observations in the Gulf Stream, eight thousand dollars.

For continuing the topographical survey of the coast of Southern California, ten thousand dollars;

For continuing the primary triangulation of Southern California, and for connecting the same at Mount Conness and Macho stations with the transcontinental arc, and for a primary base-line in the vicinity of Los Angeles, six thousand dollars;

For continuing the resurvey of San Francisco Bay and San Pablo and Suisun Bays and the strait of Carquinez, the examination of San Francisco Bar and entrance, and the mouths of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, five thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the coast of Oregon, including off-shore hydrography, and to continue the survey of the Columbia River from the mouth of the Willamette toward the Cascades, triangulation, topography, and hydrography, seven thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the coast of Washington Territory, nine thousand dollars.

For continuing explorations in the waters of Alaska, and making hydrographic surveys in the same, and for the establishment of astronomical longitude and magnetic stations between Sitka and the southern end of the Territory, ten thousand dollars;

For continuing the researches in physical hydrography relating to harbors and bars, including computations and plottings, three thousand dollars.

For examination into reported dangers on the eastern, Gulf, and Pacific coasts, one thousand dollars.

To continue magnetic observations on the Atlantic and Gulf slopes, five hundred dollars.

For continuing magnetic observations on the Pacific coast, at the Los Angeles Magnetic Observatory, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For continuing the exact line of levels from Cairo westward, two thousand dollars.

For continuing tide observations on the Pacific coast, at Kodiak, in Alaska, and at Saucelito, near San Francisco, in California, two thousand three hundred dollars.

To continue tide observations on the Atlantic coast, at Pulpit Harbor, Maine, and at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, two thousand dollars.

Party expenses—
continued.

To continue gravity experiments, at a cost not exceeding five hundred dollars per station, except for special investigations and experiments authorized by the Superintendent at one or more stations, the unexpended balance of the appropriation therefor for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

For furnishing points to State surveys, to be applied, as far as practicable, in States where points have not been furnished, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For determinations of geographical positions (longitude party), three thousand dollars.

For continuation of geodetic work on transcontinental main line between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, nineteen thousand dollars.

To continue the compilation of the Coast Pilot, and to make special hydrographic examinations for the same, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Travelling ex-
penses of Navy.

For traveling expenses of officers and men of the Navy on duty, and for any special surveys that may be required by the Light-House Board or other proper authority, and contingent expenses incident thereto, three thousand dollars.

Urgent objects.

For objects not hereinbefore named that may be deemed urgent, three thousand dollars.

Ten per cent. in-
terchangeable.

And ten per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably for expenditure on the objects named; in all, for party expenses, one hundred and sixty thousand seven hundred dollars.

Repairs, etc. of
vessels.

FOR REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE OF VESSELS: For repairs and maintenance of the complement of vessels used in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Pay of field offi-
cers.

PAY OF FIELD OFFICERS:

For pay of the Superintendent, six thousand dollars.

Superintendent.
Assistants.

For pay of two assistants, at four thousand dollars each, eight thousand dollars.

For pay of one assistant, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For pay of one assistant, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of two assistants, at three thousand dollars each, six thousand dollars.

For pay of two assistants, at two thousand eight hundred dollars each, five thousand six hundred dollars.

For pay of four assistants, at two thousand four hundred dollars each, nine thousand six hundred dollars.

For pay of three assistants, at two thousand three hundred dollars each, six thousand nine hundred dollars.

For pay of six assistants, at two thousand two hundred dollars each, thirteen thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of six assistants, at two thousand dollars each, twelve thousand dollars.

For pay of ten assistants, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, eighteen thousand dollars.

For pay of nine assistants, at one thousand five hundred dollars each, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of three sub-assistants, at one thousand four hundred dollars each, four thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of two sub-assistants, at one thousand three hundred dollars each, two thousand six hundred dollars.

For pay of four sub-assistants, at one thousand one hundred dollars each, four thousand four hundred dollars.

For pay of six aids, at nine hundred dollars each, five thousand four hundred dollars.

For pay of one aid, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

Proviso.
Reduction of
force.

Total pay in field, one hundred and twenty-two thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars: *Provided*, That no new appointments shall be made to the above force until the whole number of assistants, sub-assistants, and aids shall be reduced to fifty-two.

Pay of employees
in office.

- For one accountant, one thousand eight hundred dollars.
- For one accountant, one thousand four hundred dollars.
- For one general office assistant, two thousand two hundred dollars.
- For one draughtsman, two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.
- For one draughtsman, two thousand one hundred dollars.
- For two draughtsmen, at two thousand dollars each, four thousand dollars.
- For three draughtsmen, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, five thousand four hundred dollars.
- For three draughtsmen, at one thousand four hundred dollars each, four thousand two hundred dollars.
- For one draughtsman, one thousand three hundred and thirty dollars.
- For one draughtsman, one thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.
- For two draughtsmen, at one thousand two hundred dollars each, two thousand four hundred dollars.
- For one draughtsman, one thousand one hundred dollars.
- For one draughtsman, nine hundred and forty dollars.
- For two computers, at one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars each, three thousand seven hundred dollars.
- For one computer, one thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.
- For one computer, one thousand three hundred dollars.
- For one computer, one thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.
- For one computer, one thousand one hundred dollars.
- For one tidal computer, two thousand dollars.
- For one tidal computer, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
- For one engraver, two thousand and sixty dollars.
- For one engraver, two thousand dollars.
- For one engraver, one thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.
- For two engravers, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, three thousand six hundred dollars.
- For one engraver, one thousand five hundred and sixty-five dollars.
- For one engraver, one thousand five hundred dollars.
- For one engraver, one thousand two hundred dollars.
- For one engraver, nine hundred dollars.
- For one contract engraver, contract not to exceed two thousand four hundred dollars per annum, two thousand four hundred dollars.
- For one contract engraver, contract not to exceed two thousand one hundred dollars per annum, two thousand one hundred dollars.
- For one contract engraver, contract not to exceed one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum, one thousand eight hundred dollars.
- For one contract engraver, contract not to exceed eight hundred dollars per annum, eight hundred dollars.
- For one electrotypist and photographer, one thousand eight hundred dollars.
- For one electrotypists' helper, five hundred dollars.
- For one apprentice to electrotypist and photographer, five hundred dollars.
- For one copper-plate printer, one thousand seven hundred dollars.
- For two copper-plate printers, at one thousand three hundred and thirty dollars each, two thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.
- For one copper-plate printer, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
- For two plate printer's helpers, at seven hundred dollars each, one thousand four hundred dollars.
- For one chief mechanic, one thousand eight hundred dollars.
- For one mechanic, one thousand five hundred and sixty-five dollars.
- For one mechanic, one thousand three hundred and thirty dollars.
- For one mechanic, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
- For one mechanic, one thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars.
- For one mechanic, nine hundred dollars.

Pay of employees
in office — contin-
ued.

For one mechanician, five hundred and forty-five dollars.
For one carpenter, one thousand five hundred and sixty-five dollars.
For one carpenter, eight hundred dollars.
For one carpenter and fireman, five hundred and seventy dollars.
For one night fireman, five hundred and fifty dollars.
For one map-mounter, one thousand and twenty dollars.
For one librarian, one thousand eight hundred dollars.
For one clerk, one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.
For two clerks, at one thousand five hundred dollars each, three thousand dollars.
For one clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars.
For one clerk, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.
For two clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each, two thousand four hundred dollars.
For two clerks, at one thousand dollars each, two thousand dollars.
For one clerk, nine hundred dollars.
For one clerk, one thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars.
For one map-colorist, seven hundred and twenty dollars.
For one writer, nine hundred dollars.
For one writer, eight hundred and forty dollars.
For six writers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.
For one writer, six hundred dollars.
For one messenger, eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.
For one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars.
For three messengers, at eight hundred and twenty dollars each, two thousand four hundred and sixty dollars.
For three messengers, at six hundred and forty dollars each, one thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.
For one driver, seven hundred and thirty dollars.
For one packer and folder, eight hundred and twenty dollars.
For one packer and folder, six hundred and thirty dollars.
For two laborers, at six hundred and thirty dollars each, one thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.
For two laborers, at five hundred and fifty dollars each, one thousand one hundred dollars.
For one laborer, three hundred and fifteen dollars.
For one laborer, three hundred and sixty-five dollars.
For one janitor, one thousand two hundred dollars.
For two watchmen, at eight hundred and eighty dollars each, one thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.
Total for pay of office force, one hundred and twenty-four thousand six hundred and five dollars.

Office expenses.

OFFICE EXPENSES.

For the purchase of new instruments, for materials and supplies required in the instrument shop, carpenter-shop, and drawing division, and for books, maps, and charts, nine thousand dollars.

For copper-plates, chart-paper, printer's ink; copper, zinc, and chemicals for electrotyping and photographing; engraving, printing, photographing, and electrotyping supplies; for extra engraving; and for photolithographing charts and printing from stone for immediate use, ten thousand dollars.

For stationery for the office and field parties, transportation of instruments and supplies, office wagon and horses, fuel, gas, telegrams, ice, and washing, six thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous expenses, contingencies of all kinds, office furniture, repairs, and extra labor, and for traveling expenses of assistants and others employed in the office sent on special duty in the service of the office, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Total general expenses of office, twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

FOR RENT OF OFFICE BUILDINGS: For rent of buildings for offices, work-rooms, and work-shops in Washington, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

Rent.

For rent of fire-proof building number two hundred and five New Jersey avenue, including rooms for standard weights and measures; for the safe-keeping and preservation of the original astronomical, magnetic, hydrographic, and other records, of the original topographical and hydrographic maps and charts, of instruments, engraved plates, and other valuable property of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, six thousand dollars.

PUBLISHING OBSERVATIONS.—For one computer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one computer, one thousand six hundred dollars; and three copyists, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, five thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

Publishing observations.

That no part of the money herein appropriated for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for allowance to civilian or other officers for subsistence while on duty in the office at Washington, or to officers of the Navy attached to the survey; nor shall there hereafter be made any allowance for subsistence to officers of the Navy attached to the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Subsistence not allowed to civilians in Washington, nor naval officers.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS UNDER THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

PAPER AND STAMPS: For paper for internal-revenue stamps, freight, and salaries of superintendent, messengers, and watchmen, fifty thousand dollars.

Treasury, miscellaneous. Internal-revenue stamp paper, etc.

PUNISHMENT FOR VIOLATIONS OF INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS: For detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty of violating the internal-revenue laws, or conniving at the same, including payments for information and detection of such violations, twenty-five thousand dollars; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall make a detailed statement to Congress once in each year as to how he has expended this sum, and also a detailed statement of all miscellaneous expenditures in the Bureau of Internal Revenue for which appropriation is made in this act.

Punishing violations internal-revenue laws.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES INDEPENDENT TREASURY: For contingent expenses under the requirements of section thirty six hundred and fifty-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States, for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public money, and for transportation of notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States, seventy thousand dollars.

Expenses of fiscal agents. R. S., sec. 3653, p. 719.

EXPENSES OF THE NATIONAL CURRENCY: For paper, express charges, and other expenses, six thousand two hundred dollars.

National currency expenses.

DISTINCTIVE PAPER FOR THE UNITED STATES SECURITIES: For paper, including transportation, salaries of register, two counters, five watchmen, one laborer, and expenses of officer detailed from the Treasury as superintendent, forty-five thousand dollars.

Distinctive paper, etc.

TRANSPORTATION OF SILVER COIN: For transportation of silver coin, by registered mail or otherwise, fifty thousand dollars; and in expending this sum the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to transport from the Treasury or subtreasuries, free of charge, silver coin when requested to do so: *Provided*, That an equal amount in coin or currency shall have been deposited in the Treasury or such subtreasuries by the applicant or applicants. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to Congress the cost arising under this appropriation.

Silver coin, transportation.

Provided.

RECOINAGE, REISSUE, AND TRANSPORTATION OF MINOR COINS: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer to the United States mint at Philadelphia, for cleaning and reissue, any minor coins now in or which may be hereafter received at the subtreasury offices in excess of the requirements for the current business of said offices, and for expense of transportation for such reissue, four thousand dollars; and to

Recoinage, etc., minor coins.

	enable the Secretary of the Treasury to recoin any and all uncurrent minor coins now in the Treasury, and to reimburse the Treasury for the loss on such recoinage, four thousand dollars; in all, eight thousand dollars.
Gold coin, transportation.	TRANSPORTATION OF GOLD COIN: For the transportation of gold coin from San Francisco to New York, five thousand dollars.
Silver coin, storage.	STORAGE OF SILVER, TRANSPORTATION: For transportation of silver coin between subtreasury offices, fifty thousand dollars.
Recoinage, gold and silver.	RECOINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS: For recoinage of gold and silver coins in the Treasury, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, twenty thousand dollars.
Custodians dies, rolls, and plates, Engraving and Printing Bureau.	CUSTODY OF DIES, ROLLS, AND PLATES: For pay of custodians of the dies, rolls, and plates used at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the printing of Government securities, namely: One custodian, two thousand four hundred dollars; two subcustodians, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; distributor of stock, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, six thousand eight hundred dollars.
Destruction of securities.	SPECIAL WITNESS OF DESTRUCTION OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES: For pay of representative of the public on the committee to witness the destruction by maceration of Government securities, at five dollars per day while actually employed, one thousand five hundred and seventy dollars.
Pay of witness.	
Sealing and separating securities.	SEALING AND SEPARATING UNITED STATES SECURITIES: For materials needed to seal and separate United States notes, such as ink, printer's varnish, sperm oil, white printing-paper, thin muslin, benzine, gutta percha belting, and other necessary articles, two thousand dollars.
Pay of assistant custodians and janitors.	PAY OF ASSISTANT CUSTODIANS AND JANITORS: For pay of assistant custodians and janitors, including all personal services in connection with all public buildings under control of the Treasury Department outside of the District of Columbia, four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall so apportion this sum as to prevent a deficiency therein.
Inspector of furniture, etc., public buildings.	INSPECTOR OF FURNITURE AND OTHER FURNISHINGS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to employ a suitable person to inspect all public buildings and examine into their requirements for furniture and other furnishings, including fuel, lights, and other current expenses, three thousand dollars; and for actual necessary expenses, not exceeding two thousand dollars; in all, five thousand dollars.
Furniture, repairs, carpets, etc.	FURNITURE AND REPAIRS OF FURNITURE: For furniture and repairs of furniture, including carpets, for all public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, including marine hospitals, and for furniture, carpets, chandeliers, and gas fixtures for new buildings, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. And all furniture now owned by the United States in other buildings shall be used as far as practicable, whether it corresponds with the present regulation plans for furniture or not.
Fuel, lights, water, etc., public buildings.	FUEL, LIGHTS, AND WATER FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS: For fuel, lights, water, electric-light plants, including repairs thereto, in such buildings as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, for electric-light wiring, and miscellaneous items required by the janitors and firemen in the proper care of the buildings, furniture, and heating apparatus, exclusive of personal services, for all public buildings, including marine hospitals, under the control of the Treasury Department, inclusive of new buildings, six hundred thousand dollars; and the appropriation herein made for gas in any of the public buildings in the District of Columbia under the control of the Treasury Department shall include the rental or use of any gas-governor, gas purifier, or other device for reducing the expenses of gas, when first approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and ordered by him in writing: <i>Provided</i> , That no sum shall be paid for such rental or use of such gas-governor,
Proviso.	
Gas-governors.	

gas-purifier, or device greater than the one-half part of the amount of money actually saved thereby.

HEATING APPARATUS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS: For repairing heating, hoisting, and ventilating apparatus for all public buildings, including marine hospitals, under control of Treasury Department, one hundred thousand dollars. Heating, etc., apparatus.

VAULTS, SAFES, AND LOCKS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS, INCLUDING NEW BUILDINGS: For vaults, safes, and locks, and repairs to the same, for all public buildings under control of the Treasury Department, fifty thousand dollars. Vaults, safes, and locks.

PLANS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS: For books, photographic materials, and in duplicating plans required for all public buildings under control of the Treasury Department, two thousand five hundred dollars. Plans for public buildings.

PROPAGATION OF FOOD-FISHES: For the introduction by the United States Fish Commission into and the increase in the waters of the United States of food-fishes and other useful products of the waters, including lobsters, oysters, and other shell-fish, and for continuing the enquiry into the fisheries of the United States and their subjects, and for such general and miscellaneous expenditures as the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries may find necessary to the prosecution of his work, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. Fish Commission. Expenses.

FISH-HATCHERY ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER: For the establishment of a salmon-hatchery upon the Columbia River, its tributaries or their branches, ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, That if, in the opinion of the United States Fish Commissioner, the existing laws of Oregon and Washington are not sufficient for the protection of salmon in the Columbia River and its tributaries, this appropriation shall not be available until the legislatures of the State of Oregon and of Washington Territory shall have enacted such additional legislation as, in the opinion of the Fish Commissioner, shall be necessary to protect the salmon from improper capture and destruction. Fish - hatchery, Columbia River. *Proviso*. Legislation for protection of salmon.

RENT OF OFFICE UNITED STATES FISH COMMISSION: For rent of rooms in the city of Washington, two thousand and forty dollars. Rent.

MAINTENANCE OF FISH-PONDS: For the preparation and maintenance of fish-ponds in Washington and elsewhere, and the distribution of the eggs and young of the white fish, salmon, shad, cod, carp, and other useful inhabitants of the waters, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, forty-five thousand dollars. Fish-ponds.

MAINTENANCE OF VESSELS: For the maintenance of the vessels of the United States Fish Commission, and for boats apparatus, machinery, and other facilities required for use with the same, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, forty-five thousand dollars. Vessels.

FISH-PONDS, MONUMENT LOT: For restoring the drainage of the United States fish-ponds in Washington, destroyed by the filling up of the flats, and for an increased supply of water, to be immediately available, five thousand dollars. Monument lot ponds.

STEAM-VESSELS, FOOD-FISHES: For new boilers and for a thorough repair and refitting of the steamer Fish Hawk, eleven thousand five hundred dollars. Steamer Fish Hawk.

That the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries shall submit to Congress at its next session a detailed statement of the expenditures for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven under all appropriations for "Propagation of food-fishes;" and annually thereafter a detailed statement of expenditures under all appropriations for "Propagation of food-fishes" shall be submitted to Congress at the beginning of each session thereof. Detailed statement to be submitted.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION: For expenses of the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries, under the direction of the Smithsonian Smithsonian Institution. International exchanges expenses.

	Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, twelve thousand dollars.
North American ethnology.	NORTH AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION: For the purpose of continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians, under the direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, forty thousand dollars.
Detecting and punishing counterfeiting, etc.	SUPPRESSING COUNTERFEITING AND OTHER CRIMES: For the expenses of detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons engaged in counterfeiting Treasury notes, bonds, national bank notes, and other securities of the United States, as well as the coins of the United States and other felonies committed against the laws of the United States relating to the pay and bounty laws, and for no other purpose whatever, sixty thousand dollars.
Custody of lands, etc.	LANDS AND OTHER PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES: For custody, care, and protection of lands and other property belonging to the United States, one thousand dollars.
Compensation in lieu of moieties.	COMPENSATION IN LIEU OF MOIETIES: For compensation in lieu of moieties in certain cases under the customs revenue laws thirty thousand dollars.
Expenses of local appraisers' meetings.	For defraying the necessary expenses of local appraisers at quarterly meetings for the purpose of securing uniformity in the appraisement of dutiable goods at different ports of entry, two thousand dollars.
Chinese immigration, expenses. Vol. 22, p. 58.	EXPENSE INCURRED UNDER ACT RELATING TO CHINESE: To meet such expenses as may be necessary to be incurred in carrying out the provisions of the act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese, approved May sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, including the printing of certificates therein required, five thousand five hundred dollars.
Alaskan seal fisheries.	ALASKAN SEAL-FISHERIES.
Salaries, agents, and assistants.	For salaries and traveling expenses of agents at seal-fisheries in Alaska, as follows: For one agent, three thousand six hundred and fifty dollars; one assistant agent, two thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars; two assistant agents, at two thousand one hundred and ninety dollars each; necessary traveling expenses of agents actually incurred in going to and returning from Alaska, not to exceed six hundred dollars each per annum; in all, thirteen thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.
	PREVENTION OF EPIDEMICS.
Preventing and suppressing epidemic diseases. Laws, 1st sess. 49th Congress, p. 237.	The President of the United States is hereby authorized, in case of threatened or actual epidemic of cholera or yellow fever, to use the unexpended balance of the sum appropriated therefor by the act approved August fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, in aid of State and local boards or otherwise, in his discretion, in preventing and suppressing the spread of the same and for maintaining quarantine and maritime inspections at points of danger; and the President is further authorized to use of the same unexpended balance a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars for the purpose of investigating the merits of the method practiced in Mexico and Brazil for preventing yellow fever by inoculation.
Investigation of inoculation.	
International Medical Congress, expenses.	INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS: For the purpose of entertaining and providing for the expenses of the International Medical Congress at its ninth annual meeting, to be held in Washington in September, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, ten thousand dollars; and the same shall be expended under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: <i>Provided</i> , That no part of this
Proviso. Personal expenses not to be paid. Vouchers.	shall be paid as the personal expenses of any delegate; and no money shall be expended except upon vouchers to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

UNDER THE STATE DEPARTMENT

FRENCH SPOILIATION CLAIMS: To enable the Secretary of State to complete the search now being in France for records and other documents affecting the rights or claims of American citizens under the act of Congress approved January twentieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, entitled "An act to provide for the ascertainment of claims of American citizens for spoiliations committed by the French prior to July thirty-first, eighteen hundred and one", and to make a similar search in Spain or elsewhere, and to procure such records and documents as already have been found and that may hereafter be found, or certified copies or abstracts thereof, five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, and to be immediately available.

CONFERENCE OF THE RED CROSS ASSOCIATION: To pay the expenses of the representatives of the United States (two in number, to be appointed by the President of the United States) to the fourth conference of the Red Cross Association, to be held at Baden on September nineteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, three thousand dollars; and to pay the contributory portion of the expenses of the United States at said conference, the additional sum of one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; in all, four thousand dollars; the same to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State.

Department of State.

French spoliation claims.
Completing search, procuring records, etc.

Vol. 23, p. 283.

Red Cross Association Conference.

Expenses of delegates.

UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

CASUAL REPAIRS OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BUILDING: For casual repairs of the Department building, five thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars.

That as soon as practicable after the completion as provided for in the sundry civil act approved August fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and not later than December first eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be removed to the Pension Building the General Land Office, Bureau of Education, Office of Commissioner of Railroads, and Bureau of Labor, and vacate the buildings rented for and now occupied by said offices and Bureaus, or portions thereof.

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to expend from any balance of the appropriation for "Contingent expenses office of the Secretary of the Interior", and so forth, for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, that may be required for other purposes or remain unexpended, not, however, to exceed twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the introduction in the Interior Department building of an electric-light plant, including dynamos, engines, boilers, pumps, wires, lamps, and such other material, and also labor as may be required for the introduction of said plant; and the said sum of twenty thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby reappropriated and made available for the purposes herein specified.

FOR THE CAPITOL: For work at the Capitol, and for general repairs thereof, fitting up file-room with iron shelving in basement of House wing, including wages of mechanics, workmen, and fresco-painter, thirty-five thousand dollars.

IMPROVING THE CAPITOL GROUNDS: For continuing the work of the improvement of the Capitol Grounds, and for the care of the grounds, including pay of landscape architect, one clerk, and the pay of mechanics, gardeners, and laborers, twenty thousand dollars.

CAPITOL TERRACES: For the completion of the terraces of the Capitol and grand stairways, including wages of mechanics and laborers, three hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

Department of the Interior.

Repairs, Department building.

Removal of offices to Pension building.
Laws, 1st sess. 49th Congress, p. 238.

Purchase of electric-light plant, Department building.

Capitol.
Repairs, etc.

Capitol Grounds, improvement, etc.

Completing Capitol terraces.

Capitol and grounds.	LIGHTING THE CAPITOL AND GROUNDS: For lighting the Capitol, and grounds about the same, including the Botanic Garden, Senate and House stables: For gas and electric lighting, pay of superintendent of meters, lamp-lighters, gas-fitters, and for materials for gas and electric lighting, and for general repairs, twenty-four thousand dollars.
Lighting.	
Elevator, Senate wing.	ELEVATOR FOR SENATE WING OF THE CAPITOL: For the construction of an elevator in the south end of the eastern corridor of the Senate wing of the Capitol, fifteen thousand dollars; and the Architect of the Capitol is directed to have the same completed for use by December first, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.
Elevator, House wing.	ELEVATOR FOR THE HOUSE WING OF THE CAPITOL: For the construction of an elevator for the use of the public in the House wing of the Capitol, to be located at the south end of the western corridor and to run from the basement to the upper story, twelve thousand dollars, and the architect is directed to have the same completed for use by December first, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.
Library of Congress.	BUILDING FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: That the Library Commission is hereby empowered to make leases and to collect rents for such houses on the library site as in its judgment may remain temporarily without obstructing the work, the proceeds from such rents to be paid into the Treasury.
Rents.	
Sales of public lands.	EXPENSES OF THE COLLECTION OF REVENUE FROM SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS
Salaries, registers and receivers.	SALARIES AND COMMISSIONS OF REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS: For salaries and commissions of registers of land offices and receivers of public moneys at district land-offices, at not exceeding three thousand dollars each, five hundred thousand dollars. And hereafter all fees collected by registers or receivers, from any source whatever, which would increase their salaries beyond three thousand dollars each a year, shall be covered into the Treasury, except only so much as may be necessary to pay the actual cost of clerical services employed exclusively in contested cases; and they shall make report quarterly, under oath, of all expenditures for such clerical services, with vouchers therefor.
Limit of fees retained.	CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF LAND-OFFICES: For clerk-hire, rent, and other incidental expenses of the several land-offices, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.
Land offices, contingent expenses.	That all the public lands in the Territory of Wyoming lying in the counties of Johnson and Crook, in said Territory, shall constitute a new land district, to be called the Buffalo district.
Buffalo land district, Wyoming, created.	That the President be, and is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or during the recess thereof and until the next session after such appointment, a register and a receiver for said district, who shall be required to reside in the town of Buffalo, Wyoming Territory, until such time as the President may, in his discretion, remove the site of said land-office from said town; and they shall be subject to the same laws and be entitled to the same compensation as is or may hereafter be provided by law in relation to the existing land offices and officers in said Territory.
Register and receiver to be appointed.	EXPENSES OF DEPOSITING PUBLIC MONEYS: For expenses of depositing moneys received from the disposal of public lands, ten thousand dollars.
Office to be at Buffalo.	DEPEDATIONS ON PUBLIC TIMBER: To meet the expenses of protecting timber on the public lands, seventy-five thousand dollars.
Expenses, depositing public moneys.	PROTECTING PUBLIC LANDS: For the protection of public lands from illegal and fraudulent entry or appropriation, one hundred thousand dollars.
Protecting timber.	EXPENSES OF HEARINGS IN LAND ENTRIES: For expenses of hearings held by order of the General Land Office to determine whether alleged fraudulent entries are of that character or have been made in compliance with law, twenty thousand dollars.
Protecting from fraudulent entry.	
Expenses, hearings in land entries.	

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS FOR SWAMP-LAND AND SWAMP-LAND INDEMNITY: For salaries and expenses of agents employed in adjusting claims for swamp-lands, and for indemnity for swamp-lands, twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That agents and others employed under this and the appropriations for "Depredations on public timber" and "Protecting public lands," while traveling on duty, shall be allowed per diem, in lieu of subsistence, at a rate not exceeding three dollars per day, and for actual necessary expenses for transportation.

Swamp-land claims, expenses.

Proviso.

Per diem for agents.

REPRODUCING PLATS OF SURVEYS: To enable the Commissioner of the General Land Office to continue to reproduce worn and defaced official plats of surveys on file, and other plats constituting a part of the records of said office, and also to furnish local land-officers with the same, five thousand dollars.

Reproducing worn plats of surveys.

TRANSCRIPTS OF RECORDS AND PLATS: For furnishing transcripts of records and plats, and paying therefor, five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Transcripts of records.

SURVEYING THE PUBLIC LANDS.

For surveys and resurveys of public lands, at rates not exceeding nine dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, seven dollars for township, and five dollars for section lines fifty thousand dollars; and of the sum hereby appropriated ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be expended for the examination of surveys in the field; to test the accuracy of the work and to prevent payment for fraudulent and imperfect surveys returned by deputy surveyors; for inspecting mineral deposits, coal-fields, and timber districts; and for making such other surveys or examinations as may be required for identification of lands for purposes of evidence in any suit or proceeding in behalf of the United States.

Survey of public lands.

Expenses.

For survey of confirmed private land-claims in New Mexico, at rates prescribed by law, three thousand dollars.

New Mexico, private land claims.

For care and preservation of abandoned military reservations transferred to the control of the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, two thousand dollars.

Care, etc., abandoned military reservations.

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UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

For the United States Geological Survey: For the Geological Survey, and the classification of the public lands, and examination of the geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain, and to continue the preparation of a geological map of the United States, including the pay of temporary employees in the field and office, and all other necessary expenses, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, four hundred thousand dollars; and hereafter the estimates for the Geological Survey shall be itemized.

Geological Survey.

Expenses.

For salaries of the scientific assistants of the Geological Survey:
For salary of five geologists, at four thousand dollars each;
For salary of two geologists, at three thousand dollars each;
For salary of one geologist, two thousand seven hundred dollars;
For salary of two geologists, at two thousand four hundred dollars each;

Estimates to be itemized. Salaries.

For salary of two geologists, at two thousand dollars each;
For salary of one paleontologist, four thousand dollars;
For salary of one paleontologist, two thousand dollars;
For salary of one chemist, three thousand dollars;
For salary of one chemist, two thousand dollars;
For salary of one chief geographer, two thousand seven hundred dollars;

For salary of three geographers, at two thousand five hundred dollars each;

For salary of one general assistant, three thousand dollars;
 For salary of three topographers, at two thousand dollars each; in
 all, sixty-seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.

Government
 Hospital for the
 Insane.
 Current ex-
 penses.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

For current expenses of the Government Hospital for the Insane: For support, clothing, and treatment in the Government Hospital for the Insane of the insane from the Army and Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-cutter Service, persons charged with or convicted of crimes against the United States, inmates of the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and of all persons who have become insane since their entry into the military or naval service of the United States, and who are indigent, one hundred and ninety-nine thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars; and not exceeding one thousand dollars of this sum may be expended in defraying the expenses of the removal of patients to their friends.

For the building and grounds of the Government Hospital for the Insane, as follows:

General repairs.
 Special improve-
 ments.

For general repairs and improvements, ten thousand dollars.

For special improvements, as follows:

For additional heating-boiler for new building for convict and homicidal insane persons, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For furnishing new building for convict and homicidal insane persons, five thousand dollars.

For additional accommodations for the colored insane, seventeen thousand dollars.

For rebuilding wharf, three thousand five hundred dollars, to be immediately available.

For cottage at the cemetery, nine hundred dollars.

Columbia Insti-
 tution for the Deaf
 and Dumb.
 Current ex-
 penses.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB: For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, and for books and illustrative apparatus; for general repairs, and improvements, fifty-two thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That no more than twenty-five thousand dollars of said sum shall be expended for salaries and wages.

Provido.
 Wages.
 Education of fee-
 ble-minded chil-
 dren.
 Vol. 21, p. 275.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the education of feeble-minded children belonging to the District of Columbia, as provided for in the act approved June sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Howard Univer-
 sity.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

Current ex-
 penses.

For maintenance of the Howard University, to be used in payment of part of the salaries of the officers, professors, and teachers, and other regular employees of the university, a portion of which will be paid from donations and other sources, eighteen thousand five hundred dollars.

Repairs.
 Water supply.

For repairs of buildings, four thousand dollars.

For making suitable connections between the steam-pump at Howard University and the new reservoir, and for improving the water-supply, two thousand dollars.

Freedmen's Hos-
 pital and Asylum.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL AND ASYLUM.

For the Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, Washington, District of Columbia, as follows:

Current ex-
 penses.

For subsistence, twenty-two thousand dollars; for salaries and compensation of the surgeon-in-chief, not to exceed three thousand dollars,

two assistant surgeons, clerk, engineer, matron, nurses, laundresses, cooks, teamsters, watchmen, and laborers, fourteen thousand dollars; for rent of hospital buildings and grounds, four thousand dollars; for fuel and light, clothing, bedding, forage, transportation, medicines and medical supplies, repairs and furniture, and other absolutely necessary expenses, ten thousand five hundred dollars; one centrifugal wringer, two hundred and forty dollars; for painting inside of hospital wards, four hundred dollars, to be immediately available in all, fifty-one thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

Alaska.

For the education of the children of school age in the Territory of Alaska, without reference to race, twenty-five thousand dollars. Education of children.

NATIONAL MUSEUM.

National Museum.

HEATING AND LIGHTING THE NATIONAL MUSEUM: For expense of heating, lighting, and electrical and telephonic service for the National Museum, twelve thousand dollars. Heating, lighting, etc.

PRESERVATION OF COLLECTIONS OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM: For the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government, and from other sources, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, one hundred and sixteen thousand dollars. Preservation of collections, etc.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM: For cases, furniture, fixtures, and appliances required for the exhibition and safe-keeping of the collections of the National Museum, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, forty thousand dollars. Furniture, etc.

UNDER THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

War Department.

ARMORIES AND ARSENALS.

Armories and arsenals.

For the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois, as follows: Rock Island, Ill.
For continuing armory-shop K, an iron-finishing shop, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For continuing storehouse K, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For machinery and shop-fixtures, seventeen thousand dollars.

For replacing wooden beams on Rock Island Wagon-bridge (between the island and the city of Rock Island) by iron ones, reflooring wagon-road and sidewalks, and painting, nine thousand dollars.

For replacing flooring and sidewalks and for painting Moline Bridge, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For general care, preservation, and improvements; for building new roads; for care and preservation of the water-power; for painting and care and preservation of permanent buildings, bridges, and shores of the island; for building fences, grading grounds, and repairs and extension of railroad, ten thousand dollars.

For repairing temporary towers for wire transmission of water power, two thousand dollars.

For the Rock Island Bridge as follows:

Bridge expenses.

For care and expense of maintaining and operating the draw, nine thousand dollars.

For protecting the Rock Island Bridge by means of sheer-booms, two hundred and fifty dollars

For renewing trucks with steel rollers at end of each span; wagon-road, sidewalks, floor-beams, and stringers for supporting railroad-track, eight thousand dollars.

SPRINGFIELD ARSENAL, SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS: For repairs and preservation of grounds, buildings, and machinery not used for manufacturing purposes, fifteen thousand dollars. Springfield, Mass.

Laws, 1st sess., 49 Cong., p. 243.	For the erection of a new fire-proof milling-shop, in addition to the amount (thirty thousand dollars) appropriated, by the sundry civil act approved August fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, twenty thousand four hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eighty-eight cents.
Benicia, Cal.	BENICIA ARSENAL, BENICIA, CALIFORNIA: For new machinery for carpenter and machine shops, three thousand dollars.
Frankford, Pa.	FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA: For one circular graduating-machine for graduating instruments, such as star-gauges, standard gauges, calipers, and all other instruments requiring a graduated scale, one thousand dollars.
Piccatiny Powder-Depot, N. J.	PICCATINY POWDER-DEPOT, DOVER, NEW JERSEY: For erecting magazines, and other necessary buildings, cleaning, draining, and grading grounds, making roads, building fences, and all expenses incident thereto, thirty-five thousand dollars.
Sandy-Hook Proving-Ground, N. J.	SANDY-HOOK PROVING-GROUND, NEW JERSEY: For cleaning, leveling, grading and building roads, and general repairs, three thousand dollars.
Watertown, testing machine.	TESTING-MACHINE, WATERTOWN ARSENAL: For caring for, preserving, using, and operating the United States testing-machine at Watertown Arsenal, ten thousand dollars.
Repairs, etc.	REPAIR OF ARSENALS: For repairs of arsenals, and to meet such unforeseen expenditures at arsenals as accidents or other contingencies during the year may render necessary, fifty thousand dollars.

Buildings and
Grounds, Wash-
ington, D. C.
Improvement
and care.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS IN AND AROUND WASHINGTON.

For the improvement and care of public grounds as follows:
 For improvement and maintenance of grounds south of the Executive Mansion, six thousand dollars.
 For ordinary care of greenhouses and nursery, two thousand dollars.
 For ordinary care of Lafayette Square, one thousand dollars.
 For ordinary care of Franklin Square, one thousand dollars.
 For care and improvement of reservation numbered three (Monument Grounds), one thousand five hundred dollars.
 For continuing improvement of reservation numbered seventeen, and site of old canal northwest of same, ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part thereof shall be expended upon other than property belonging to the United States.
 For construction and repair of post and chain-fences, removal and repair of high iron fences around smaller triangular reservations, one thousand five hundred dollars.
 For manure, and hauling the same, five thousand dollars.
 For painting watchmen's lodges, iron fences, vases, lamps, lamp-posts, and settees, one thousand dollars.
 For purchase and repair of seats, one thousand dollars.
 For purchase and repair of tools, two thousand dollars.
 For trees, tree and plant stakes, lime, whitewashing, and stock for nursery, three thousand dollars.
 For removing snow and ice, one thousand two hundred dollars.
 For flower-pots, twine, baskets, wire, splints, and lycopodium, one thousand dollars.
 For care, construction, and repair of fountains in the public grounds, one thousand five hundred dollars.
 For abating nuisances, five hundred dollars.
 For improvement, care and maintenance of various reservations, twelve thousand dollars.
 For improvement, maintenance, and care of Smithsonian Grounds, ten thousand dollars.
 For improvement and care of Judiciary Square, including grounds around the Pension Building, five thousand dollars.

For expenses, including advertising, of the sale of old condemned property, the accumulation of years, including the old copper from the roof of the Executive Mansion, one hundred dollars.

That under appropriations herein contained no contract shall be made for making or repairing concrete or asphalt pavements in Washington City at a higher price than two dollars per square yard for a quality equal to the best laid in the District of Columbia prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and with a base of not less than six inches in thickness.

Maximum price for concrete pavements.

For repairs and fuel at the Executive Mansion as follows :

For care, repair, and refurnishing the Executive Mansion, sixteen thousand dollars, to be expended by contract or otherwise, as the President may determine.

Executive Mansion.
Repairs, fuel, etc.

For fuel for the Executive Mansion, greenhouses, and stable, three thousand dollars.

For care and necessary repair of greenhouses, four thousand dollars.

For renewing superstructure of one greenhouse connected with the Executive Mansion and grounds, one thousand five hundred dollars.

LIGHTING THE EXECUTIVE MANSION AND PUBLIC GROUNDS : For gas, pay of lamp-lighters, gas-fitters, and plumbers; purchase, erection and repair of lamps and lamp-posts; purchase of matches, and for repairs of all kinds; fuels and lights for office, office-stables, watchmen's lodges, and for the greenhouses at the nursery, fourteen thousand dollars : *Provided*, That for each six-foot burner not connected with a meter in the lamps on the public grounds no more than twenty dollars shall be paid per lamp for gas, including, lighting, cleaning, and keeping in repair the lamps, under any expenditure provided for in this act; and authority is hereby given to substitute other illuminating material for the same or less price, and to use so much of the sum hereby appropriated as may be necessary for that purpose.

Lighting Executive Mansion and public grounds.

Proviso.
Maximum payment a lamp.

REPAIR OF WATER-PIPES AND FIRE-PLUGS : For repairing and extending water-pipes, purchase of apparatus to clean them, purchase of hose, and cleaning the springs and repairing and renewing the pipes of the same that supply the Capitol, the Executive Mansion, and the building for the State, War, and Navy Departments, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Water-pipes and fire-plugs.
Repairs.

TELEGRAPH TO CONNECT THE CAPITOL WITH THE DEPARTMENTS AND GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : For care and repair of existing lines, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Government telegraph.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT : For completion of the Washington Monument, namely: For completing the earth-filling and grading around the monument, in accordance with existing law; office expenses, including rent of necessary office-rooms, and for each and every purpose connected with the completion of the monument, fifty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the joint commission created by the act of August second, eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

Washington Monument.

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BUILDING FOR ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY : For brick annex to main building, for laboratory and anatomical work, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Medical Museum.
Annex.

MILITARY POSTS.

Military Posts.

For the construction of buildings at and the enlargement of such military posts as in the judgment of the Secretary of War may be necessary, two hundred thousand dollars.

Construction, etc.

Protection and improvement of the Yellowstone National Park : For the construction and improvement of suitable roads and bridges within the park, under the supervision and direction of an engineer officer detailed by the Secretary of War for that purpose, twenty thousand dollars.

Yellowstone National Park.
Improvement, etc.

Signal Service.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

OBSERVATION AND REPORT OF STORMS.

- Observation and report of storms.** To be expended by the Secretary of War: For expenses of the meteorological observation and report, by telegraph, signal, or otherwise, announcing the probable approach and force of storms, for the benefit of commerce and agriculture of the United States, as follows:
- Instruments.** For the manufacture, purchase, and repair of meteorological instruments, and expenses in connection therewith, including those already issued and to be issued to voluntary unpaid observers, and the Secretary of War shall establish regulations respecting such issue, ten thousand dollars.
- Telegraphing.** For telegraphing reports, messages, and other meteorological information in connection with the observation and report of storms, one hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars.
- Signals.** For expenses of storm, cautionary, offshore, cold-wave, and other signals on the sea, lake, and Gulf costs of the United States, and in the interior, announcing the probable approach and force of storms, including the pay of observers, services of operators, lanterns, and flags, ten thousand dollars.
- Repairs, etc.** For the maintenance and repair of the military-telegraph line connecting the signal-stations along the Atlantic coast of the United States, including services of operators, repairmen, materials, and general service, six thousand dollars.
- Instrument-shelters.** For manufacture, purchase, and repair of instrument-shelters, and expenses in connection therewith, two thousand dollars.
- Contingent expenses, outside of Washington.** For rent, hire of civilian employees, furniture, light, stationery, ice, stoves and fixtures, repairs, rent of telephones, text-books, lumber, and other expenses of offices maintained as stations of observation outside of Washington, District of Columbia, thirty-five thousand dollars.
- River and flood observations.** For river and flood observations, and expenses in connection therewith, nine thousand dollars.
- Maps and bulletins.** For expenses (including paper, forms, printing and lithographing supplies, hire of civilian printers and engravers) of preparing, printing, distributing, and displaying weather maps or weather bulletins, and for the maintenance of a printing office, under the direction of the Chief Signal Officer, in the city of Washington, for the printing of the necessary orders, circulars, maps, or bulletins, as may be necessary to carry into effect the appropriations made for the support of the Signal Service, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Cotton region reports.** For observations, and expenses incidental thereto, announcing the probable approach and severity of frosts or rains, for the benefit of the cotton region of the United States, seven thousand dollars.
- Military-telegraph lines.** For maintenance and repair of military-telegraph lines, including rent of offices, salaries of civilian operators and repairmen, lights, stoves and fixtures, supplies, and general repairs, twenty-four thousand dollars.
- Cable, mouth of Columbia River.** For the repair of the Signal Service cable at the mouth of the Columbia River, in Oregon and Washington Territory, five hundred dollars, the same to be immediately available.
- Telegraph line, San Francisco to Point Reyes, Cal.** For the construction and maintenance of a military-telegraph line from San Francisco, California, to a point at or near Point Reyes, California, via Point San Jose, California, two thousand five hundred dollars.
- PAY.**
- Pay, etc., of officers and men.** For pay of one brigadier-general and sixteen second lieutenants, twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars; for longevity pay to officers of the Signal Corps, to be paid with current monthly pay, four thousand six hundred and eighty dollars; for pay of not exceeding one hundred and fifty sergeants, thirty corporals, and two hundred and

ninety privates, including payment due on discharge, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars; for mileage to all officers when traveling on Signal Service duty under orders, four thousand dollars: *Provided*, That in disbursing this amount the maximum sum to be allowed and paid to an officer shall be four cents per mile, distance to be computed over the shortest usually traveled routes, and, in addition thereto, upon the officer's certificate that it was not practicable to obtain transportation from the Quartermaster's Department, the cost of transportation actually paid by the officer over said route or routes, exclusive of sleeping or parlor car fare and transfers: *And provided further*, That when any officer so traveling shall travel in whole or in part on any railroad on which the troops and supplies of the United States are entitled to be transported free of charge, he shall be allowed for himself only four cents per mile as a subsistence fund for every mile necessarily traveled over any such last-named railroad; for commutation of quarters to commissioned officers at places where there are no public quarters, five thousand five hundred dollars; in all, two hundred and twenty-three thousand six hundred and eighty dollars. And the Secretary of War is authorized, in his discretion, to detail for the service in the Signal Corps not to exceed five commissioned officers of the Regular Army, to be exclusive of the second lieutenants of the Signal Corps authorized by law; and the Regular Army officers herein authorized to be detailed for the Signal Corps shall receive their pay and allowances from the appropriation for the support of the Army; and no money herein appropriated shall be used for pay and allowances of second lieutenants appointed or to be appointed from the sergeants of the Signal Corps, under the provisions of the act approved June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, in excess of the number of sixteen, or for the pay and allowances of exceeding four hundred and seventy enlisted men of the Signal Corps.

Provisos.

Mileage.

On land-grant roads.

Detail of officers for Signal Service duty.

Number of second lieutenants limited.
Vol. 20, p. 219.

SUBSISTENCE.

For commutation of rations of not exceeding four hundred and seventy Signal Service enlisted men of the Signal Corps, and for sales of subsistence stores to officers and enlisted men of said Corps, as authorized by section eleven hundred and forty-four of the Revised Statutes, and paragraph twenty-one hundred and ninety-nine of the Army Regulations, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, one hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars.

Subsistence.

R. S., sec. 1144, p. 207.

REGULAR SUPPLIES.

FUEL: For various offices on the United States military-telegraph lines, and at stations of observation outside of Washington, District of Columbia (for fires the year round when needed), and for sales of the regulation allowance to officers of the Signal Corps, as allowed by section eight of the act of Congress approved June eighteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight (twentieth Statutes at Large, page one hundred and fifty), six thousand dollars.

Fuel.

Vol. 20, p. 150.

COMMUTATION OF FUEL: For commutation of fuel for not exceeding four hundred and seventy enlisted men of the Signal Corps on duty at the office of the Chief Signal Officer and at signal-stations throughout the United States, forty-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

Commutation of fuel.

FORAGE.

For forage of ten mules and six horses, one thousand eight hundred and five dollars and sixty-five cents; straw for sixteen animals, as allowed by paragraph eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, Army Regulations, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, one hundred and twelve dollars; for forage for thirteen horses kept by officers in the public service, as allowed by paragraph eighteen hundred and ninety, Army

Forage.

Vol. 21, p. 347.

Regulations, and the act making appropriations for the support of the Army approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, at one hundred and five dollars each per annum, one thousand three hundred and sixty-five dollars; for straw for thirteen horses kept by officers in the public service, as allowed by paragraph eighteen hundred and ninety, Army Regulations, and the act making appropriations for the support of the Army approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, at eight dollars and forty cents per annum, one hundred and nine dollars and twenty cents; in all, three thousand three hundred and ninety-one dollars and eighty-five cents.

Incidental expenses.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

For horse and mule shoes, nails, and expenses for shoeing once each month for sixteen animals, at one dollar and fifty cents each per month (paragraph three hundred and one, Army Regulations, eighteen hundred and eighty-one), two hundred and eighty-eight dollars.

For shoes, nails, and expenses of shoeing once each month for thirteen horses kept by officers in the public service, at one dollar and fifty cents per month (paragraph three hundred and one, Army Regulations, eighteen hundred and eighty-one), two hundred and thirty-four dollars.

For blacksmiths' supplies, tools, lathes, and materials, one hundred dollars.

For veterinary supplies, fifty dollars.

Interment.

For interment of officers and men, one hundred dollars.

Transportation.

TRANSPORTATION.

For transportation of material, animals, and funds, as per paragraphs seventeen hundred and seventeen and nineteen hundred and fifty-eight, Army Regulations, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, fifteen thousand dollars.

For transportation of men, eight thousand dollars.

For purchase of necessary harness and other articles, and expenses of repairs to means of transportation, three hundred dollars.

Barracks and quarters.

BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.

Commutation.

For commutation of quarters to not exceeding four hundred and seventy enlisted men of the Signal Corps on duty at office of the Chief Signal Officer and at signal-stations throughout the United States, eighty-five thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Medical attendance, etc.

For medical attendance and medicines for officers and enlisted men of the Signal Corps, two thousand dollars.

No money to be used for Fort Myer, Va.

That no part of the appropriations made for the Signal Service by this act shall be used for the maintenance or support of a school of instruction nor of the military post at Fort Meyer, Virginia.

National cemeteries.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Maintaining and improving.

For national cemeteries: For maintaining and improving national cemeteries, including fuel for superintendents of national cemeteries, pay of laborers and other employees, purchase of tools and materials, one hundred thousand dollars.

Superintendents.

For superintendents of national cemeteries: For pay of seventy-three superintendents of national cemeteries, sixty thousand dollars.

Headstones.

HEADSTONES FOR GRAVES OF SOLDIERS: For continuing the work of furnishing headstones for unmarked graves of Union soldiers, sailors, and marines in national post, city, town, and village cemeteries, naval

cemeteries at navy-yards and stations of the United States, and other burial places, under the acts of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and February third, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, fifteen thousand dollars.

Vol. 17, p. 545.
Vol. 20, p. 281.

MAINTENANCE OF ROADWAYS TO NATIONAL CEMETERIES: For repairing the roadways to national cemeteries which have been constructed by special authority of Congress, three thousand dollars.

Roadways.

CEMETERY FENCE, FORT WINNEBAGO, WISCONSIN: For placing an iron fence around the cemetery near the site of old Fort Winnebago, Wisconsin, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Fort Winnebago, Wis.

MONUMENTS OR TABLETS AT GETTYSBURG: For the erection of monuments or memorial tablets for the proper marking of the position of each of the commands of the Regular Army engaged at Gettysburg, fifteen thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Monuments, etc.,
Gettysburg.

CONFEDERATE CEMETERIES NEAR COLUMBUS, OHIO: For the erection of suitable fences around the cemeteries in which Confederate dead are buried near Columbus and on Johnson's Island, Ohio, and for putting the grounds in good condition, two thousand dollars.

Confederate
cemeteries, Colum-
bus, O.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.

SURVEY OF NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN LAKES: For printing and issuing charts for use of navigators, and electrotyping copper-plates for chart-printing, two thousand dollars.

Survey, north-
ern and north-
western lakes.

TRANSPORTATION OF REPORTS AND MAPS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES: For the transportation of reports and maps to foreign countries, through the Smithsonian Institution, one hundred dollars.

Transporting re-
ports, etc., to for-
eign countries.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS: For furnishing artificial limbs and apparatus, or commutation therefor, and necessary transportation, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of War, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

Artificial limbs.

APPLIANCES FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS: For providing surgical appliances for persons disabled in the military or naval service of the United States, and not entitled to artificial limbs, two thousand dollars.

Appliances for
disabled soldiers.

SUPPORT AND MEDICAL TREATMENT OF DESTITUTE PATIENTS: For the support and medical treatment of eighty-five medical and surgical patients who are destitute, in the city of Washington, under a contract to be made with the Providence Hospital by the Surgeon-General of the Army, seventeen thousand dollars.

Support, etc.,
destitute patients.
Providence Hos-
pital.

The Garfield Memorial Hospital: For maintenance, to enable it to provide medical and surgical treatment to persons unable to pay therefor, ten thousand dollars.

Garfield Hos-
pital.

EXPENSES OF MILITARY CONVICTS: For payment of costs and charges of State penitentiaries for the care, clothing, maintenance, and medical attendance of United States military convicts confined in them, ten thousand dollars.

Military con-
victs.

FOR THE COLLECTION AND PAYMENT OF BOUNTY, PRIZE-MONEY, AND OTHER CLAIMS OF COLORED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS: For payment of agents; rent of offices; stationery, office-furniture, and repairs; mileage and transportation of officers and agents; telegraphing, postage, and post-office money-orders, two thousand dollars.

Bounty, etc., due
colored soldiers.

PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION, BOTH OF THE UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES, AS FOLLOWS: For continuing the publication of the Official Records of the War of Rebellion, and printing and binding, under direction of the Secretary of War, of a compilation of the official records, Union and Confederate, so far as the same may be ready for publication during the fiscal year, to be distributed as required by act of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, thirty-six thousand dollars.

Official Records,
War of the Rebel-
lion.
Continuing pub-
lication.

For the purchase of the painting entitled "Farming in Dakota," by Carl Gutherz, three thousand dollars.

"Farming in Da-
kota" purchased.

Military Prison,
Fort Leavenworth,
Kans.
Expenses.

UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

For the support of the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as follows:

For subsistence for prisoners, five teamsters, and two watchmen, twenty-eight thousand four hundred dollars;

For commutation of rations for prisoners en route to the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, District of Columbia, one hundred dollars;

For tobacco for prisoners on special or excessive hard labor, five hundred and forty dollars;

For materials required for illuminating buildings and grounds, one thousand seven hundred dollars;

For forage and bedding for six horses and thirty-two mules, used exclusively at the prison, two thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars;

For hay for prisoners' bedding, five hundred and eleven dollars and seventy-five cents;

For stationery and blank-books for prison offices; memorandum books, postage-stamps, envelopes, and letter-paper for use of prisoners; and for books, periodicals, and newspapers for prison library, nine hundred and fifty dollars;

For fuel for making steam, heating, and cooking, hose and hose nozzles and couplings, belting, cotton waste, steam-pipes and fixtures, castings, disinfectants, horse and mule shoes and nails, miscellaneous stores, machinery, stoves and stove-pipe, coping-stone, brick and cement, fire bricks and clay, carbolic acid and copperas, galvanized iron, sheet-zinc, tin, solder, blacksmith's coal and charcoal, iron and iron washers and nuts, doors, repair of wagons, varnish, lumber, nails, paints, wagon-wheels, harness-leather, axle-grease, sponge, oil, stable-forks, glass, putty, lye, brushes, axes, shovels, wheelbarrows, and for tools and miscellaneous stores required for use in shops, laundry, stables, and police purposes not enumerated herein, eighteen thousand dollars;

For two new boilers required for increasing the generation of steam for heating new building, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For hats, stockings, and material for clothing for prisoners' wear, and for issue to prisoners on discharge, sewing-machines and parts thereof, needles, and other articles required in the tailor's shop and in the manufacture of clothing, bunks, blankets, and bed-sacks, eight thousand dollars.

For medicines, medical and surgical appliances, dressings, and articles required in the care and treatment of sick prisoners; hospital furniture and supplies; stoves and stove-pipe for the hospital, two thousand dollars;

For advertising for proposals for supplies, one hundred dollars;

For expenses for pursuing escaped prisoners, and rewards for their capture, three hundred dollars.

For donations of five dollars each for prisoners on discharge, one thousand eight hundred dollars;

For extra-duty pay to eight members of the prison-guard, seven hundred and thirteen dollars and seventy cents.

Civilian employ-
ees.

For pay of civilian employees: One clerk, at one hundred and fifty dollars per month; one clerk, at one hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents per month; one clerk, at one hundred dollars per month; six foremen of mechanics, at one hundred dollars per month, each; two night-watchmen and five teamsters, at thirty dollars per month each; in all, fourteen thousand one hundred and nineteen dollars and ninety-two cents;

Repairs.

For materials for repairing buildings, and materials for new roofs, including cost of labor which cannot be done by prisoners, four thousand nine hundred and eighty-six dollars and seventy-five cents.

For donation of five dollars each and for clothing for each prisoner released from confinement under sentence executed at military posts after discharge from the military service, two thousand four hundred dollars;

In all, eighty eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight dollars and twelve cents. Total.

ARTILLERY SCHOOL AT FORTRESS MONROE, VIRGINIA: To provide for means of instruction, such as text-books, instruments, drawing materials, and stationery required in the course of engineering, artillery, law, and the science and art of war, and for other necessary expenses of the school, five thousand dollars. Artillery School,
Fort Monroe, Va.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

National Home
for Disabled Vol-
unteer Soldiers.

For the support of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers as follows:

AT THE CENTRAL BRANCH, AT DAYTON, OHIO: For current expenses, namely: Pay of officers and non-commissioned officers of the home, with such exceptions as are hereinafter noted, and their clerks and orderlies; also payments for chaplains and religious instruction, printers, bookbinder, telegraph and telephone operators, guards, policemen, watchmen, and fire company; for all property and materials purchased for their use, including repairs not done by the home; for necessary expenditures for articles of amusement, boats, library books, magazines, papers, pictures, and musical instruments, librarians and musicians, and for repairs not done by the home; also for stationery, legal advice, and postage, and for such other expenditures as cannot properly be included under other heads of expenditure, fifty-four thousand two hundred and forty-six dollars and five cents; Dayton, Ohio.
Pay of officers,
etc.

For subsistence, namely: Pay of commissary-sergeant, commissary-clerks, porters, laborers, and orderlies employed in the subsistence department; bakers, cooks, dish-washers, waiters, bread-cutters, and butchers; the cost of all animals, fowls, and fish purchased for provisions; of all articles of food, their freight, preparation, and serving; of tobacco; of all dining-room and kitchen furniture and utensils, baker's and butcher's tools and appliances, and their repair, if not done by the home, three hundred and sixty-one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars; Subsistence.

For clothing, namely: Expenditures for clothing, underclothing, boots, shoes, socks, and overalls; also all sums expended for labor, materials, machines, tools, and appliances employed in the tailor-shop, knitting-shop, and shoe-shop, or other home shops in which any kind of clothing is made, one hundred thousand dollars; Clothing.

For household, namely: Expenditures for furniture for officers' quarters; for bedsteads, bedding, and all other articles required in the quarters of the members, and for their repair, if they are not repaired by the home; for coal and fire-wood; for engineers and firemen, bath-house keepers, hall-cleaners, laundrymen, gas-makers, and privy-watchmen, and for all machines, tools, materials, and appliances purchased for use under this head, and for their repair, unless the repairs are made by the home; also for all labor and material for upholstery, broom, and soap shops, eighty-eight thousand five hundred and sixty-six dollars and seven cents; Household ex-
penses.

For hospital, namely: Pay of assistant surgeons, matron, druggist, hospital-steward, ward-masters, nurses, cooks, waiters, readers, hospital carriage-driver, hearse-driver, grave-diggers, funeral escort, and for such labor as may be necessary; for surgical instruments and appliances, medical books, medicines, liquors, fruits, and other necessities for the sick not on the regular ration; for bedsteads, bedding, and materials, and all other articles necessary for the wards, kitchen and dining-room furniture and appliances, carriage, hearse, stretchers, coffins, and materials; for tools of grave-diggers, and for all repairs not done by the Hospital ex-
penses.

	home, thirty-two thousand eight hundred and sixty-six dollars and twenty-eight cents;
Transportation.	For transportation, namely: For transportation of members of the home, three thousand dollars;
Construction and repairs.	For construction, namely: Pay of chief engineer, builder, blacksmiths, carpenters, cabinetmakers, coopers, painters, gas-fitters, plumbers, tin-smiths, wire-workers, steam-fitters, stone-masons, quarrymen, white-washers, and laborers, and for all machines, tools, appliances, and materials used under this head, and for repairs generally for all departments, fifty-one thousand six hundred dollars;
	For one brick barrack, to replace old frame barrack, fifteen thousand two hundred dollars;
	For the enlargement of the hospital building at the Central Branch, sixty thousand dollars;
Farm expenses.	For farm, namely: Pay of farmer, chief gardener, harness-makers, farm-hands, gardeners, stablemen, teamsters, dairymen, hog-feeders; poulterers, and laborers, and for all machines, implements, tools, appliances, and materials required for such work; for grain, hay, and straw, dressing and seed, carriages, wagons, carts, and other conveyances; for all animals and fowls purchased for stock or for work, including animals in the park; for all materials, tools, and labor for flower-garden, lawn, and park; and for repairs not done by the home, thirty-six thousand four hundred and eleven dollars and twenty cents; in all, eight hundred and three thousand two hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty cents.
Milwaukee, Wis. Current expenses.	AT THE NORTHWESTERN BRANCH, AT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN: For current expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, nineteen thousand three hundred and forty dollars;
Subsistence.	For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, eighty-two thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars;
Clothing.	For clothing, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty-five thousand dollars;
Household.	For household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, forty-four thousand one hundred and ten dollars;
Hospital.	For hospital, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, nineteen thousand and ten dollars and twenty-nine cents;
Transportation.	For transportation of members of the home, two thousand dollars;
Construction and repairs.	For construction, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twelve thousand six hundred dollars;
Farm.	For farm, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, seven thousand dollars; in all, two hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and eighty-five dollars and twenty-nine cents.
Togus, Me. Current expenses.	AT THE EASTERN BRANCH, AT TOGUS, MAINE: For current expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, fifteen thousand eight hundred and five dollars;
Subsistence.	For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, eighty-five thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars and sixty cents;
Clothing.	For clothing, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty thousand dollars;
Household.	For household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirty-six thousand and three dollars and sixty cents;
Hospital.	For hospital, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, ten thousand eight hundred and forty-eight dollars and eleven cents;
Transportation.	For transportation of members of the home, two thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars;

For construction, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, eighteen thousand one hundred dollars. Construction and repairs.

For farm, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, ten thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars and forty cents; in all, two hundred thousand one hundred and seventy dollars and seventy-one cents. Farm.

AT THE SOUTHERN BRANCH, AT HAMPTON, VIRGINIA: For current expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty-four thousand seven hundred and twenty-three dollars; Hampton, Va. Current expenses.

For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, one hundred and thirty-three thousand and fifty-four dollars and sixty cents; Subsistence.

For clothing, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirty thousand dollars; Clothing.

For household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, forty-three thousand five hundred and forty-six dollars; Household.

For hospital, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, seventeen thousand and ninety dollars and fifty-five cents; Hospital.

For transportation of members of the home, two thousand dollars; Transportation.

For construction, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, seventeen thousand dollars; Construction and repairs.

For farm, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, sixteen thousand three hundred and forty-four dollars; in all, two hundred and eighty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and fifteen cents. Farm.

AT THE WESTERN BRANCH, AT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS: For current expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty-three thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents; Leavenworth, Kans. Current expenses.

For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, eighty-two thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars; Subsistence.

For clothing, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty-five thousand dollars; Clothing.

For household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirty-five thousand eight hundred and forty-two dollars and thirty-five cents; Household.

For hospital, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, ten thousand dollars; Hospital.

For transportation of members of the home, two thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars; Transportation.

For construction, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirteen thousand dollars; Construction and repairs.

For the erection of a hospital building at the Western Branch, one hundred thousand dollars;

For farm, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, seven thousand seven hundred and twelve dollars and fifteen cents; in all, two hundred and ninety-seven thousand two hundred and two dollars and twenty-five cents. Farm.

For out-door relief and incidental expenses, fifteen thousand dollars; in all, one million eight hundred and ten thousand five hundred and fifty-six dollars. Out-door relief.

And hereafter the detailed statement of the expenses of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers shall be reported direct to Congress in the annual report of the Board of Managers. But all of the expenditures of the said Home, including the expenses of the Board of Managers, shall be made subject to the general laws governing the disbursement of public moneys, so far as the same can be made applicable thereto, and shall be audited by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, under such rules and Detailed statements to be submitted.

by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, under such rules and

Proviso.
Officers not to be
connected with
liquor traffic.

regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided further,* That no person shall be eligible to or hold any position or employment in the government or management of any home who is interested in or connected with, directly or indirectly, any brewery, dram-shop, or distillery in the State where such home is located.

Department of
Justice.

UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Repairs.

For repairs to heating apparatus, keeping the same in good order, three hundred dollars.

Court-house,
Washington.

COURT-HOUSE, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: For annual repairs, per estimate of the Architect of the Capitol, one thousand dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Travelling ex-
penses, judge, etc.,
Alaska.

TRAVELING EXPENSES, TERRITORY OF ALASKA: For the actual and necessary expenses of the judge, marshal, and attorney when traveling in the discharge of their official duties, one thousand dollars.

Rent, etc., mar-
shal, Alaska.

RENT AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES, OFFICE OF MARSHAL, TERRITORY OF ALASKA: For rent of office for the marshal, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, five hundred dollars.

Territorial
courts, Utah.

EXPENSES OF TERRITORIAL COURTS IN UTAH TERRITORY: For defraying the contingent expenses of the courts, including fees of the United States district attorney and his assistants, the fees and per diems of the United States commissioners and clerks of the court, and the fees, per diems, and traveling expenses of the United States marshal for the Territory of Utah, with the expenses of summoning jurors, subpoenaing witnesses, of arresting, guarding, and transporting prisoners, of hiring and feeding guards, and of supplying and caring for the penitentiary, to be paid under the direction and approval of the Attorney-General, upon accounts duly verified and certified, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Defending suits
in claims against
United States.

DEFENDING SUITS IN CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES: For defraying the necessary expenses incurred in the examination of witnesses and procuring of evidence in the matter of claims against the United States pending in any Department, and for necessary expenses incurred in defending suits in the Court of Claims, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General ten thousand dollars.

French spolia-
tion claims.
Expenses of de-
fense.

DEFENSE IN FRENCH SPOILIATION CLAIMS: To enable the Attorney-General to make proper defense for the United States in the matter of the French spoliation claims, five thousand six hundred dollars, to be expended in his discretion.

Prosecuting and
collecting claims.

PROSECUTION AND COLLECTION OF CLAIMS: For the prosecution and collection of claims due the United States, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General, five hundred dollars.

Indian service.
Prosecuting vi-
olations of inter-
course acts and
frauds.

PUNISHING VIOLATIONS OF THE INTERCOURSE ACTS AND FRAUDS: For detecting and punishing violations of the intercourse acts of Congress, and frauds committed in the Indian service, the same to be expended by the Attorney-General in allowing such fees and compensation to witnesses, jurors, marshals and deputies, and agents, and in collecting evidence, and in defraying such other expenses as may be necessary for this purpose, five thousand dollars.

Prosecution of
crimes against the
United States.

PROSECUTION OF CRIMES: For the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States, preliminary to indictment; for the investigation of official acts, records, and accounts of officers of the courts, including the investigation of the accounts of marshals, attorneys, clerks of the United States courts, and United States commissioners, under the direction of the Attorney-General, and for this purpose all the records and dockets of these officers, without exception, shall be examined by his agents at any time, thirty thousand dollars.

Investigations,
etc.

SUPPORT OF CONVICTS: For support, maintenance, and transportation of convicts transferred from the District of Columbia, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General, two thousand dollars.

Support, etc., of convicts.

JUDICIAL.

Judicial.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

EXPENSES OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS: For defraying the expenses of the Supreme Court; of the circuit and district courts of the United States and of the District of Columbia and Alaska; of jurors and witnesses; of suits in which the United States is interested; of the prosecution of offenses committed against the United States; of the safe-keeping of prisoners; and of the enforcement of the provisions of title twenty-six of the Revised Statutes, or any acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, generally, the expenses stated under the following heads, namely:

United States courts, expenses.

R. S., Title XXVI.

For payment of the fees and expenses of United States marshals and deputies, six hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Marshals and deputies.

For payment of United States district attorneys, two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

District attorneys.

For payment of assistants to United States district attorneys, one hundred thousand dollars.

Assistants.

For fees of clerks, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter no part of the appropriations made for the payment of fees for United States marshals or clerks shall be used to pay the fees of United States marshals or clerks upon any writ or bench warrant for the arrest of any person or persons who may be indicted by any United States grand jury, or against whom an information may be filed, where such person or persons is or are under a recognizance taken by or before any United States commissioner, or other officer authorized by law to take such recognizance, requiring the appearance of such person or persons before the court in which such indictment is found or information is filed, and when such recognizance has not been forfeited or said defendant is not in default, unless the court in which such indictment of information is pending orders a warrant to issue; nor shall any part of any money appropriated be used in payment of a per diem compensation to any attorney, clerk, or marshal for attendance in court except for days when the court is open by the Judge for business or business is actually transacted in court, and when they attend under sections five hundred and eighty-three, five hundred and eighty-four, six hundred and seventy-one, six hundred and seventy-two, and two thousand and thirteen of the Revised Statutes, which fact shall be certified in the approval of their accounts.

Clerks.

Proviso.

No fee allowed for arrest of persons under recognizance.

Payment of per diem only when court transacts business.

R. S., secs. 583, 584, pp. 102, 103; secs. 671, 672, p. 124; sec. 2013, p. 354.

For fees of United States commissioners, and justices of the peace acting as United States commissioners, fifty thousand dollars. And no part of any money appropriated by this act shall be used to pay any fees to United States commissioners, marshals, or clerks, for any warrant issued or arrest made, or other fees in prosecutions under the internal revenue laws, unless the prosecution has been approved either before or after such arrest by the attorney of the United States in the district where the offense is alleged to have been committed or the prosecution is by indictment.

Commissioners, etc.

Arrests under internal-revenue laws.

For fees of jurors, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Jurors.

For fees of witnesses, five hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Witnesses.

For support of United States prisoners, including necessary clothing and medical aid, and transportation to place of conviction, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Support of prisoners.

For rent of United States court-rooms, sixty thousand dollars.

Rent.

For pay of bailiffs and criers; of expenses of district judges directed to hold court outside of their districts; of meals for jurors when ordered

Bailiffs, criers, etc.

Stenographers,
Supreme Court.

by court; of compensation for jury commissioners, five dollars per day, not exceeding three days for any one term of court; for stenographic clerk for the Chief Justice and for each associate justice of the Supreme Court, at a sum not exceeding one thousand six hundred dollars each, one hundred thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous
expenses.

For payment of such miscellaneous expenses as may be authorized by the Attorney-General, including the employment of janitors and watchmen in rooms or buildings rented for the use of courts, interpreters, experts, and stenographers; of furnishing and collecting evidence where the United States is or may be a party in interest, and moving of records, two hundred and fourteen thousand four hundred dollars.

Legislative.

UNDER LEGISLATIVE.

Botanic Garden.

BOTANIC GARDEN.

Repairs, etc.

For constructing storehouse for plants and for steam-heating for same, repairing green-houses, for extending concrete walks, and for general repairs to conservatory and propagating-houses, under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, five thousand seven hundred dollars.

Commission to
report on historical
value of manuscripts,
etc.

That the Secretary of State, the Librarian of Congress, and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and their successors in office, are hereby constituted a commission whose duty it shall be to report to Congress the character and value of the historical and other manuscripts belonging to the Government of the United States, and what method and policy should be pursued in regard to editing and publishing the same, or any of them.

PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

Public printing
and binding, paper,
etc.

For the public printing, for the public binding, and for paper for the public printing, including the cost of printing the debates and proceedings of Congress in the Congressional Record, and for lithographing, mapping, and engraving for both Houses of Congress, the Supreme Court of the United States, the supreme court of the District of Columbia, the Court of Claims, the Library of Congress, the Executive Office, the Departments, and the United States Geological Survey, including salaries or compensation of all necessary clerks and employees, for labor (by the day, piece or contract), and for all the necessary materials which may be needed in the prosecution of the work, two million and twenty-seven thousand dollars; and from the said sum hereby appropriated printing and binding may be done by the Public Printer to the amounts following, respectively, namely:

Allotment of ap-
propriation.

For printing and binding for Congress, including the proceedings and debates, eight hundred and two thousand dollars; and printing and binding for Congress chargeable to this appropriation, when recommended to be done by the Committee on Printing of either House, shall be so recommended in a report containing an approximate estimate of the cost thereof, together with a statement from the Public Printer estimated approximate cost of work previously ordered by Congress, within the fiscal year for which this appropriation is made (all reserve work shall be bound in sheep); and the heads of the Executive Departments, before transmitting their annual reports to Congress the printing of which is chargeable to this appropriation, shall cause the same to be carefully examined, and shall exclude therefrom all matter including engravings, maps, drawings, and illustrations except such as they shall certify in their letters transmitting such reports to be necessary and to relate entirely to the transaction of public business; for the State Department, fifteen thousand dollars; for the Treasury Department, two hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars, including not

exceeding twenty thousand four hundred dollars for the Coast and Geodetic Survey; for the War Department, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of which sum not exceeding twelve thousand dollars shall be for the catalogue of the library of the Surgeon-General's Office, and not exceeding ten thousand dollars for carrying into effect the appropriations for the Signal Service; for the Navy Department, sixty thousand dollars, including not exceeding twelve thousand dollars for the Hydrographic Office; for the Interior Department, including the Civil Service Commission three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of which sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars may be used for rebinding tract-books for the General Land Office; for the United States Geological Survey as follows: For engraving the illustrations necessary for the annual report of the Director, eight thousand dollars; for engraving the illustrations necessary for the monographs and bulletins, thirty-nine thousand dollars; for printing and binding the monographs and bulletins, twenty-one thousand dollars; for engraving for the geological map of the United States, fifty-four thousand dollars; for the Department of Justice, seven thousand dollars; for the Post-Office Department one hundred and eighty thousand dollars; for the Agricultural Department, eighteen thousand dollars; for the Supreme Court of the United States, five thousand dollars; for the supreme court of the District of Columbia, one thousand dollars; for the Court of Claims, fourteen thousand dollars; for the Library of Congress, fifteen thousand dollars; and for the Executive Office, three thousand dollars. And no more than an allotment of one-half of the sum hereby appropriated shall be expended in the two first quarters of the fiscal year, and no more than one-fourth thereof may be expended in either of the two last quarters of the fiscal year, except that, in addition thereto, in either of said last quarters, the unexpended balances of allotments for preceding quarters may be expended.

Allotment for printing and binding—Continued.

To enable the Public Printer to comply with the provisions of the law granting fifteen days' annual leave to the employees of the Government Printing Office, ninety-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Leaves to employees.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 363.—An act to convey to and confirm in the city of Aurora, in the county of Kane, and State of Illinois, a small island in Fox River, located within the limits of said city.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right, title, and ownership of the city of Aurora, in Kane County, State of Illinois, to the land hereinafter described are hereby confirmed, and all the right, title, and interest of the United States to said land are hereby granted and relinquished to said city of Aurora. Said land hereby granted is described as follows: Island in Fox River, lying and being in the northwest fractional quarter of section numbered fifteen, in township thirty-eight north, of range eight east of the third principal meridian, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone set in the ground at the northwest corner of the northeast fractional quarter of said section fifteen; thence west, on the north line of said section, five chains and eighty links, to a point on the east bank of Fox River; thence south fifteen degrees and fifteen minutes west, three chains and twenty links across the east branch of Fox River to a point on the north end of island and place of beginning; thence south twenty-four degrees and fifteen minutes east, four chains and eighty-eight links; thence south eighteen degrees and thirty minutes east, five chains and forty-five links; thence south twelve degrees and thirty minutes east, one chain and forty-four links; thence south one degree and thirty minutes east, two chains and fifty-one links; thence south fifteen degrees and thirty

Aurora, Ill.
Title to island in Fox River confirmed to.

Location.

minutes west, ninety-two links; thence north thirty-six degrees and forty-five minutes west, three chains and forty-eight links; thence north sixty-seven degrees and forty-five minutes west, one chain and thirty-two links; thence north thirty-two degrees and thirty minutes west, three chains and sixty-eight links; thence north twenty degrees and forty-five minutes west, five chains and fifty links; thence north twelve degrees and fifteen minutes east, two chains and forty links; thence north sixty-four degrees and thirty minutes east, one chain and thirty-six links; thence south eighty-seven degrees and thirty minutes east, one chain and fifty-three links to place of beginning, containing, in all of above description, five and seventeen one-hundredths acres of land; variation five degrees east.

Patent to issue. SEC. 2. That upon the approval of this act the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall issue a patent for said land to said city of Aurora, and said patent shall inure to said city of Aurora and its successor forever.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 364.—An act making appropriations to pay pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war, and for other purposes.

Appropriations to pay Mexican war pensions. *Ante*, p. 371. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of the pensions provided for under the act entitled "An act granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war, and for other purposes," approved January twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, as follows: For the balance of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, two million three hundred thousand dollars; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, four million six hundred thousand dollars; in all, six million nine hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*,

Proviso. Available until June 30, 1888. That the whole sum herein appropriated shall be available for expenditure until the close of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 365.—An act to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Dayton, Ohio.

Dayton, Ohio. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to purchase or otherwise provide a suitable site, and cause to be erected thereon, at the city of Dayton, in the State of Ohio, a substantial and commodious public building, with fire-proof vaults, for the use and accommodation of the post-office, internal-revenue office, pension office, and for other Government uses. The site, and the building thereon, when completed according to plans and specifications to be previously made and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall not exceed the cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; nor shall any site be purchased until estimates for the erection of a building which will furnish sufficient accommodations for the transaction of the public business, and which shall not exceed in cost the balance of the sum herein limited after the site shall have been purchased and paid for, shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; and the site purchased shall leave the building unexposed to danger from fire in adjacent buildings by an open space of at least fifty feet, including streets and alleys; and for the purposes herein mentioned the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not other-

Public building.
Site.
Plans, etc.
Limit.
Open space.
Appropriation.

wise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be expended until a valid title to the said site shall be vested in the United States, and the State of Ohio shall cede to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owners thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of any civil process therein.

Proviso.
Title.

JOHN G. CARLISLE
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN SHERMAN
President of the Senate pro tempore.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.
March 3, 1887.

The President of the United States having returned to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Dayton, Ohio," with his objections thereto, the Senate proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same; and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two-thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest:

ANSON G. MCCOOK
Secretary of the Senate.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.
March 3, 1887.

The House of Representatives having proceeded, in pursuance of the constitution, to reconsider the bill entitled "An act to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Dayton, Ohio," returned to the Senate by the President of the United States with his objections and sent by the Senate to the House of Representatives with the message of the President returning the bill; and

Resolved, That the bill do pass two-thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest:

JNO B CLARK JR
Clerk.

CHAP. 366.—An act granting to the Rocky Fork and Cooke City Railway Company the right of way through a part of the Crow Indian Reservation, in Montana Territory,

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way is hereby granted, as hereinafter set forth, to the Rocky Fork and Cooke City Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Territory of Montana, for the construction, operation, and maintenance of its railroad through the lands set apart for the use of the Crow Indians, and commonly known as the Crow Indian Reservation, beginning at a point at or near Laurel, in Yellowstone County, Montana Territory running thence by the most practicable route to or near the mouth of Rock Creek, commonly called Rocky Fork; thence up said creek to the coal mines near Red Lodge Post-Office in Gallatin County, in said Territory; thence by the most practicable route to Cooke City, in said Gallatin County.

SEC. 2. That the right of way hereby granted to said company shall be seventy-five feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad as aforesaid; and said company shall also have the right to take

Right of way to
Rocky Fork and
Cooke City Rail-
way Company
through Crow In-
dian Reservation.
Location.

Dimension.

- Stations, etc. from said lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also ground adjacent to said right of way for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side tracks, turnouts, and water-stations, not to exceed in amount three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of its road.
- Compensation. SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid the Indians for such right of way, and provide the time and manner for the payment thereof; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroad, and including the points for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turnouts, and water-stations, shall be filed with, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior which approval shall be made in writing and be open for the inspection of any party interested therein, and until the compensation aforesaid has been fixed and paid; and the surveys, construction, and operation of such railroad shall be conducted with due regard for the rights of the Indians, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may make to carry out this provision: *Provided*, That the President of the United States may, in his discretion, require that the consent of the Indians to said right of way shall be obtained by said railroad company, in such manner as he may prescribe, before any right under this act shall accrue to said company.
- Location, etc., to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.
- Proviso.*
Consent of Indians may be required.
- Not assignable till completion.
- Provisos.*
Mortgage.
- Forfeited if not used in two years.
- Not to enter National Park.
- Conditions.
- Proviso.*
Violation to forfeit.
- SEC. 4. That said company shall not assign, or transfer, or mortgage this right of way for any purpose whatever until said road shall be completed through that part of said reservation through which it shall be constructed: *Provided*, That the company may mortgage said franchise, together with the rolling-stock, for money to construct and complete said road: *And provided further*, That the right granted herein shall be lost and forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed and in running order through said reservation on said line within two years from the passage of this act: *And provided further*, That no part of said line shall touch any portion of the National Park.
- SEC. 5. That said railway company shall accept this right of way upon the expressed condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.
- SEC. 6. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 367.—An act to authorize the construction of a railroad bridge over the Mississippi River at Grand Tower, Illinois.

Construction of bridge across Mississippi River at Grand Tower, Ill., authorized.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for S. W. Fordyce, James H. Benedict, R. C. Kerens, William M. Senter, and Stephen A. Bemis, their associates, successors, or assigns, or any corporation which they may form for that purpose, under the laws of any State of the United States, or their or its successors or assigns, to construct and maintain a bridge and approaches thereto over the Mississippi River at such point on said river at or near Grand Tower, in the State of Illinois, and to lay on and over said bridge a railroad track or tracks for the more perfect connection of any railroad or railroads that are or shall

hereafter be constructed to the said river on either or both sides thereof, at or opposite said point, under the limitations and conditions hereinafter provided; said bridge may also, at the option of the owners thereof, be so constructed as to be used for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals of all kinds, and for foot-passengers, for such reasonable rates of toll as may be approved by the Secretary of War.

Railway, wagon and foot bridge.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under this act is subject to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, troops, and the munitions of war or other property of the United States than the rate per mile paid for the transportation of the same over the railroads or public highways leading to the said bridge; and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-roads in the United States.

To be a lawful structure and post-route.

SEC. 3. That the bridge herein authorized shall be constructed as a high bridge with unbroken and continuous spans, the main span to be over the main channel of the river, with a clear width of not less than six hundred and fifty feet channel-way, to be measured at right angles to the current, at any and all stages of water. The other spans of said bridge shall have a clear width of channel-way as aforesaid of not less than five hundred feet, measured at right angles to the current. The main or channel span shall be at least eighty-five feet in height measuring from high water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chords of the bridge, and the other spans shall not be less than fifty feet in height measured in the same way. That the piers shall be built parallel with the current of the river at that stage of water which is most important for navigation; and riprapping or other protection for imperfect foundations which will materially lessen the water-way shall not be employed in the channel-ways of the high spans and piers which will produce cross-currents or bars dangerous to navigation, and if, after construction, any piers or protection-walls are found to produce the above-mentioned effects, the nuisance shall be abated or corrected by or at the expense of the persons owning said bridge. That the persons owning, controlling, or operating the bridge authorized by this act shall maintain, at their own expense, from sunset to sunrise, throughout the year, and during heavy fogs, such lights or other signals as the Light-House Board shall prescribe, and shall, during the season of navigation, have posted in a conspicuous place on or near the bridge the clear head-room under the channel-span on that day, the figures expressing this height to be not less than two feet high, and to be readily visible from any point in the channel of the river for a stretch of three thousand feet above and one thousand feet below the bridge. No bridge shall be erected or maintained under the authority of this act which shall at any time substantially or materially obstruct the free navigation of said river, and if any bridge erected under such authority shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, obstruct such navigation, he is hereby authorized to cause such change or alteration of said bridge to be made as will effectually obviate such obstruction, and all such alterations shall be made and such obstructions removed at the expense of the owner or owners of said bridge; and in case of any litigation arising from such obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free passage or navigation of said river, caused or alleged to be caused by said bridge, the case may be brought in the district court of the United States of any State in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge may be located.

Spans.

Height.

Lights.

Not to obstruct navigation.

Litigation.

SEC. 4. That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge shall have, and be entitled to, equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains over the same, and over the approaches to the same, upon payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner or owners of said bridge, and the several railroad companies, or any of them, desiring such use, shall fail to agree

Other companies may use.

Compensation.

Secretary of War
to decide terms.

upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon rules and conditions which each shall perform in using said bridge, all matters at issue between them shall be decided by the Secretary of War upon hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties.

Secretary of War
to approve plans,
etc.

SEC. 5. That any bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to the regulations for the security of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the owner or owners thereof shall submit to the Secretary of War for his examination and approval a design and drawings of the bridge and a map of the location, giving for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location the topography of the banks of the river, the shore line at high or low water, the direction and strength of the current at all stages, and the soundings actually showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for the full and satisfactory understanding of the subject, and until such plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War, the bridge shall not be commenced or built, and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of construction such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

To be commenced
in two years.

SEC. 6. That if the construction of the bridge herein authorized shall not be commenced within two years from the passage of this act, and be completed in four years from the same date, the rights and privileges hereby granted shall cease and be determined.

Right to amend,
etc., reserved.

SEC. 7. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved, and the right to require any changes in said structure, or its entire removal, at the expense of the owners thereof, whenever the Congress shall decide that the public interest requires it, is also expressly reserved.

Approved. March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 368.—An act granting the Utah Midland Railway Company the right of way through the Uncompahgre and Uintah Reservations, in the Territory of Utah, and for other purposes.

Right of way to
Utah Midland Rail-
way Company
through Uncom-
pahgre and Uintah
Reservations,
Utah.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way is hereby granted, as hereinafter set forth, to the Utah Midland Railway Company, a corporation created and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Utah, and it is hereby authorized and empowered, to locate, construct, own, equip, operate, use, and maintain a railway, telegraph, and telephone line through the Indian reservations situated in the Territory of Utah and known as the Uncompahgre Reservation and the Uintah Reservation, occupied by the Tabeguache Utes, Uintah Utes, White River Utes, and other tribes of Indians. Said railway shall enter said Uncompahgre Reservation at a point on the east boundary-line of Utah Territory at or near the place where the White River crosses said boundary-line, running thence by the most feasible route in a general westerly direction across said Uncompahgre Reservation and across said Uintah Reservation to the western boundary of said Uintah Reservation, crossing such western boundary at the most feasible point to reach Salt Lake City.

Location.

Dimensions.

SEC. 2. That the right of way hereby granted to said company shall be seventy-five feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad as aforesaid; and said company shall also have the right to take from said lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also ground adjacent to such right of way for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turnouts, and water-stations, not to exceed in amount three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each

Stations, etc.

station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of its road: *Provided*, That the President of the United States may, in his discretion, require that the consent of the Indians to said right of way shall be obtained by said railroad company, in such manner as he may prescribe, before any right under this act shall accrue to said company.

Proviso.

Consent of Indians may be required.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid the Indians for such right of way and materials, and provide the time and manner for the payment thereof, and also to ascertain and fix the amount of compensation to be made individual members of the tribe for damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of said road; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroad, and including the points for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turnouts, and water-stations, shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, whose approval shall be made in writing, and be open for the inspection of any party interested therein, and until the compensation aforesaid has been fixed and paid; and the surveys, construction, and operation of such railroad shall be conducted with due regard for the rights of the Indians, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may make to carry out this provision.

Compensation.

SEC. 4. That said company shall not assign or transfer or mortgage this right of way for any purpose whatever until said road shall be completed: *Provided*, That the company may mortgage said franchise, together with the rolling-stock, for money to construct and complete said road: *And provided further*, That the right granted herein shall be lost and forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed and in running order across said reservations within three years from the passage of this act, or if the consent of the Indians is required under the terms of the proviso to section two of this act, then within three years from the date when such consent shall be obtained, as provided in section two of this act.

Not assignable before completion.

Provisos.
Mortgage.

Forfeited if not used in three years.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall accept this right of way upon the expressed condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

Condition.

Proviso.
Violation to forfeit.

SEC. 6. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

SEC. 7. That this act shall be in force from its passage

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 369.—An act to provide for the expenses of certain Investigations.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of thirty thousand dollars, to be immediately available for the expenses of investigations and inquiries ordered by the Senate at its present session.

Senate.
Appropriation for investigations.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 370.—An act for the relief of settlers and purchasers of lands on the public domain in the States of Nebraska and Kansas.

Appropriation to pay settlers on lands granted to Northern Kansas Railroad.

Vol. 14, p. 210.

Provisos.

Copy of decree to be filed with Secretary of the Interior.

Payment.

Payment in cases where suit has not been brought.

Applies only to actual settlers.

Proviso.

Repayment to others.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of reimbursing persons, and the grantees, heirs, and devisees of persons, who, under the homestead, pre-emption, or other laws, settled upon or purchased lands within the grant made by an act entitled "An act for a grant of lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of the Northern Kansas Railroad and Telegraph," approved July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and to whom patents have been issued therefor, but against which persons, or their grantees, heirs, or devisees, decrees have been or may have hereafter be rendered by the United States circuit courts on account of the priority of said grant made in the act above entitled, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as shall be required for said purpose, is hereby appropriated: *Provided, however,* That no part of said sum shall be paid to any one of said parties until he shall have filed with the Secretary of the Interior a copy of the said decree, duly certified, and also a certificate of the judge of said court rendering the same to the effect that such a decree was rendered in a bona fide controversy between a plaintiff showing title under the grant made in said act and a defendant holding the patent or holding by deed under the patentee, and that the decision was in favor of the plaintiff on the ground of the priority of the grant made by said act to the filing, settlement, or purchase by the defendant or his grantor; and said claimant shall also file with the said decree and certificate a bill of the costs in such case, duly certified by the judge and clerk of said court. Thereupon it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to adjust the amount due to each defendant on the basis of what he shall have paid, not exceeding three dollars and fifty cents per acre for the tract his title to which shall have failed as aforesaid, and the costs appearing by the bill thereof so certified as hereinbefore provided. He shall then make a requisition upon the Treasury for the sum found to be due to such claimant, or his heirs and devisees or assigns, and shall pay the same to him, taking such release, acquittance, or discharge as shall forever bar any further claim against the United States on account of the failure of the title as aforesaid: *Provided further,* That when any person, his grantees, heirs, assigns, or devisees, shall prove to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that his case is like the case of those described in the preceding portions of this act, except that he has not been sued and subjected to judgment as hereinbefore provided, and that he has in good faith paid to the person holding the prior title by the grant herein referred to the sum demanded of him, without litigation, such Secretary shall pay to such person such sum as he has so paid, not exceeding three dollars and fifty cents per acre, taking his release therefor as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 2. That the provisions of this act shall only apply to the actual and bona fide settlers on the lands herein referred to, his or their heirs, assigns, or legal representatives, and no one person shall be entitled to the benefits of this act for compensation for more than one hundred and sixty acres of land: *Provided,* That all other persons who purchased any part of said land at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and the money was actually paid into the Treasury, such person, his heirs, assigns, or legal representatives shall be entitled to repayment of the money so actually paid by them

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 371.—An act to repeal certain provisions of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, relating to the purchase of arms for the use of the States.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of section three of an act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and for other purposes, approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, as provides that so much of the appropriations between the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the ninth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, under the act of April twenty-third, eighteen hundred and eight, therein referred to, as would have been used for the purchase of arms to be distributed to the several States that were in rebellion, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Arms for the Militia.

Repeal of law requiring amounts for purchase of arms for States while in rebellion to be covered into the Treasury.

Vol. 18, p. 455.
Vol. 2, p. 490.

CHAP. 372.—An act to provide for the redemption and sale of the school-farm lands now held in Beaufort County, South Carolina, by the United States.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the lands in Beaufort County, South Carolina, known as the school-farms, now owned or held by the United States by virtue of the proceedings under the act entitled "An act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and under acts supplementary thereto or upon the same subject-matter, may be redeemed and restored to such persons as shall make application therefor to the Secretary of the Treasury, through the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, within one year from the passage of this act, and furnish satisfactory evidence that such person or applicant in each case was, at the time the United States acquired title thereto, the legal owner of such land, or the heir-at-law, or devisee (or grantee, in good faith and for a valuable consideration) of such legal owner; but before such redemption shall be awarded and title restored on any such application and proof, such applicant shall pay into the Treasury of the United States the amount of tax, penalty, interest, and costs properly chargeable against the lands described in such application, together with the cost of advertising the sale of said lands: *Provided,* That if any such school-farm is only a part of a tract of land against which said tax was levied, then the applicant for redemption shall pay only such pro rata share of the tax, penalty, interest, and costs as may be ascertained by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to be properly chargeable against such school-farm.

Lands in Beaufort County, S. C., held by United States for direct taxes may be redeemed.

Vol. 12, p. 422.

Application to be made in a year.

Tax, etc., to be paid.

Proviso.

SEC. 2. That whenever the foregoing conditions have been complied with, and redemption and restoration of title have been awarded in any case by the Secretary of the Treasury, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to make out a certificate of release of the interest and title of the United States in and to such lands, in duplicate, which shall be approved, in writing by the Secretary of the Treasury, and his approval indorsed thereon, and then one copy thereof shall be delivered to such applicant and the other filed in the office of said Commissioner. *Provided,* That if the applicant has received from the United States the surplus proceeds of the sale of such land under section thirty six of the act of August fifth eighteen hundred and sixty one, he shall not be entitled to redeem the same under this act unless such applicant shall refund the surplus so paid

Release.

Proviso.

Proceeds of sale.

SEC. 3. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall, as soon as may be after the passage of this act prescribe and promulgate such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as may be necessary and

Regulations.

proper to facilitate the execution of this act and secure the most speedy and least expensive attainment of the purpose hereof that is practicable.

Lands not re-
deemed in a year
to be sold.

SEC. 4. That if, at the expirations of the time hereinbefore allowed for redemption, there shall remain any of said lands unredeemed it shall then be the duty of the said Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury to proceed to sell at public auction as soon as may be consistent with the public interests, the lands not redeemed and restored and to release and convey the same to the purchasers in the manner aforesaid.

Disposition of
proceeds.

SEC. 5. That all money derived from the redemption and sale of the said school-farm-lands shall be invested in United States bonds, for the use and support of free public schools in the parishes of Saint Luke and Saint Helena, South Carolina under the provisions of section six, act of June eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two as amended by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Vol. 17, p. 600.

School-build-
ings, etc., exempt
from redemption
and sale.

SEC. 6. That wherever on said school farm there are buildings which have been erected by the State or United States for school purposes, and are now used for such purposes, said buildings, with two acres of land surrounding the same, shall be excepted from redemption or sale under the provisions of this act, and shall forever remain devoted to school purposes.

SEC. 7. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 373.—An act to amend the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An act to determine the jurisdiction of circuit courts of the United States and to regulate the removal of causes from State courts, and for other purposes and to further regulate the jurisdiction of circuit courts of the United States, and for other purposes."

Removal of causes
from State courts,
etc.

Vol. 18, p. 470,
amended.

Circuit courts to
have concurrent
jurisdiction with
State courts in
suits of \$2,000
value.

Under United
States Constitu-
tion, laws, treaties.
Parties.

Restrictions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first section of an act entitled "An act to determine the jurisdiction of circuit courts of the United States, and to regulate the removal of causes from State courts, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows: "That the circuit courts of the United States shall have original cognizance, concurrent with the courts of the several States, of all suits of a civil nature, at common law or in equity, where the matter in dispute exceeds, exclusive of interest and costs, the sum or value of two thousand dollars, and arising under the constitution or laws of the United States, or treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority, or in which controversy the United States are plaintiffs or petitioners, or in which there shall be a controversy between citizens of different States, in which the matter in dispute exceeds, exclusive of interest and costs, the sum or value aforesaid, or a controversy between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grants of different States, or a controversy between citizens of a State and foreign states, citizens, or subjects, in which the matter in dispute exceeds, exclusive of interest and costs, the sum or value aforesaid, and shall have exclusive cognizance of all crimes and offenses cognizable under the authority of the United States, except as otherwise provided by law, and concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts of the crimes and offenses cognizable by them. But no person shall be arrested in one district for trial in another in any civil action before a circuit or district court; and no civil suit shall be brought before either of said courts against any person by any original process of proceeding in any other district than that whereof he is an inhabitant; but where the jurisdiction is founded only on the fact that the action is between citizens of different States, suit shall be brought only in the district of the

residence of either the plaintiff or the defendant; nor shall any circuit or district court have cognizance of any suit except upon foreign bills of exchange, to recover the contents of any promissary note or other chose in action in favor of any assignee, or of any subsequent holder of such instrument be payable to bearer and be not made by any corporation, unless such suit might have been prosecuted in such court to recover the said contents if no assignment or transfer had been made; and the circuit courts shall also have appellate jurisdiction from the district courts, under the regulations and restrictions prescribed by law."

Assignee to have no greater right than assignor.

"SEC. 2. That any suit of a civil nature, at law or in equity, arising under the Constitution or laws of the United States, or treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority, of which the circuit courts of the United States are given original jurisdiction by the preceding section, which may now be pending, or which may hereafter be brought, in any State court, may be removed by the defendant or defendants therein to the circuit court of the United States for the proper district any other suit of a civil nature, at law or in equity, of which the circuit courts of the United States are given jurisdiction by the preceding section, and which are now pending, or which may hereafter be brought, in any State court, may be removed into the circuit court of the United States for the proper district by the defendant or defendants therein being non-residents of that State; and when in any suit mentioned in this section there shall be a controversy which is wholly between citizens of different States, and which can be fully determined as between them, then either one or more of the defendants actually interested in such controversy may remove said suit into the circuit court of the United States for the proper district. And where a suit is now pending, or may be hereafter brought, in any State court, in which there is a controversy between a citizen of the State in which the suit is brought and a citizen of another State, any defendant, being such citizen of another State, may remove such suit into the circuit court of the United States for the proper district, at any time before the trial thereof, when it shall be made to appear to said circuit court that from prejudice or local influence he will not be able to obtain justice in such State court, or in any other State court to which the said defendant may, under the laws of the State, have the right, on account of such prejudice or local influence, to remove said cause: *Provided*, That if it further appear that said suit can be fully and justly determined as to the other defendants in the State court, without being affected by such prejudice or local influence, and that no party to the suit will be prejudiced by a separation of the parties, said circuit court may direct the suit to be remanded, so far as relates to such other defendants, to the State court, to be proceeded with therein. "At any time before the trial of any suit which is now pending in any circuit court or may hereafter be entered therein, and which has been removed to said court from a State court on the affidavit of any party plaintiff that he had reason to believe and did believe that, from prejudice or local influence, he was unable to obtain justice in said State court, the circuit court shall, on application of the other party examine into the truth of said affidavit and the grounds thereof, and, unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of said court that said party will not be able to obtain justice in such State court, it shall cause the same to be remanded thereto. "Whenever any cause shall be removed from any State court into any circuit court of the United States, and the circuit court shall decide that the cause was improperly removed, and order the same to be remanded to the State court from whence it came, such remand shall be immediately carried into execution, and no appeal or writ of error from the decision of the circuit court so remanding such cause shall be allowed."

Removal of causes, United States circuit court. Jurisdiction.

Suits between citizens of different States.

Removal on plea of failure to obtain justice.

Provided.

Where other defendants are not prejudiced to be proceeded in State courts.

Circuit court may remand cause to State court if prejudice does not exist.

No appeal allowed.

That section three of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows.

Vol. 18, p. 471.

SEC. 3. That whenever any party entitled to remove any suit mentioned in the next preceding section, except in such cases as are provided

Petition for removal.

for in the last clause of said section, may desire to remove such suit from a State court to the circuit court of the United States, he may make and file a petition in such suit in such State court at the time, or any time before the defendant is required by the laws of the State or the rule of the State court in which such suit is brought to answer or plead to the declaration or complaint of the plaintiff, for the removal of such suit into the circuit court to be held in the district where such suit is pending, and shall make and file therewith a bond, with good and sufficient surety, for his or their entering in such circuit court, on the first day of its then next session, a copy of the record in such suit, and for paying all costs that may be awarded by the said circuit court if said court shall hold that such suit was wrongfully or improperly removed thereto, and also for their appearing and entering special bail in such suit if special bail was originally requisite therein. It shall then be the duty of the State court to accept said petition and bond, and proceed no further in such suit and the said copy being entered as aforesaid in said circuit court of the United States, the cause shall then proceed in the same manner, as if it had been originally commenced in the said circuit court; and if in any action commenced in a State court the title of land be concerned, and the parties are citizens of the same State, and the matter in dispute exceed the sum or value of two thousand dollars, exclusive of interest and costs, the sum or value being made to appear, one or more of the plaintiffs or defendants, before the trial, may state to the court, and make affidavit if the court require it, that he or they claim and shall rely upon a right or title to the land under a grant from a State, and produce the original grant, or an exemplification of it, except where the loss of public records shall put it out of his or their power, and shall move that any one or more of the adverse party inform the court whether he or they claim a right or title to the land under a grant from some other State, the party or parties so required shall give such information, or otherwise not be allowed to plead such grant or give it in evidence upon the trial; and if he or they inform that he or they do claim under such grant, any one or more of the party moving for such information may then, on petition and bond, as hereinbefore mentioned in this act, remove the cause for trial to the circuit court of the United States next to be holden in such district; and any one of either party removing the cause shall not be allowed to plead or give evidence of any other title than that by him or them stated as aforesaid as the ground of his or their claim.

Bond for costs, etc.

Proceedings in State court to stop.

Actions on land titles.

Receivers of property in suits pending in United States courts to follow laws of the State.

Punishment.

Receivers appointed by United States courts may be sued without leave of the court.

National banks deemed citizens for certain purposes, and subject to jurisdiction of State courts.

SEC. 2. That whenever in any cause pending in any court of the United States there shall be a receiver or manager in possession of any property such receiver or manager shall manage and operate such property according to the requirements of the valid laws of the State in which such property shall be situated in the same manner the owner or possessor thereof would be bound to do if in possession thereof. Any receiver or manager who shall willfully violate the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding three thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. That every receiver or manager of any property appointed by any court of the United States may be sued in respect of any act or transaction of his in carrying on the business connected with such property, without the previous leave of the court in which such receiver or manager was appointed; but such suit shall be subject to the general equity jurisdiction of the court in which such receiver or manager was appointed, so far as the same shall be necessary to the ends of justice.

SEC. 4. That all national banking associations established under the laws of the United States shall, for the purposes of all actions by or against them, real, personal or mixed, and all suits in equity, be deemed citizens of the States in which they are respectively located; and in such cases the circuit and district courts shall not have jurisdiction

other than such as they would have in cases between individual citizens of the same State.

The provisions of this section shall not be held to affect the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States in cases commenced by the United States or by direction of any officer thereof, or cases for winding up the affairs of any such bank.

SEC. 5. That nothing in this act shall be held, deemed, or construed to repeal or affect any jurisdiction or right mentioned either in sections six hundred and forty-one, or in six hundred and forty-two, or in six hundred and forty-three, or in seven hundred and twenty-two, or in title twenty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States, or mentioned in section eight of the act of Congress of which this act is an amendment, or in the act of Congress approved March first, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An act to protect all citizens in their civil or legal rights."

Civil rights jurisdiction not affected.
R. S., secs. 641-643, pp. 115, 116; 722, p. 137. Title XXIV, pp. 347-349.
Vol. 18, p. 472.
Vol. 18, p. 336.

SEC. 6. That the last paragraph of section five of the act of Congress, approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An act to determine the jurisdiction of circuit courts of the United States, and to regulate the removal of causes from State courts, and for other purposes," and section six hundred and forty of the Revised Statutes, and all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That this act shall not affect the jurisdiction over or disposition of any suit removed from the court of any State, or suit commenced in any court of the United States, before the passage hereof except as otherwise expressly provided in this act.

Inconsistent laws repealed.
Vol. 18, p. 472.

R. S., sec. 140, p. 115.

Proviso.
Pending suits not affected.

SEC. 7. That no person related to any justice or judge of any court of the United States by affinity or consanguinity, within the degree of first cousin, shall hereafter be appointed by such court or judge to or employed by such court or judge in any office or duty in any court of which such justice or judge may be a member.

No relation of judge to be appointed as officer of his court.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 374.—An act to provide for the settlement of an account with the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad Company for internal-revenue tax, and to refund the amount of said tax erroneously assessed and collected.

Mar. 3, 1885.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to examine and adjust the account with the Vicksburg and Meridian, formerly the Southern Railroad Company of Mississippi, for internal-revenue tax, and to refund to the said company the amount found by him to have been collected from said company as tax on its bonded debt for the years eighteen hundred and sixty-five and eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and a sufficient sum, not to exceed six thousand and twenty-five dollars and thirty-five cents, is hereby appropriated for that purpose, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad Company.

Refund of tax to.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 375.—An act to authorize the sale of the United States Barracks property in the city of Newport, Kentucky, and the purchase of a new site and the erection of buildings thereon.

Mar. 3, 1885.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, to sell the property now owned by the United States in the city of Newport, State of Kentucky, known as the United States Barracks property, at public auction or private sale, as may be in his judgment most advantageous to the Government.

Newport Barracks, Kentucky.
Secretary of War authorized to sell.

Before disposing of said property the Secretary of War shall cause the grounds to be subdivided and platted in blocks, streets and alleys, corresponding as nearly as may be, with the plat of that part of the city of Newport in which said grounds are situated, and having reference to the location of the buildings thereon. He shall cause the lots and parcels to be appraised separately and shall not sell any lot or parcel for a less amount than its appraised value. The expenses of advertisement, appraisement, survey and sale, shall be paid out of the proceeds of said sale, and the remainder shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

New site to be purchased.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to purchase, at as early a day as practicable, a suitable site for the location of barracks, officer's quarters, and other necessary buildings, in the county of Campbell, State of Kentucky, and as near the city of Newport as suitable grounds for that purpose can be procured, but the same shall not cost more than sixty thousand dollars, which sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purpose aforesaid, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Appropriation.

Appropriation for new buildings.

SEC. 3. That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars is also hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in the erection of necessary and suitable buildings and the construction of other necessary improvements upon the grounds purchased by him under the second section of this act; but before such purchase is completed the title to the ground proposed to be acquired shall be approved by the Attorney-General of the United States.

Report.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of War, shall transmit to Congress a report showing the amount realized from the sale of said property in the city of Newport, the expenses connected with such sale, the price paid for the new site, and the location and description of the same.

Old barracks not to be sold until new site selected.

SEC. 5. That the provisions of the first section of this act shall be inoperative until the Secretary of War shall have obtained for the Government of the United States the option of the right to purchase such suitable land as he may select for a site, at a price to be approved of by him.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 376.—An act to provide for the adjustment of land grants made by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads and for the forfeiture of unearned lands, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby authorized and directed to immediately adjust, in accordance with the decisions of the Supreme Court, each of the railroad land grants made by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads and heretofore unadjusted.

Land grants to railroads to be immediately adjusted.

SEC. 2. That if it shall appear, upon the completion of such adjustments respectfully, or sooner, that lands have been, from any cause, heretofore erroneously certified or patented, by the United States, to or for the use or benefit of any company claiming by, through, or under grant from the United States, to aid in the construction of a railroad, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to thereupon demand from such company a relinquishment or reconveyance to the United States of all such lands, whether within granted or indemnity limits; and if such company shall neglect or fail to so reconvey such lands to the United States within ninety days after the aforesaid demand shall have been made, it shall thereupon be the duty of the Attorney-General to commence and prosecute in the proper courts the

Patents, etc., erroneously issued, to be cancelled.

necessary proceedings to cancel all patents, certification, or other evidence of title heretofore issued for such lands, and to restore the title thereof to the United States.

SEC. 3. That if, in the adjustment of said grants, it shall appear that the homestead or pre-emption entry of any bona fide settler has been erroneously canceled on account of any railroad grant or the withdrawal of public lands from market, such settler upon application shall be reinstated in all his rights and allowed to perfect his entry by complying with the public land laws: *Provided*, That he has not located another claim or made an entry in lieu of the one so erroneously canceled: *And provided also*, That he did not voluntarily abandon said original entry: *And provided further*, That if any of said settlers do not renew their application to be reinstated within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, then all such unclaimed lands shall be disposed of under the public land laws, with priority of right given to bona fide purchasers of said unclaimed lands, if any, and if there be no such purchasers, then to bona fide settlers residing thereon.

SEC. 4. That as to all lands, except those mentioned in the foregoing section, which have been so erroneously certified or patented as aforesaid, and which have been sold by the grantee company to citizens of the United States, or to persons who have declared their intention to become such citizens, the person or persons so purchasing in good faith, his heirs or assigns, shall be entitled to the land so purchased, upon making proof of the fact of such purchase at the proper land-office, within such time and under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, after the grants respectively shall have been adjusted; and patents of the United States shall issue therefor, and shall relate back to the date of the original certification or patenting, and the Secretary of the Interior, on behalf of the United States, shall demand payment from the company which has so disposed of such lands of an amount equal to the Government price of similar lands; and in case of neglect or refusal of such company to make payment as hereafter specified, within ninety days after the demand shall have been made, the Attorney-General shall cause suit or suits to be brought against such company for the said amount: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall prevent any purchaser of lands erroneously withdrawn, certified, or patented as aforesaid from recovering the purchase-money therefor from the grantee company, less the amount paid to the United States by such company as by this act required: *And provided*, That a mortgage or pledge of said lands by the company shall not be considered as a sale for the purpose of this act, nor shall this act be construed as a declaration of forfeiture of any portion of any land-grant for conditions broken, or as authorizing an entry for the same, or as a waiver of any rights that the United States may have on account of any breach of said conditions.

SEC. 5. That where any said company shall have sold to citizens of the United States, or to persons who have declared their intention to become such citizens, as a part of its grant, lands not conveyed to or for the use of such company, said lands being the numbered sections prescribed in the grant, and being coterminous with the constructed parts of said road, and where the lands so sold are for any reason excepted from the operation of the grant to said company, it shall be lawful for the bona fide purchaser thereof from said company to make payment to the United States for said lands at the ordinary Government price for like lands, and thereupon patents shall issue therefor to the said bona fide purchaser, his heirs or assigns: *Provided*, That all lands shall be excepted from the provisions of this section which at the date of such sales were in the bona fide occupation of adverse claimants under the pre-emption or homestead laws of the United States, and whose claims and occupation have not since been voluntarily abandoned, as to which excepted lands the said pre-emption and homestead claimants shall be permitted to perfect their proofs and entries and receive

Entries of bona fide settlers, erroneously cancelled, may be perfected.

Providos.

Application to be made in a reasonable time.

Lands purchased from companies to be patented to purchasers.

Companies to pay purchase-money to Secretary of the Interior.

Providos.

Recovery by purchaser.

Mortgage not considered a sale.

Sales of lands on line of road not conveyed to companies.

Providos.

Adverse claimants.

Not applicable to lands settled since Dec. 1, 1882.

Purchaser of lands sold for taxes to have prior right to purchase.

Proviso.

Actual settlers.

Limitation of lands conveyed.

patents therefor: *Provided further*, That this section shall not apply to lands settled upon subsequent to the first day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, by persons claiming to enter the same under the settlement laws of the United States, as to which lands the parties claiming the same as aforesaid shall be entitled to prove up and enter as in other like cases.

SEC. 6. That where any such lands have been sold and conveyed, as the property of any railroad company, for the State and county taxes thereon, and the grant to such company has been thereafter forfeited, the purchaser thereof shall have the prior right, which shall continue for one year from the approval of this act, and no longer, to purchase such lands from the United States at the Government price, and patents for such lands shall thereupon issue. *Provided*, That said lands were not, previous to or at the time of the taking effect of such grant, in the possession of or subject to the right of any actual settler.

SEC. 7. That no more lands shall be certified or conveyed to any State or to any corporation or individual, for the benefit of either of the companies herein mentioned, where it shall appear to the Secretary of the Interior that such transfers may create an excess over the quantity of lands to which such State corporation or individual would be rightfully entitled.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 377.—An act authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Tennessee River at or near Sheffield, Alabama, and for other purposes.

Sheffield Land, Iron and Coal Co., authorized to bridge Tennessee River, Ala.

Railway, wagon, and foot bridge.

To be a lawful structure and post-route.

Draw.

Provisos.
Opening draw.

Lights.
Not to obstruct navigation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Sheffield Land, Iron and Coal Company of Alabama, a corporation duly and legally incorporated under the laws of the State of Alabama, its successors or assigns, to construct and maintain a bridge over the Tennessee River at or near Sheffield, Alabama. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railway trains, and, at the option of the persons by whom it may be built, may be used for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals, and for foot-passengers, for such reasonable rates of toll as may be approved from time to time by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under this act and subject to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, or passengers or freight passing over said bridge, than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroad or public highways leading to the said bridge; and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-roads in the United States.

SEC. 3. That the said bridge shall be constructed as a draw-bridge; the draw or pivot-pier shall be at such a point in the channel of the river as the Secretary of War may direct, and the opening or passage-way of said draw-pier shall be so protected and arranged that water-craft can be worked through it at any and all times; and the draw-span shall not be of less width than the widest draw-spans connected with any bridge on the Tennessee River, and the lowest point of said draw-span shall be as high above the water as the highest draw-span connected with any bridge over the Tennessee River, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with and the bridge itself at right angles to the current of the river: *Provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passing of boats; and said company or corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset till sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe. No bridge shall be erected or maintained under the authority of this act which shall at any time substantially or materially

obstruct the free navigation of said river; and if any bridge erected under such authority shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, obstruct such navigation, he is hereby authorized to cause such change or alteration of said bridge to be made as will effectually obviate such obstruction; and all such alterations shall be made and all such obstructions be removed at the expense of the owner or owners of said bridge; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river caused or alleged to be caused by said bridge, the cause may be brought in the district court of the United States of the State of Alabama, in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge may be located: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to repeal or modify any of the provisions of law now existing in reference to the protection of the navigation of rivers, or to exempt this bridge from the operation of the same.

Changes.

Litigation.

SEC. 4. That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains over the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner or owners of said bridge and the several railroad companies, or any one of them, desiring such use, shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, all matters at issue between them shall be decided by the Secretary of War, upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties.

Other companies may use.

Compensation.

Secretary of War to decide disagreements.

SEC. 5. That any bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said company or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War, the bridge shall not be built; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.

SEC. 6. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 378.—An act to amend sections five thousand one hundred and ninety-one and five thousand one hundred and ninety-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and for other purposes.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever three-fourths in number of the national banks located in any city of the United States having a population of fifty thousand people shall make application to the Comptroller of the Currency, in writing, asking that the name of the city in which such banks are located shall be added to the cities named in sections, fifty-one hundred and ninety-one and fifty-one hundred and ninety-two of the Revised Statutes, the Comptroller shall have authority to grant such request, and every bank located in such city shall at all times thereafter have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, an amount equal to at least twenty-five per centum of its deposits, as

Cities having 50,000 population may be added to "reserve" cities.

R. S., secs. 5191, 5192, p. 1004.

Cities having 200,000 population may be made "central reserve" cities.

R. S., sec. 5195, p. 1004.

Legal-tender notes may be redeemed at San Francisco.
Vol. 18, p. 296.

provided in sections fifty-one hundred and ninety-one and fifty-one hundred and ninety-five of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. That whenever three-fourths in number of the national banks located in any city of the United States having a population of two hundred thousand people shall make application to the Comptroller of the Currency, in writing, asking that such city may be a central reserve city, like the city of New York, in which one-half of the lawful-money reserve of the national banks located in other reserve cities may be deposited, as provided in section fifty-one hundred and ninety-five of the Revised Statutes, the Comptroller shall have authority, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to grant such request, and every bank located in such city shall at all times thereafter have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, twenty-five per centum of its deposits, as provided in section fifty-one hundred and ninety-one of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 3. That section three of the act of January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments, be, and the same is, hereby amended by adding after the words "New York" the words "and the city of San Francisco, California,"

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 379.—An act relating to arrears of taxes in the District of Columbia.

District of Columbia.
Interest on arrears of taxes reduced.

Proviso.
Limited to Nov. 30, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the rate of interest to be collected on all general taxes in arrears on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and on all special assessments due the District of Columbia, shall be six per centum per annum, in lieu of the rate and penalties now fixed by law: *Provided,* That this act shall only apply to taxes and assessments paid on or before the thirtieth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 380.—An act relative to the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition to be held annually in the city of Minneapolis, State of Minnesota.

Preamble.

Whereas, ample means have been provided for the holding in the city of Minneapolis, State of Minnesota, of an exposition of the products of agriculture, manufactures, and the fine arts; and

Whereas the objects of such an exposition should commend themselves to Congress, and its success should be promoted by all reasonable encouragement, provided it can be done without expense to the general public: Therefore,

Articles may be imported for exhibition at Minneapolis, Minn., without paying duty.

Provisos.

Withdrawals for consumption.

Penalty for sale without paying duty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all articles which shall be imported for the sole purpose of exhibition at the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition, at Minneapolis, Minnesota, the first exhibition of which is to be held in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, shall be admitted without the payment of duty or of customs fees or charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided,* That all such articles as shall be sold in the United States, or withdrawn for consumption therein, at any time after such importation, shall be subject to the duties, if any, imposed on like articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of importation: *And provided further,* That in case any articles imported under the provisions of this act shall be withdrawn for consumption, or shall be sold without payment of duty as required by law, all penalties prescribed by the revenue laws shall be applied and enforced against such articles, and against the persons who may be guilty of such withdrawal or sale.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 381.—An act for the construction of a bridge by the Duluth, Pierre and Black Hills Railroad Company across the Missouri River at Pierre, Dakota.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Duluth, Pierre and Black Hills Railroad Company, a corporation duly organized under the general incorporation laws of the Territory of Dakota, its successors and assigns, is hereby authorized to construct and maintain a bridge across the Missouri River at or near the city of Pierre, Hughes County, Dakota, and also to lay on and over said bridge a railway track or tracks for the passage of railway trains; and said corporation may construct and maintain ways for wagons, carriages, and foot-passengers, charging and receiving such reasonable tolls therefor as may be approved from time to time by the Secretary of War.

Duluth, Pierre and Black Hills Railroad Company authorized to bridge Missouri River at Pierre, Dakota.
Railway, wagon, and foot bridge.

SEC. 2. That said bridge should be constructed and built without interference with the security and convenience of navigation of said river beyond what is necessary to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and in order to secure that object the said corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built: *Provided*, That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, it shall not be of less elevation in any case than fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the lowest part of the superstructure of the bridge, nor shall the spans of said bridge be less than three hundred feet in length; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of said river and the bridge itself at right angles thereto, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river and not less than three hundred feet in length: *And provided also*, That if any bridge built under this act shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, the same shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than three hundred feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw, and the next adjoining span or spans to the draw shall not be less than three hundred feet, and the head-room under all river spans shall not be less than ten feet above local high-water mark, and the piers of said bridge shall be built with the current of said river and the bridge itself at right angles thereto: *Provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passing of boats; and said company or corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset till sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe: *Provided also*, That all railway companies desiring to use said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties, in case they shall not agree.

Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.

Provisos.
Spans.

Draw.

Opening draw.

Lights.
Other companies may use.

Secretary of War to decide terms.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed upon receiving such plan and map and other information, and upon being satisfied that the bridge built upon such plan, with such accessory works, and at such locality will conform to the prescribed conditions of this act, to notify the company that he approves the same; and upon receiving such notification the said company may proceed to an erection

Notification of approval.

Litigation.

of said bridge, conforming strictly to the approved plan and location; and should any change be made in the plan of the bridge or accessory works, during the progress of the work thereon, such change shall be subject likewise to the approval of the Secretary of War; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river, caused or alleged to be caused by said bridge, the case may be brought in any court of the United States of the Territory of Dakota, of competent jurisdiction, in which any portion of said bridge may be located.

To be a lawful structure and post-route.

SEC. 4. That the said bridge and accessory works, when built and constructed under this act and according to the terms and limitations thereof, shall be lawful structures; and said bridge shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to such bridge: and said bridge shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-routes in the United States; and Congress reserves the right at any time to regulate by appropriate legislation the charges for freight and passengers over said bridge.

Postal telegraph.

SEC. 5. That the United States shall have the right of way for such postal-telegraph lines across said bridge as the Government may construct or control.

Forfeited if not built in five years.

SEC. 6. That in the event of a failure of said company to construct said bridge within a period of five years from the time of the passage and approval of this act, all rights and franchises granted herein shall be null and void.

SEC. 7. That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act at any time.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 382.—An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at a point to be selected within five miles of the city of Yankton, Dakota.

Yankton and Missouri Valley Railway Company authorized to bridge Missouri River at Yankton, Dakota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Yankton and Missouri Valley Railway Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the Territory of Dakota, is hereby authorized to construct and maintain a bridge across the Missouri River at such point as may be hereafter selected by said corporation within five miles east and five miles west of the city of Yankton, in the county of Yankton and Territory of Dakota, due regard being had to the public convenience and welfare and to the necessities of business and commerce, and also to construct accessory works to secure the best practicable channel-way for navigation and to confine the flow of the water to a permanent channel at such point, and also to lay on and over such bridge a railway track, for the more perfect connection of any railroads that are or shall be constructed to said river at or opposite said point; and said corporation may construct and maintain ways for wagons, carriages, and for foot-passengers, charging and receiving reasonable toll therefor, as may be approved from time to time by the Secretary of War.

Railway, wagon, and foot bridge.

Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.

SEC. 2. That the said bridge shall be constructed without interference with the security and convenience of navigation of said river beyond what is necessary to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and in order to secure that object the said corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design of and drawings for said bridge, and a map of the proposed location, giving for the space of one mile above and one mile below such proposed location the topography of the banks of the river, with shore-lines and soundings, and such other information as may be required for a full understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and

location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built: *Provided*, That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, it shall have three or more channel-spans, and shall not be of less elevation in any case than fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the lowest part of the superstructure of the bridge, nor shall the spans of said bridge be less than three hundred feet in length, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of said river, and the bridge itself at right angles thereto: *And provided also*, That if any bridge built under this act be constructed as a draw-bridge, it shall have a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with a span or spans not less than three hundred feet in length in the clear; and no river spans shall be less than three hundred feet in length in the clear, and the head-room under such spans shall not be less than ten feet above extreme high-water mark; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of said river, and the bridge itself at right-angles thereto; that said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passing of boats and said corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset to sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe: *Provided also*, That all railroad companies desiring to use said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, in case the parties shall be unable to agree upon the same.

Spans.

Draw.

Lights, etc.
Other companies may use.

Secretary of War to decide terms.

Notification.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed, upon receiving such plan and other information, and upon being satisfied that a bridge so built will conform to the requirements of this act, to notify the company that he approves of the same; and upon receiving such notification the said company may proceed to erect said bridge, conforming strictly to the approved plan and location; and should any change be made in the plan of the bridge or accessory works during the progress of the work thereon, such change shall be subject likewise to the approval of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 4. That said bridge and accessory works, when built and constructed under this act and according to the terms and limitations thereof, shall be lawful structures; and said bridge shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroads leading to said bridge; and said bridge shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-routes in the United States; and Congress reserves the right at any time to regulate by appropriate legislation the charges for freight and passengers over said bridge.

To be a lawful structure and post-route.

SEC. 5. That the United States shall have the right of way for such postal-telegraph lines across said bridge as the Government may construct or control.

Postal telegraph.

SEC. 6. That Congress shall have power at any time to alter, amend, or repeal this act, so as to remove all material and substantial obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of said bridge and its accessory works, or to prevent such obstruction; and the expense of altering said bridge or removing such obstructions shall be at the expense of the owners of such bridge.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 383.—An act to authorize the construction of a railroad, wagon, and foot-passenger bridge across the Mississippi River at Fort Madison or Keokuk, or between those points

Chicago, Santa Fé and California Railway Company authorized to bridge Mississippi River at Fort Madison or Keokuk, Iowa.

Not to obstruct navigation.

Litigation.

Railway, wagon, and foot bridge.

Proviso.

Location.

Construction.

Provisos.
Spans.

Draw.

Opening draw.

To be a lawful structure and post-route.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Chicago, Santa Fé and California Railway Company, its successors and assigns, be, and they are hereby, authorized to construct and maintain a railroad, wagon, and foot-passenger bridge across the Mississippi River at a suitable place between a point at or near the city of Fort Madison and a point at or near the city of Keokuk, in the State of Iowa, and to lay on or over said bridge a railroad track or tracks for the more perfect connection of any railroad or railroads that are or shall be constructed to said river, on either or both sides thereof, at or opposite said point, under the limitations and conditions hereinafter provided; that said bridge shall not interfere with the free navigation of said river beyond what is necessary in order to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the circuit court of the United States in and for any district in which any portion of said bridge or obstruction touches. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railroad trains, and for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals, and for foot-passengers, for such reasonable rates of toll as may be fixed from time to time by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That the proviso regarding wagons, animals, foot-passengers, and so forth, shall not influence the location of said bridge in its relation to the interests of navigation*

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under the provisions of this act may, at the option of the company building the same, be built as a draw-bridge or with unbroken and continuous spans: *Provided*, That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, it shall give clear headroom of not less in any case than fifty-five and one-half feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, nor shall the spans of said bridge give a clear width of water-way of less than two hundred and fifty feet, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of said river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river and give a clear width of water-way of not less than three hundred feet: *And provided further*, That if any bridge built under the provisions of this act shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, the same shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans giving a clear width of water-way of not less than one hundred and sixty feet on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw, and the next adjoining span or spans to the draw shall give a clear width of water-way of not less than two hundred and fifty feet: *Provided*, That if the pivot-pier of said bridge shall be constructed within less than four hundred and ten feet of the west shore of said river, the span constructed west of said pivot-pier may be less than two hundred and fifty feet, and said spans shall give a clear headroom of not less than thirty feet above low-water mark, and not less than ten feet above extreme high-water mark; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river where said bridge shall be erected: *And provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passage of boats, except when trains are passing over the draw; but in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw during or after the passage of trains.

SEC. 3. That any bridge constructed under this act and according to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be known as a post-route, and the same is hereby declared to be a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, or for passengers or freight passing over said bridge, than the rate per

mile paid for their transportation over the railroads and public highways leading to said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way for postal-telegraph purposes across said bridge.

SEC. 4. That all railway companies desiring to use said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties, in case they shall not agree.

SEC. 5. That the structure herein authorized shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of the navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said company or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawing of the bridge and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the current at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as shall be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are decided by the Secretary of War to be such as will not materially affect the interests of navigation, the bridge shall not be commenced or built; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; and the said bridge shall be constructed with such aids to the passage of said bridge, in the form of booms, dikes, piers, or other suitable and proper structures for confining the flow of water to a permanent channel, and for the guiding of rafts, steamboats and other water-craft safely through the draw and raft spans, as the Secretary of War shall prescribe and order to be constructed and maintained at the expense of the company owning said bridge; and the said structure shall be at all times so kept and managed as to offer reasonable and proper means for the passage of vessels through or under said structure; and for the safety of vessels passing at night there shall be displayed on said bridge, from the hours of sunset to sunrise, such lights as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War; and the said structure shall be changed, or removed at the cost and expense of the owners thereof, from time to time, as Congress may direct, so as to preserve the free and convenient navigation of said river; and the authority to erect and continue said bridge shall be subject to revocation and modification by law when the public good shall, in the judgment of Congress, so require, without any expense or charge to the United States.

SEC. 6. That should said Chicago, Santa Fé and California Railway Company construct said bridge at or near Fort Madison, then it shall be lawful for any corporation authorized under the laws of the State of Iowa to construct a bridge across the said river at a suitable point at or near the city of Keokuk, and subject to all the rights, conditions, and limitations expressed in this act.

SEC. 7. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Postal telegraph.
Other companies may use.

Secretary of War to decide terms.

Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.

Aids to navigation.

Lights, etc.

If built at Fort Madison, another may be built at Keokuk.

CHAP. 384.—An act authorizing the city of Winona, Minnesota, to construct a bridge across a part of the Mississippi River and a certain island therein.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the city of Winona, a municipal corporation in the State of Minnesota, located on the west bank of the Mississippi River, be, and it hereby is, authorized and em-

Winona, Minn., authorized to bridge Mississippi to Island No. 72.

powered to construct and to perpetually maintain a pile bridge for the passage of teams, vehicles, and pedestrians, and for other purposes for which ordinary wagon and foot bridges are commonly used, from the southerly end of the certain wagon-road owned and maintained by said city, and located and terminating at the bank of said river in lot six, in section six, township eighteen north, of range ten west, in the county of Buffalo and State of Wisconsin, opposite said city, across that certain slough or part of said river which lies between the Wisconsin shore and the certain island in said river known and designated as "Island number seventy-two," and to, upon, and across said island, and from thence on in a southerly direction to navigable water in the main part of said river lying southward from said island. The said bridge to be used in connection with a ferry to be operated by said city across the main channel of said river.

Not to obstruct navigation.

SEC. 2. That said bridge shall be so located and constructed as not to obstruct or interfere with the navigation of said main channel; and that said bridge shall be built subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and until the plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built. And should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Right to amend etc., reserved.

SEC. 3. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved; and the right to require any changes in said structure, or its entire removal, at the expense of the owners thereof, whenever Congress shall decide that the public interests require it, is also expressly reserved.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 385.—An act authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Tennessee River at or near Guntersville, Alabama, and for other purposes.

Huntsville and Birmingham Railway Company authorized to bridge Tennessee River at Guntersville, Ala.

Railway, wagon, and foot bridge.

To be a lawful structure and post-route.

Draw.

Provisos.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Huntsville and Birmingham Railway Company of Alabama, a corporation duly and legally incorporated under the laws of the State of Alabama, its successors or assigns, to construct and maintain a bridge over the Tennessee River at or near Guntersville, Alabama. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railway trains, and, at the option of the persons by whom it may be built, may be used for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals, and for foot-passengers, for such reasonable rates of toll as may be approved from time to time by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under this act and subject to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, or passengers, or freight passing over said bridge, than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroad or public highways leading to the said bridge; and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-roads in the United States.

SEC. 3. That the said bridge shall be constructed as a draw-bridge; the draw or pivot-pier shall be at such point in the channel of the river as the Secretary of War may direct, and the opening or passage-way of said draw-pier shall be so protected and arranged that water-craft can be worked through it at any and all times; and the draw-span shall not be of less width than one hundred and sixty feet, and the lowest point of said draw-span shall be not less than ten and one half feet above the highest water stage at the point of location and the piers of said piers shall be parallel with and the bridge itself at right angles to the current of the river: *Provided also,* That said draw shall be opened promptly

upon reasonable signal for the passing of boats; and said company or corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset till sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe. No bridge shall be erected or maintained under the authority of this act which shall at any time substantially or materially obstruct the free navigation of said river; and if any bridge erected under such authority shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, obstruct such navigation, he is hereby authorized to cause such change or alteration of said bridge to be made as will effectually obviate such obstruction; and all such alterations shall be made and all such obstructions be removed at the expense of the owner or owners of said bridge; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river caused or alleged to be caused by said bridge, the cause may be brought in the district court of the United States of the State of Alabama in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge may be located: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to repeal or modify any of the provisions of law now existing in reference to the protection of the navigation of rivers, or to exempt this bridge from the operation of the same.

SEC. 4. That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains over the same and over the approaches thereto, upon payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner or owners of said bridge and the several railroad companies, or any one of them, desiring such use, shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, all matters at issue between them shall be decided by the Secretary of War, upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties.

SEC. 5. That any bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said company or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawing of the bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 6. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Opening draw.

Lights.

Not to obstruct navigation.

Litigation.

Existing laws not affected.

Other companies may use.

Compensation.

Secretary of War to decide disagreements.

Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.

CHAP. 386.—An act to authorize the Georgia Pacific Railroad Company to construct bridges across the Sunflower, Yazoo, and Tombigbee Rivers, in Mississippi.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Georgia Pacific Railroad Company, a corporation created and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the States of Alabama and Mississippi, be, and is hereby, authorized to build bridges across the Sunflower River, the Yazoo River, and the Tombigbee River, in the State of Mississippi, at such points as may hereafter be selected by said railway company for crossing

Georgia Pacific Railroad Company authorized to bridge Sunflower, Yazoo, and Tombigbee Rivers, Mississippi.

Provisos.
Yazoo River.

To be lawful
structures and
post-routes.

Postal telegraph.

Secretary of War
to approve plans,
etc.

Right to amend,
etc., reserved.
Not to obstruct
navigation.

said rivers with its railroad line, the said bridges to be so constructed as not to interfere with the navigation of said rivers: *Provided*, That such crossing of the Yazoo River shall be between the mouth of the Yallahusha, on the north, and the upper mouth of Roebuck Lake, at Glen Mary Plantation, on the south: *And provided further*, That any bridge constructed under this act and according to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be known and recognized as a post-route, and the same is hereby declared to be a post route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, or for through passengers or freight passing over said bridge, than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads leading to the said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way for a postal telegraph across said bridge.

SEC 2. That any bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said persons or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 3. That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act at any time; and that if at any time navigation of the said river shall in any manner be obstructed or impaired by the bridge authorized by this act to be constructed, the Secretary of War, shall have authority, and it shall be his duty, to require the said railway company to alter and change the said bridge, at its own expense, in such manner as may be proper to secure free and complete navigation without impediment; and if, upon such reasonable notice to said railway company to make such change or improvements, the said company fails to do so, the Secretary of War shall have authority to make the same, and all the rights conferred by this act shall be forfeited; and Congress shall have power to do any and all things necessary to secure the free navigation of the river; and if said bridge shall not be finished within two years from the passage of this act, the rights and privileges hereby granted shall be null and void.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 387.—An act authorizing the President to return the Twiggs swords.

"Twiggswords."
To be delivered
up to owner.

Court of Claims
to determine own-
ership.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to deliver up the so called "Twiggswords" which are now in his custody, and which were captured or seized by General B. F. Butler, in eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to such person, or to the legal representatives of such person, as was owner thereof at the time they were captured or seized. For the purpose of determining who was such owner the Secretary of the Treasury shall send the petitions of all persons who may claim said swords to the Court of Claims. Said court shall thereupon examine such claimant.

or claimants, and such other legal evidence as may be offered in behalf of such claimant or claimants, and determine who was such owner and who is entitled to receive said swords under the provisions of this act. Said court shall certify their judgment to the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided however*, That all claims for said swords shall be filed with the Secretary of the Treasury within three months from the passage of this act.

Proviso.
Time for filing claims.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 388.—An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the Post-Office Department, in conformity with the act of July second, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, as follows:

Postal-service appropriations.

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OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Postmaster-General.

For mail depredations and post-office inspectors, and fees to United States marshals, attorneys, and the necessary incidental expenses connected therewith, three hundred thousand dollars.

Mail depredations, inspectors, etc.

For advertising, twenty thousand dollars.

Advertising.

For miscellaneous items in the office of the Postmaster-General, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

First Assistant Postmaster-General.

For compensation to postmasters, eleven million seven hundred thousand dollars.

Postmasters.

For compensation to clerks in post-offices, five million four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Clerks in post-offices.

For rent, fuel, and light, four hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars.

Rent, fuel, and light.

And the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized to rent a suitable building for use of the branch of the Washington city post-office, known as "Station C," at a rate not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum, until further action of Congress.

Rent, Washington City.

To pay rent of building for use of the Washington city post-office, at a rate not exceeding five thousand dollars per annum, five thousand dollars.

For office furniture, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Furniture.

For miscellaneous and incidental items, seventy thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous.

For free-delivery service, five million five hundred and twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That no boxes for the collection of mail-matter by carriers shall be placed inside of any building except a public building, or a building which is freely open to the public during business hours, or a railroad station.

Free delivery.

Proviso.

Mail boxes.

For stationery in post-offices, fifty thousand dollar

Stationery, etc.

For wrapping-twine, eighty thousand dollars.

For wrapping-paper, thirty thousand dollars.

For letter-balances, scales, and test-weights, ten thousand dollars.

For postmarking and rating stamps, and ink and pads for stamping and canceling purposes, thirty thousand dollars.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

For inland mail transportation, namely:

Inland transportation by star routes, five million four hundred thousand dollars.

Inland transportation.
Star routes.

Steamboat routes.	Inland transportation by steamboat routes, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars
Messenger-service.	Mail-messenger service, nine hundred thousand dollars.
Bags and bag-catchers.	Mail-bags and mail-bag catchers, two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.
Locks and keys.	Mail-locks and keys, twenty-three thousand dollars.
Railroad routes.	Inland transportation, railroad routes, fifteen million eight hundred and sixty seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-two dollars; of which a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars may be employed to pay the freight on transportation of postal cards, stamped envelopes, and stamped paper from the manufactories to post-offices and depots of distribution.
Freight on postal cards, etc.	
Postal cars.	Railway post-office-car service, one million nine hundred and thirty-four thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.
Railway postal clerks.	Railway post office clerks, four million nine hundred and ninety thousand two hundred and forty dollars and sixty-two cents.
Special facilities.	Necessary and special facilities on trunk lines, two hundred and ninety-five thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty-three cents.
Miscellaneous.	Miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

Third Assistant
Postmaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Stamps.	For manufacture of adhesive postage and special-delivery stamps, one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.
Distribution.	For pay of agent and assistants to distribute stamps, and expenses of agency, eight thousand one hundred dollars.
Stamped envelopes, etc.	For manufacture of stamped envelopes, newspaper-wrappers, and letter-sheets, seven hundred and eighty thousand dollars.
Distribution.	For pay of agent and assistants to distribute stamped envelopes, newspaper-wrappers, and letter-sheets, and expenses of agency, sixteen thousand dollars.
Postal cards.	For manufacture of postal cards, two hundred thousand dollars.
Distribution.	For pay of agent and assistants to distribute postal cards, and expenses of agency, ten thousand three hundred dollars.
Official, etc., envelopes.	For registered-package, tag, official, and dead-letter envelopes, eighty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.
Ship, etc., letters.	For ship, steamboat, and way letters, two thousand five hundred dollars.
Printing, etc., drafts.	For engraving, printing, and binding drafts and warrants, two thousand five hundred dollars.
Miscellaneous.	For miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

Superintendent
foreign mails.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Transportation.	For transportation of foreign mails, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
Balance due foreign countries.	For balance due foreign countries, seventy-five thousand dollars.
Appropriation to meet deficiencies.	SEC. 2. That if the revenues of the Post-Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations made by this act, a sum equal to such deficiency of the revenues of said Department is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply the said deficiencies in the revenue of the Post-Office Department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 389.—An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the Government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and for other purposes.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the half of the following sums named, respectively, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the other half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, for the purposes following, being the estimated expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, namely:

District of Columbia appropriations.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

FOR SALARIES AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

FOR EXECUTIVE OFFICE: For two commissioners, at five thousand dollars each; one engineer commissioner, nine hundred and twenty-four dollars (to make salary five thousand dollars); one secretary, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; one clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one messenger, six hundred dollars; one messenger, four hundred and eighty dollars; one driver, four hundred and eighty dollars; for contingent expenses, including printing, books, stationery, horseshoeing, and other necessary expenses, three thousand dollars; in all, twenty-two thousand nine hundred and forty-four dollars.

Salaries and contingent expenses.
Executive office, commissioners, secretary, etc.

FOR ASSESSOR'S OFFICE: For one assessor, three thousand dollars; two assistant assessors, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; one special-assessment clerk, one thousand seven hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one license clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; one inspector of licenses, one thousand two hundred dollars; one assistant or clerk, nine hundred dollars; one clerk and messenger, nine hundred dollars; for contingent expenses, including printing, books, stationery, detection of frauds on the revenue, and other necessary items, one thousand dollars; in all, sixteen thousand three hundred dollars.

Assessor's office.

FOR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE: For one collector, four thousand dollars; one cashier, who shall, in the necessary absence or inability from any cause of the collector, perform his duties, without additional compensation, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one bookkeeper, one thousand six hundred dollars; four clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; one clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; one messenger, six hundred dollars; for services necessary for completing an exhibit of all outstanding taxes in arrears, one thousand dollars; for contingent expenses, including printing, books, stationery, and other necessary items, seven hundred dollars; in all, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars.

Collector's office.

FOR AUDITOR'S OFFICE: For one auditor, three thousand dollars; one chief clerk, who shall, in the necessary absence or inability from any cause of the auditor, perform his duties, without additional compensation, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one bookkeeper, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; three clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one messenger, six hundred dollars; for temporary clerk-hire, one thousand dollars; for contingent expenses, including books, stationery, and other necessary items, three hundred dollars; in all, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars.

Auditor's office.

FOR ATTORNEY'S OFFICE: For one attorney, four thousand dollars; one assistant attorney, two thousand dollars, one special assistant attorney, one thousand two hundred dollars; one law clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; one messenger, two hundred dollars; for rent of office, one hundred dollars; for contingent expenses, including books.

Attorney's office.

	stationery, printing, and other necessary items, three hundred dollars; in all, nine thousand dollars.
Sinking-fund office.	FOR SINKING-FUND OFFICE, UNDER CONTROL OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES: For one clerk, at one thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk, at nine hundred dollars; for contingent expenses, including books, stationery, printing, and miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars; in all, two thousand seven hundred dollars.
Coroner's office.	FOR CORONER'S OFFICE: For one coroner, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for contingent expenses, including jurors' fees, stationery, books, blanks, removal of deceased persons, making autopsies, and holding inquests, seven hundred dollars; for care of morgue, one hundred and fifty dollars; in all, two thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.
Market-masters.	FOR MARKET-MASTERS: Two market-masters, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; market-master, nine hundred dollars; contingent expenses, including repairs and other necessary items, eight hundred dollars; in all, four thousand one hundred dollars.
Engineer's office.	FOR ENGINEER'S OFFICE: One chief clerk, one thousand nine hundred dollars; three clerks, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; one clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars; four clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; three clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one computing engineer, two thousand four hundred dollars; one inspector of buildings, two thousand four hundred dollars; one assistant inspector of buildings, one thousand two hundred dollars; one inspector of asphalt and cements, two thousand four hundred dollars; one inspector of gas and meters, who shall pay to the collector, for payment into the Treasury, to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia in equal parts, all fees collected by him, two thousand dollars; one superintendent of streets, two thousand dollars; one superintendent of roads, one thousand four hundred dollars; one inspector of plumbing, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one assistant inspector of plumbing, one thousand dollars; one superintendent of lamps, nine hundred dollars; superintendent of parking, one thousand two hundred dollars; one assistant superintendent of parking, seven hundred dollars; one assistant engineer, one thousand six hundred dollars; two assistant engineers, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; one draughtsman, one thousand two hundred dollars; three inspectors of streets and sewers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one harbor-master, at one thousand two hundred dollars; and the fees collected by said harbor-master shall be paid to the collector, for payment into the Treasury, to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia in equal parts; three rodmen, at seven hundred and eighty dollars each; three axmen, at six hundred and fifty dollars each; one janitor, seven hundred dollars; two messenger clerks, at six hundred dollars each; three messengers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; three watchmen, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; two laborers, at three hundred and sixty dollars each; contingent expenses, including rent of property-yards, books, stationery, binding and preservation of records in the engineer's and surveyor's offices, printing, transportation (vehicles, animals, saddlery, forage, and repairs), and other necessary items and services, in all not to exceed five thousand dollars; for maintaining and keeping in good order and repair the laboratory and apparatus in the office of the inspector of gas and meters, eight hundred dollars; in all, sixty-one thousand one hundred and ninety dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That overseers and inspectors temporarily required in connection with sewer, street, or road work, or the construction and repair of buildings and bridges, or any work done under contracts authorized by appropriations, shall be paid out of the sums appropriated for the work, and for the time actually engaged thereon; and the Commissioners of the District, in their annual report to Congress, shall report the number of such overseers and inspectors, and their work, and the sums paid to each, and out of what appropriation.
Inspectors, etc.	
Harbor fees.	
Contingent expenses.	
<i>Proviso.</i> Temporary overseers.	

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

For repairs to concrete pavements, with the same or other not inferior material, eighty thousand dollars. Repairs to pavements.

For materials for permit work, ninety thousand dollars; and the Commissioners of the District are authorized, in their discretion, to apply such material to, and pay from this appropriation, the cost of labor for the improvement and repair of alleys and sidewalks, when, in their opinion, such course is necessary for the public health, safety, or comfort: *Provided*, That the costs of such labor shall be charged against and become a lien on the abutting property, and its collection shall be enforced in the same manner as the collection of general taxes, and shall, when so collected, be credited to said appropriation. Materials for permit work.

For continuation of surveys of the District of Columbia with reference to the extension of various avenues to the District line, four thousand dollars. Surveys.

For improvement of streets and avenues named in the schedule of work on city streets and avenues proposed for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, contained in the Annual Report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the year ended June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, pages one hundred and forty-six and one hundred and forty-seven, being part six, House Executive Document Number One, Forty-ninth Congress, second session, as follows: In Georgetown, forty-five thousand dollars; in the northwest section including the pavement of New Jersey avenue from M street to Boundary street northwest, one hundred and forty thousand dollars; in the southwest section, fifty thousand dollars; in the southeast section, sixty-five thousand dollars; in the northeast section, fifty thousand dollars; and for filling streets below grade, at not exceeding ten cents per cubic yard, ten thousand dollars; in all, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That under appropriations contained in this act no contract shall be made; for making or repairing concrete or asphalt pavement at a higher price than two dollars per square yard for a quality equal to the best laid in the District prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and with same depth of base. Improving streets, etc.

Division of amount.

Provido.

Limit.

For ordinary care of bridges, including keepers, oil, lamps, and matches, two thousand five hundred dollars; for construction and repairs of bridges, nine thousand five hundred dollars; in all, twelve thousand dollars. Care, repairs, etc., bridges.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

Washington Aqueduct.

For engineering, maintenance, and general repairs, twenty thousand dollars.

FOR STREETS.

Streets.

For sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning streets, avenues, and alleys, sixty-five thousand dollars. Sweeping, etc.

For current work of repairs of streets, avenues, and alleys, thirty thousand dollars. Repairs.

For current work of repairs on county roads and suburban streets, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For constructing county roads and suburban streets including the completion of the eastern branch road the Bennings Bridge road; the Tennallytown road and the Bladensburg road, fifty thousand dollars; no part of the above amount to be expended in the laying out of new roads or streets. Country roads.

FOR THE PARKING COMMISSION: For contingent expenses, including laborers, cart-hire, trees, tree boxes, tree-stakes, tree-straps, planting and care of trees, whitewashing, care of parks, and miscellaneous items, eighteen thousand dollars. Parking Commission.

FOR LIGHTING: For illuminating material and lighting, extinguishing, repairing, and cleaning lamps on avenues, streets, and alleys, and Street lamps.

	for purchasing and erecting new lamp-posts, and replacing such lamp-posts as may be damaged or unfit for service, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars; <i>Provided</i> , That no more than twenty dollars per annum for each street-lamp shall be paid for gas, lighting, extinguishing, repairing, and cleaning, under any expenditure provided for in this act; and said lamps shall burn not less than two thousand six hundred hours per annum; and the Commissioners are authorized, in their discretion, to substitute other illuminating material at the same or less price, and to use so much of the sum hereby appropriated as may be necessary for that purpose; but not exceeding twenty thousand dollars of the above amount may be used in providing electric lights on one or more of the principal thoroughfares of the city, without regard to this limitation, but at the lowest reasonable price obtainable: <i>Provided further</i> , That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall not be authorized to make any contract for gas or other illuminating material, in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph, for any longer period than one year.
<i>Proviso.</i> Price per lamp.	
Electric light.	
Contracts.	
Hay-scales.	FOR HAY-SCALES: For repair and replacement of public hay-scales, five hundred dollars.
Harbor.	FOR HARBOR AND RIVER FRONT: For the improvement and protection of the harbor and river front, the enforcement of laws and regulations, constructing and maintenance of wharves and buildings, two thousand five hundred dollars; <i>Provided</i> That the amounts collected for leases and wharf charges shall be paid to the collector for payment into the Treasury to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia, in equal parts.
<i>Proviso.</i> Collections.	
Pumps.	FOR PUMPS: For purchase of and repairs to pumps, three thousand dollars.
Sewers.	FOR SEWERS: For cleaning and repairing sewers and basins, thirty thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That the expenditures heretofore made and to be made on account of "Repairs to sewers and basins" during the fiscal year, ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, shall be paid from the appropriation entitled "Cleaning sewers and Basins" for said year; replacing obstructed sewers, seven thousand five hundred dollars; main and pipe sewers, fifty thousand dollars; construction of suburban sewers, thirty-five thousand dollars; in all, one hundred and twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.
<i>Proviso.</i> Transfer of appropriation.	
Certain sums immediately available.	The sums herein appropriated for materials for permit work, current work on county roads, and suburban streets, constructing county roads and suburban streets, for harbor and river front, for sewers, purchase of sites, and construction and equipment of school-buildings, and for procurement of mains, engines and boilers, for the water department, shall be immediately available.
Public schools.	PUBLIC SCHOOLS: For salaries of superintendents, teachers and janitors, secretary of the board and clerks including additional teachers, rents, repairs, fuel, furniture, books, stationery, new school-buildings, furniture for new school-buildings and other necessary items, seven hundred and seventy thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars, namely: FOR OFFICERS: For superintendents first six divisions, at two thousand seven hundred dollars; superintendent seventh and eighth divisions at two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; one clerk to superintendent of first six divisions, and secretary to board of trustees at one thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk to superintendent of seventh and eighth divisions at eight hundred dollars; in all, six thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars. FOR TEACHERS: For teachers not to exceed six hundred and fifty-four in number to be employed at a rate of compensation not to exceed the rate provided by the present schedule of salaries, and at an average salary not to exceed six hundred and seventy dollars, four hundred and
Superintendents.	
Clerks.	
Teachers.	

thirty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy dollars; and no increase in salaries paid to teachers in grades now receiving nine hundred dollars or more and no increase in the number of teachers in any of such grades shall be made, and the minimum compensation shall not be less than at the rate of three hundred dollars per annum, and the names of and actual compensation paid to each teacher under this provision shall be reported to Congress at its next session by the commissioners.

For teachers of night-schools who shall also be teachers in the day-schools five thousand dollars.

Night-schools.

For contingent expenses of night schools three hundred dollars.

FOR JANITORS AND CARE OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS: For care of the High School building, one thousand six hundred dollars; of the Jefferson building one thousand four hundred dollars; of the Stevens building, one thousand one hundred dollars; of the Franklin building, one thousand one hundred dollars; of the Force Seaton Henry Webster Gales Peabody Wallach Garnett Sumner Analostan Curtis and Denison buildings at nine hundred dollars each; of the Lincoln and Miner buildings at eight hundred dollars each; of the Twining, Abbot, John F. Cook, Addison, and Randall buildings at seven hundred dollars each; of the Cranch, Morse, Brent, Bannaker, Blair, Wormley, Anthony Bowen, and three new buildings, at five hundred dollars each; for messenger to the superintendent of the first six divisions, three hundred dollars; for messenger to superintendent of the seventh and eighth divisions, two hundred dollars; for care of smaller buildings and rented rooms, at a rate not to exceed forty-eight dollars per annum for the care of each school-room, seven thousand three hundred dollars; in all, thirty-four thousand four hundred dollars.

Janitors.

FOR MISCELLANEOUS: For rent of school buildings, fifteen thousand dollars; repairs and improvements to school buildings and grounds, twenty thousand dollars; for sanitary improvements in old buildings in old buildings, ten thousand dollars; for contingent expenses, including furniture, books, stationery, printing, insurance, and other necessary items, twenty thousand dollars; for fuel, twenty thousand dollars; for the purpose of industrial instruction, including tools, machinery, material, and apparatus, five thousand dollars; in all ninety thousand dollars.

Rent, repair, etc.

FOR BUILDINGS FOR SCHOOLS, AND FOR FURNITURE FOR THE SAME: For building an addition to the Columbia road school, three thousand dollars; for building an addition to the Hamilton road school, three thousand dollars; for building an eight-room school building on the lot adjoining the Wallach school building, twenty-five thousand dollars; for building an eight-room school building on the lot adjoining the Sumner school building, twenty five thousand dollars; for building an eight-room school building in school division number four, twenty five thousand dollars: and the Commissioners are authorized to sell and convey any lot now owned by the District in said division and to apply the proceeds of such sale to the purchase of a more eligible building lot, if in their judgment expedient; and for such purpose the additional sum of three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary is also appropriated.

Buildings.

For the erection of an eight room school Building in school Division number two, twenty-five thousand dollars; for the purchase of a site for the same ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary:

New buildings.

For the erection of an eight room school building in school division number seven or eight, twenty-five thousand dollars; for the purchase of site for same ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary:

Sales.

For the erection of an eight-room school building in division number three, twenty-five thousand dollars; for the purchase of a site for same ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary:

Furniture.

Ante, p. 365.

For the purchase of a site and building a school building in school division number two, thirty-five thousand dollars; for the purchase of proper and sufficient furniture for the several buildings aforesaid, eight thousand dollars; for providing and causing to be erected and affixed to such of the school buildings in the District of Columbia as require the same, under the provisions of the act approved January twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled, "An act for the further protection of property from fire, and safety of lives, in the District of Columbia," such iron fire-escapes and combined stand-pipes and ladders, or either of said appliances, as may be approved and adopted by the Commissioners of said District, six thousand dollars. *Provided*, That the plans and specifications for each of said buildings, and for all other buildings provided for in this act, shall be prepared by the inspector of buildings of the District of Columbia, and shall be approved by the Architect of the Capitol and the Commissioners of the District, and said buildings shall be constructed by the Commissioners in conformity therewith.

Police.

FOR METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Contingent expenses.

For one major and superintendent, two thousand six hundred dollars; one captain, one thousand eight hundred dollars; two lieutenants, inspectors at one thousand five hundred dollars each; one chief clerk who shall also be property clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk, nine hundred dollars; four surgeons for the police and fire departments, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; for additional compensation for privates detailed for special service in the detection and prevention of crime, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; eight lieutenants, at one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars each; twenty sergeants, at one thousand one hundred and forty dollars each; one hundred and fifteen privates, class one, at nine hundred dollars each; one hundred and forty privates, class two, at one thousand and eighty dollars each; seventeen station-keepers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; eight laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; one messenger, seven hundred dollars; one messenger, five hundred dollars; one major and superintendent, mounted, two hundred and forty dollars; one captain, mounted, two hundred and forty dollars; twenty-five lieutenants, sergeants, and privates, mounted, at two hundred and forty dollars each; one van-driver, three hundred and sixty dollars; one ambulance-driver, four hundred and eighty dollars; one assistant ambulance-driver, three hundred dollars; four drivers of patrol-wagons, at three hundred and sixty dollars each; rent of police headquarters and station at Anacostia, one thousand two hundred dollars; for fuel, two thousand dollars; repairs to stations, two thousand dollars; miscellaneous and contingent expenses, including stationery, books, telegraphing, photographs, printing, binding, gas, ice, washing, meals for prisoners, furniture and repairs to same, beds and bed-clothing, insignia of office, purchase of van; purchase and care of horses, police equipments and repairs to same, harness, forage, repairs to vehicles, van, ambulance, and patrol-wagons, and expenses incurred in prevention and detection of crime, and other necessary items, eleven thousand five hundred dollars; police signal and telephone system in second or fifth precinct including wagons and horses four thousand five hundred dollars; in all, three hundred and forty-four thousand seven hundred dollars

Fire department.

FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

For one chief engineer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one fire-marshal, one thousand dollars; one clerk, nine hundred dollars; two foremen, acting assistant engineers, at one thousand two hundred

dollars each; seven foremen, at one thousand dollars each; seven engineers, at one thousand dollars each; seven firemen, at eight hundred and forty dollars each; two tillermen, at eight hundred and forty dollars each; nine hostlers, at eight hundred and forty dollars each; sixty privates, at eight hundred dollars each; three watchmen, at six hundred dollars each; one veterinary surgeon for all departments of the District government, four hundred dollars; repairs to engine-houses, two thousand dollars; repairs to apparatus and new appliances, three thousand dollars; purchase of hose, two thousand five hundred dollars; for fuel, two thousand dollars; purchase of horses, two thousand dollars; forage, five thousand five hundred dollars; contingent expenses, including office-rent, horseshoeing, furniture, fixtures, washing, oil, medical and stable supplies, harness, blacksmithing, labor, gas, and other necessary items, seven thousand five hundred dollars; in all, one hundred and nine thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars

Contingent expenses.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE: For one general superintendent, one thousand six hundred dollars; one electrician, at one thousand two hundred dollars; two telegraph operators, at one thousand dollars each; three telephone operators, at six hundred dollars each; two repair-men, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; two laborers, at four hundred dollars each; general supplies, repairs, new batteries and battery supplies, telephone rental, wire, extension of the telegraph and telephone service, repairs of lines, purchase of poles, insulators, brackets, pins, hardware, cross-arms, gas, fuel, ice, record-books, stationery, printing, office-rent, purchase of horses and harness, washing, blacksmithing, forage, extra labor, new boxes, and other necessary items, seven thousand dollars; putting District wires under ground, seven thousand five hundred dollars; in all, twenty-three thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

Telegraph and telephone service.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

For one health officer, three thousand dollars; six sanitary inspectors, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; two food-inspectors, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one inspector of marine products, one thousand two hundred dollars; for one clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one clerk, one thousand dollars; one messenger, five hundred and forty dollars; one pound-master, one thousand two hundred dollars; laborers, at not exceeding thirty dollars per month, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; and for contingent expenses, including books, stationery, fuel, rent, repairs to pound and vehicles, forage, meat for dogs, horseshoeing, maintenance of ambulance service, painting, and other necessary items, four thousand dollars; collection and removal of garbage, fifteen thousand dollars; in all, forty-two thousand five hundred and eighty dollars.

Health department.

Inspectors, etc.

COURTS.

FOR THE POLICE COURT: For one judge, three thousand dollars; one clerk, two thousand dollars; one deputy clerk, one thousand dollars; two bailiffs, at three dollars per day each; one messenger, nine hundred dollars; one doorkeeper, five hundred and forty dollars; United States marshal's fees, one thousand four hundred dollars; contingent expenses, including compensation of a justice of the peace acting as judge of the police court during the absence of said judge, not exceeding three hundred dollars; books, stationery, fuel, ice, gas, witness-fees, and other necessary items, three thousand dollars; for judicial expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars; in all, sixteen thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars.

Police court.

DEFENDING SUITS IN CLAIMS: For necessary expenses in examination of witnesses and procuring evidence in the matter of claims against

Defending suits in claims.

the District of Columbia in the Departments, and defending suits against said District in the Court of Claims, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General, two thousand five hundred dollars.

INTEREST AND SINKING-FUND.

Interest and sinking-fund. For interest and sinking-fund on the funded debt, exclusive of water-bonds, one million two hundred and thirteen thousand nine hundred and forty-seven dollars and ninety-seven cents.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Rent, advertising, etc. For rent of District offices, three thousand six hundred dollars; for general advertising, three thousand dollars; for books and file-holders for register of wills, three hundred dollars; to enable the register of wills to complete the assorting, briefing, and filing the records and papers of his office prior to eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, including clerical service and purchase of file-holders, one thousand two hundred dollars; printing, checks, damages, forage, care of horses, horseshoeing, fuel, ice, gas, repairs, insurance, rebinding and repairing records, and other general necessary expenses of District offices, six thousand seven hundred dollars; in all, fourteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

FOR REFORMATORIES AND PRISONS.

Washington Asylum, etc. FOR WASHINGTON ASYLUM: For one intendant, one thousand two hundred dollars; one matron, six hundred dollars; one visiting physician, one thousand and eighty dollars; one resident physician, four hundred and eighty dollars; one clerk, six hundred dollars; one baker, four hundred and twenty dollars; one overseer, eight hundred dollars; five overseers, at six hundred dollars each; one engineer, six hundred dollars; one assistant engineer, three hundred dollars; one second assistant engineer, three hundred dollars; five watchmen, at three hundred and sixty-five dollars each; one blacksmith, two hundred and forty dollars; one hostler, one hundred and twenty dollars; one ambulance-driver, one hundred and twenty dollars; one female keeper at workhouse, at three hundred dollars; one female keeper at workhouse, at one hundred and eighty dollars; two cooks, at one hundred and twenty dollars each; three cooks, at sixty dollars each; one nurse, one hundred and eighty dollars; four nurses, at sixty dollars each; one teacher, three hundred dollars; in all, thirteen thousand three hundred and five dollars.

Contingent expenses. For contingent expenses, including improvements and repairs, provisions, fuel, forage, lumber, shoes, clothing, dry-goods, hardware, medicines, repairs to tools, cars, tracks, steam-heating and cooking apparatus, printing, and other necessary items and services, forty thousand dollars.

Reform School. FOR REFORM SCHOOL: For one superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars; assistant superintendent, nine hundred dollars; teachers and assistant teachers, three thousand five hundred dollars; matron of school, six hundred dollars; three matrons of families, at one hundred and eighty dollars each; superintendent of chair-shop, six hundred and sixty dollars; farmer, four hundred and eighty dollars; engineer, three hundred and ninety-six dollars; baker, cook, shoemaker, and tailor, at three hundred dollars each; two dining-room servants, seamstress, chambermaid, and laundress, at one hundred and forty-four dollars each; florist, two hundred and forty dollars; watchman, not exceeding five in number, one thousand one hundred and forty dollars; secretary and treasurer of board of trustees, six hundred dollars; in all, twelve thousand four hundred and seventy-six dollars.

Support of inmates. For support of inmates, including groceries, flour, meats, dry-goods, leather and shoes, gas, fuel, hardware, table-ware, furniture, farm im-

plements and seeds, harness and repairs to same, fertilizers, books, stationery, plumbing, painting and glazing, medicines, medical attendance, stock, fencing, and other necessary items, including compensation, not exceeding nine hundred dollars, for additional labor or services, all in the discretion of the Commissioners, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For construction of greenhouses, with necessary heating apparatus complete, four thousand five hundred dollars; for construction of one workshop building, with necessary heating apparatus complete, four thousand seven hundred dollars; for grading, draining, and permanently improving the school grounds, five hundred dollars; in all, nine thousand seven hundred dollars.

For transportation of paupers and conveying prisoners to the work-house, four thousand dollars.

FOR THE INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL: For maintenance of inmates and salaries of superintendent and employees, the promotion of industries, and general repairs, and other necessary expenses, all in the discretion of the Commissioners, ten thousand dollars.

Construction.

Transportation.

Industrial Home School.

FOR SUPPORT OF THE INSANE.

For support of the indigent insane of the District of Columbia in the Government Hospital for the Insane in said District, as provided in sections forty-eight hundred and forty-four and forty-eight hundred and fifty of the Revised Statutes, seventy-five thousand one hundred and thirty-two dollars.

Support of insane.

FOR CHARITIES.

For the relief of the poor, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the support and maintenance of the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying in Asylum, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the Women's Christian Association, four thousand dollars.

For the National Association for Destitute Colored Women and Children, seven thousand dollars.

For the Children's Hospital, five thousand dollars.

For Saint Ann's Infant Asylum, six thousand dollars.

For maintenance of the Church Orphanage of the District of Columbia, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the erection of a new wing for the Church Orphanage of the District of Columbia, six thousand dollars.

For the Washington Hospital for Foundlings, seven thousand dollars.

To complete the erection of additional accommodations for the use of the Saint Rose Industrial School, five thousand dollars.

To complete the payment for the building of the House of the Good Shepherd, and repairs to the same, three thousand dollars.

To enable the board of managers of the Association for Works of Mercy to discharge so much of the indebtedness of said association incurred in the purchase of a building, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For the National Homeopathic Hospital Association of Washington, District of Columbia, three thousand dollars.

The several institutions included under the heads of asylums, reformatories, industrial schools, and charities named in this act shall report to the Commissioners of the District on or before the first day of December next, a full and detailed account of receipts and expenditures, and all their operations, and said Commissioners shall transmit the same to Congress, with a report as to what legislation is necessary. To provide the District with proper institutions of this character

Relief of the poor.

Columbia Hospital.

Women's Christian Association.

Association for destitute colored women, etc.

Children's Hospital.

Saint Ann's Infant Asylum.

Church Orphanage.

Foundling hospital.

Saint Rose Industrial School.

House of the Good Shepherd.

Association for Works of Mercy.

Homeopathic Hospital.

Reports.

EMERGENCY FUND.

Emergency fund. To be expended only in case of emergency, such as riot, pestilence, calamity by flood or fire, and of like character, not otherwise sufficiently provided for, five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That in the purchase of all articles provided for in this act no more than the market price shall be paid for any such articles, and all bids for any of such articles above the market price shall be rejected.

Water department.

WATER DEPARTMENT.

Clerks, etc.

The following sums are hereby appropriated to carry on the operations of the water department, to be paid wholly from its revenues, namely:

For one chief clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; one clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk, nine hundred dollars; one superintendent, one thousand six hundred dollars; one messenger, six hundred dollars; one inspector, at three dollars per day, nine hundred and thirty-six dollars; contingent expenses, including books, stationery, forage, advertising, printing, and other necessary items and services, two thousand four hundred dollars; in all, eleven thousand nine hundred and thirty-six dollars.

Engineers, etc.

For engineers and firemen, fuel, and for high service, pipe-distribution to high and low service, including public hydrants, fire-plugs, material and labor, repairing and laying new mains, and lowering mains, one hundred thousand dollars.

Pumping engines.

For two, two-and-one-half million-gallon pumping-engines, two corrugated-steel boilers and necessary connections, and other items, for high service in Washington and Georgetown, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Interest, etc.

For interest and sinking-fund on water-stock bonds, forty-four thousand six hundred and ten dollars.

Interest, etc., increased water supply.
Vol. 22, p. 168.

For interest and sinking-fund on account of increasing the water-supply, as provided in the act of July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, seventy six thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars and sixty-nine cents.

Limit of requisitions.

SEC. 2. That said Commissioners shall not make requisitions upon the appropriations from the Treasury of the United States for a larger amount during the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight than they make on the appropriations arising from the revenues, including drawback certificates, of said District.

Approved March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 390.—An act to regulate the construction and operation of elevators within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

District of Columbia.
Regulation of elevators.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to make and publish such orders as may be necessary to regulate the construction, repair, and operation of all elevators within the District of Columbia, and prescribe such means of security as may be found necessary to protect life and limb.

Penalty for violation.

SEC. 2. That any person or persons, or corporation, who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the orders made pursuant to this act, shall, upon conviction thereof in the police court of the District of Columbia, on information filed in the name of the District of Columbia, be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense.

Approved, March 3 1887.

CHAP. 391.—An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and for other purposes.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the naval service of the Government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and for other purposes:

Naval service appropriations.

PAY OF THE NAVY.

Pay of the Navy.

For the pay of officers on sea duty; officers on shore and other duty; officers on waiting orders; officers on the retired list; Admiral's and Vice-Admiral's secretaries; clerks to commandants of yards and stations; clerks to paymasters at yards and stations; inspections; receiving-ships and other vessels, extra pay to men re-enlisting under honorable discharge; pay of petty officers, seamen, landsmen and boys, including men in the engineer's force and for the coast survey service and Fish Commission, seven thousand five hundred men and seven hundred and fifty boys, at the pay prescribed by law, in all seven million dollars.

Officers, seamen, etc.

PAY, MISCELLANEOUS.

Miscellaneous.

For commissions and interest; transportation of funds; exchange; mileage to officers while traveling under orders in the United States, and for actual personal expenses of officers while traveling abroad under orders, and for traveling expenses of apothecaries, yeomen and civilian employees, and for actual and necessary traveling expenses of naval cadets while proceeding from their homes to the Naval Academy for examination and appointment as cadets; for rent and furniture of buildings and offices not in navy-yards; expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, boards of investigation, examining boards, with clerks' and witnesses' fees, and traveling expenses and costs; stationery and recording; expenses of purchasing-paymasters' offices of the various cities, including clerks, furniture, fuel, stationery, and incidental expenses; newspapers and advertising; foreign postage; telegraphing, foreign and domestic; telephones; copying; care of library, including purchase of books and periodicals mail and express wagons, ferriage, tolls, and livery and express fees; costs of suits; commissions, warrants, diplomas, and discharges; relief of vessels in distress; canal tolls and pilotage; recovery of valuables from shipwrecks; quarantine expenses; reports, professional investigation, cost of special instruction at home or abroad, including maintenance of students and information from abroad, and the collection and classification thereof, and other necessary incidental expenses, two hundred and five thousand dollars.

CONTINGENT, NAVY: For all emergencies and extraordinary expenses arising at home or abroad, but impossible to be anticipated or classified, exclusive of personal services in the Navy Department or any of its subordinate Bureaus or offices, at Washington, District of Columbia, seven thousand dollars.

Extraordinary expenses.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

Bureau of Navigation.

NAVIGATION AND SUPPLIES: For foreign and local pilotage and towage of ships of war; services and materials in correcting compasses on board ship, and for adjusting and testing compasses on shore; nautical and astronomical instruments; nautical books, maps, charts, and sailing directions, and repairs of nautical instruments for ships of war; books for libraries of ships of war; naval signals and apparatus, namely, signal lights, lanterns, rockets, running-lights, drawings and engravings for signal-books; compass-fittings, including binnacles, tripods, and other appendages of ship's compasses; logs and other appliances for measuring the ship's way, and leads and other appliances for sounding; lanterns

Expenses and supplies.

and lamps, and their appendages, for general use on board ship, including those for the cabin, wardroom, and steerage, for the holds and spirit-room, for decks and quartermaster's use; bunting and other materials for flags, and making and repairing flags of all kinds; oil for ships of war, other than that used in the engineer department; candles, when used as a substitute for oil in binnacles and running lights, chimneys and wicks, and soap used in the navigation department; photographic instruments and materials; stationery for commanders and navigators of vessels of war, and for use of courts-martial; musical instruments and music for vessels of war; steering signals and indicators, and speaking-tubes and gongs, for signal communications on board vessels of war; and for introducing and maintaining electric lights on board vessels of war, in all eighty-three thousand five hundred dollars.

Ocean surveys.

OCEAN SURVEYS: For special ocean surveys, and the publication thereof, five thousand dollars.

Surveys of Mexican coast.

PUBLICATION OF SURVEYS OF MEXICAN COAST: For preparing and engraving on copper-plates the surveys of Mexican coast, five thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

CONTINGENT, BUREAU OF NAVIGATION: For contingent expenses of the Bureau of Navigation, namely: For freight and transportation of navigation materials; postage and telegraphing on public business; advertising for proposals; packing-boxes and materials; furniture, stationery, and fuel for navigation offices at navy-yards; and all other contingent expenses, five thousand dollars.

Civil establishment.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT, BUREAU OF NAVIGATION: Navy-yard, New York: For one clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one writer, at one thousand dollars; one storekeeper, at nine hundred dollars; one master of tugs, at one thousand five hundred dollars;

Portsmouth.

Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: For one clerk, at one thousand dollars;

Norfolk.

Navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia: For one clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars;

Washington.

Navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia: For one clerk, at one thousand dollars;

Mare Island.

Navy-yard, Mare Island, California: For one clerk, at one thousand dollars; in all nine thousand dollars. And no other fund appropriated by this act shall be used in payment for such services.

Bureau of Ordnance.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

Material and supplies.

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES: For procuring, producing, preserving, and handling ordnance material; for the armament of ships; for fuel tools, material, and labor to be used in the general work of the Ordnance Department; for furniture at magazines, at the ordnance dock, New York, and at the naval ordnance battery and proving ground, one hundred and twenty thousand four hundred dollars of which sum twenty thousand four hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be used, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, for the purchase and completion of three steel-cast, rough-bored and turned, six-inch, high-power rifle cannon, of domestic manufacture, one of which shall be of Bessemer steel, one of open hearth steel, and one of crucible steel: *Provided*, That the castings for said cannon shall not be paid for until the cannon shall have been completed and have successfully stood the statutory test required by the act of July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and for other purposes."

Steel cannon.

proviso.

Tests.
Laws 1st session
49th Congress, p.
151.

Armament.

For proof of naval armament, six thousand dollars.

Proving.

For purchase of land for proving and ranging ground for naval guns, and for constructing buildings, butts, shelters, and batteries, forty thousand dollars.

REPAIRS, BUREAU OF ORDNANCE: For necessary repairs to ordnance buildings, magazines, gun-parks, boats, lighters, wharves, machinery, and other objects of the like character, fifteen thousand dollars.

Repairs.

CONTINGENT, BUREAU OF ORDNANCE: For miscellaneous items, namely: Freight to foreign and home stations; advertising; cartage, and express charges; repairs to fire engines; gas and water pipes; gas and water tax at magazines; toll, ferriage, foreign postage, and telegrams to and from the Bureau, five thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT, BUREAU OF ORDNANCE: For the civil establishment under the Bureau of Ordnance, namely:

Civil establishment.

Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: For one writer (when required), five hundred dollars;

Portsmouth.

Navy-yard, Boston, Massachusetts: For one writer (when required), five hundred dollars;

Boston.

Navy-yard, New York, For one clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars;

New York.

Navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia: For one clerk, at one thousand six hundred dollars; two writers, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents each; one draughtsman, at one thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars; three draughtsmen, at one thousand and eighty-one dollars each; one assistant draughtsman, at seven hundred and seventy-two dollars; one foreman, at two thousand one hundred and fifty-six dollars; two copyists at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one telegraph operator, at nine hundred dollars;

Washington.

Navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia: For one clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars;

Norfolk.

Navy-yard, Mare Island, California: For one writer, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents;

Mare Island.

Naval ordnance proving ground: For one writer, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents;

Proving-ground.

Torpedo station, Newport, Rhode Island: For one chemist, at two thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one draughtsman, at one thousand five hundred dollars; in all, twenty-four thousand three hundred and forty-two dollars and twenty-five cents. And no other fund appropriated by this act shall be used in payment for such service.

Torpedo station.

TORPEDO CORPS: For labor, material, freight, and express charges; general care of and repairs to grounds, buildings, wharves; boats; instruction; instruments, tools, furniture, experiments, and general torpedo outfits, fifty thousand dollars; extension to electrical laboratory, three thousand dollars; ponton, eight hundred dollars; repairs to sea-wall three thousand dollars; water-pipe from Newport to station, one thousand dollars; in all, fifty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

Torpedo Corps, expenses.

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to purchase the steamer Stiletto for use as a torpedo boat for experimental purposes, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Purchase of Stiletto.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

EQUIPMENT OF VESSELS: For coal for steamers' and ships' use, including expenses of transportation, storage, and handling; hemp, wire, and other materials for the manufacture of rope and cordage; iron for the manufacture of anchors, cables, galleys, and chains; canvas for the manufacture of sails, awnings, bags, and hammocks; water for steam launches; heating apparatus for receiving-ships; and for the purchase of all other articles of equipment at home and abroad, and for the payment of labor in equipping vessels and manufacture of equipment articles in the several navy-yards, six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Equipment of vessels.

TRANSPORTATION AND RECRUITING: For expenses of recruiting for the naval service; rent of rendezvous and expenses of maintaining the same, advertising for men and boys and all other expenses attending

Recruiting.

the recruiting for the naval service and for the transportation of enlisted men and boys at home and abroad, twenty-five thousand dollars.

CONTINGENT BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING: For extra expenses of training-ships, freight and transportation of equipment stores, printing, advertising, telegraphing, books and models, postage on letters sent abroad, ferriage, ice, apprehension of deserters and stragglers, continuous-service certificates, good-conduct badges, and libraries for enlisted men, school-books for training-ships, medals for boys, and emergencies arising under cognizance of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting unforeseen and impossible to classify, fifteen thousand dollars.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING:

Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: For one clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars;

Boston. Navy-yard, Boston, Massachusetts: For one superintendent of rope-walk, at one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars; one clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one clerk at one thousand three hundred dollars; one writer, at nine hundred and fifty dollars;

New York. Navy-yard, New York: For one clerk at one thousand two hundred dollars;

League Island. Navy-yard, League Island, Pennsylvania: For one clerk at one thousand two hundred dollars;

Norfolk. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia: For one clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars;

Mare Island. Navy-yard, Mare Island, California: For one clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, eleven thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars. And no other fund appropriated by this act shall be used in payment for such services.

Bureau of Yards and Docks.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

General maintenance.

MAINTENANCE OF YARDS AND DOCKS: For general maintenance of yards and docks, namely: For freight and transportation of materials and stores; books, maps, models, and drawings; purchase and repair of fire-engines; machinery; repairs on steam fire-engines and attendance on the same; purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses and driving teams; carts and timber-wheels, and all vehicles for use in the navy-yards, and tools and repairs of the same; postage on letters and other mailable matter on public service sent to foreign countries, and telegrams; stationery; furniture for government houses and offices in the navy-yards; coal and other fuel; candles, oil, and gas; cleaning and clearing up yards and care of buildings; attendance on fires; lights, fire engines, and apparatus; for incidental labor at navy-yards; water-tax and tolls and ferriage; rent of four officers' quarters at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; for pay of watchmen in navy-yards, and for awnings and packing-boxes, and advertising for yards and docks purposes, one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

Public works at navy-yards.

PUBLIC WORKS: For rebuilding wharves at navy-yard, Boston, Massachusetts, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For rebuilding floating-gate, dry-dock, Boston, Massachusetts, to be immediately available, thirty-one thousand dollars;

For two timber dry-docks, to be located at such navy-yards as the Secretary of the Navy may indicate, each dock to be not less than four hundred and eighty feet in length, the cost of the two docks not to exceed in the aggregate the amount herein appropriated, one million one hundred thousand dollars;

For railroad extension in the navy-yard at Norfolk, Virginia, and engine-house, twenty thousand dollars;

For cisterns at the navy-yard at Mare Island, California, forty-six thousand three hundred and sixty-four dollars;

For repairs and preservation at navy-yards, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars; Repairs and preservation.

Naval Training Station, Coaster's Harbor Island, Rhode Island: For extending wharf and dredging; repairs to main causeway, sea-wall, roads, buildings, and grounds, and the necessary labor and implements required for the proper preservation of the same; for repairs and improvements on buildings; heating, lighting, and furniture for same; books and stationery; freight and other contingent expenses; purchase of food and maintenance of horses and mail-wagon, and attendance on same, fourteen thousand dollars. Naval Training Station.
Repairs, etc.

For continuing the erection of the new Naval Observatory authorized by the act of Congress approved July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty six, sixty thousand dollars, of which sum ten thousand dollars may be used for the purchase of a new meridian circle. Said observatory shall not cost more than four hundred thousand dollars and no work shall be done thereon except under a contract which shall provide for the completion of the same, upon plans previously adopted, for a sum not exceeding said limit of cost hereby affixed; in all, one million seven hundred and thirty-two thousand three hundred and sixty-four dollars. New Naval Observatory.
Continuing erection.

CONTINGENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS: For contingent expenses that may arise at navy-yards and stations, twenty thousand dollars. Contingent expenses.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS: Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: For one clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one mail-messenger, at six hundred dollars per annum; one messenger, at six hundred dollars per annum; one foreman-laborer, at four dollars per diem; one pilot, at three dollars per diem; Civil establishment.
Portsmouth.

Navy-yard, Boston, Massachusetts: For one clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one foreman laborer, at four dollars per diem; one messenger to commandant, at one dollar and seventy-six cents per diem; one messenger to civil engineer, at one dollar and seventy-six cents per diem; one mail-messenger, at six hundred dollars per annum; Boston.

Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York: For one clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one writer at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; one foreman-laborer at four dollars and fifty cents per diem; one one mail messenger, at six hundred dollars per annum; one messenger to commandant, at two dollars and fifty cents per diem; one messenger to captain, at two dollars and twenty-five cents per diem; one messenger to yards and docks, at two dollars per diem; one draughtsman, at five dollars per diem; one quartermaster, at four dollars per diem; New York.

Navy-yard, League Island, Pennsylvania: For one clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one messenger to commandant, at two dollars per diem; one foreman-laborer, at four dollars per diem; League Island.

Navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia: For one clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one messenger, at one dollar and seventy-six cents per diem; one foreman laborer, at three dollars and fifty cents per diem; Washington.

Navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia: For one clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one writer at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents, one foreman-laborer at four dollars per diem; three messengers, at two dollars per diem each; one pilot, at two dollars and twenty-six cents per diem; Norfolk.

Navy-yard, Pensacola, Florida: For one clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand two hundred dollars. one mail messenger, at six hundred dollars per annum. Pensacola.

Navy-yard, Mare Island, California: For one clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars, one writer at one thousand and Mare Island.

seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; one foreman-mason, at six dollars per diem one foreman-laborer at five dollars and fifty cents per diem; one pilot, at four dollars and eighty cents per diem; one draughtsman, at five dollars per diem; one mail-messenger at two dollars and seventy four cents per diem; one messenger at two dollars and twenty cents per diem; one messenger and lamp lighter, at two dollars and twenty cents per diem; one bell-ringer. at two dollars and twenty-six cents per diem;

Sackett's Harbor Naval Station.

Naval Station, Sacketts Harbor: For one ship-keeper, at one dollar per diem; in all, forty-five thousand seven hundred and forty-nin dollars and nine cents. And no other fund appropriated by this act shall be used in payment for such services.

Naval Asylum, Philadelphia. Expenses.

NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA: For one superintendent, at six hundred dollars; one steward, at four hundred and eighty dollars; one matron, at three hundred and sixty dollars; one chief cook, at two hundred and forty dollars; two assistant cooks, at one hundred and sixty-eight dollars each; one chief laundress, at one hundred and ninety-two dollars; six laundresses at one hundred and sixty-eight dollars each; four scrubbers, at one hundred and sixty-eight dollars each; eight waiters at one hundred and sixty-eight dollars each; six laborers, at two hundred and forty dollars each; one stable keeper and driver, at three hundred and sixty dollars; one master-at-arms, at four hundred and eighty dollars; two house corporals, at three hundred dollars each, one barber, at three hundred and sixty dollars; one carpenter, at eight hundred and forty-five dollars;

Water-rent and gas, one thousand eight hundred dollars; cemetery, burial expenses and headstones, three hundred and fifty dollars; improvements of grounds, five hundred dollars; repairs to buildings furnaces, grates ranges, furniture, and repairs of furniture, four thousand five hundred dollars; music in chapel, six hundred dollars;

Support of inmates.

For support of beneficiaries, forty-six thousand one hundred dollars; in all sixty-three thousand one hundred and sixty-seven dollars, which sum shall be out of the income from the naval pension fund.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Surgeons' necessities, etc.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT: For surgeons' necessities for vessels in commission, navy yards, naval stations, Marine Corps, and and coast survey, and for the civil establishment at the several naval hospitals, navy yards, naval laboratory. museum of hygiene, and naval academy fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Naval hospital.

NAVAL-HOSPITAL FUND: For maintenance of the naval hospitals at the various navy-yards and stations, thirty thousand dollars.

Sanitarium, Widow's Island, Me.

NAVAL HOSPITAL AND SANITARIUM: For the construction of a naval hospital and sanitarium, and wharf for landing, on Widow's Island, Penobscot Bay, Maine, fifty-thousand dollars, to be immediately available; said sum to be in full for all expenses of erecting and furnishing said sanitarium, including all necessary improvements on the island.

Contingent expenses.

CONTINGENT, BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY: For freight or expressage on medical stores, toll, ferriages, transportation of sick and insane patients; care, transportation, and burial of the dead; advertising; telegraphing; rent of telephones; purchase of books and stationery; postage and purchase of stamps for foreign service; expenses attending the medical board of examiners; rent of rooms for naval dispensary and museum of hygiene; hygienic and sanitary investigation and illustration; sanitary and hygienic instruction; purchase and repairs of wagons and harness; purchase of feed for horses and cows, trees, plants, garden tools, and seeds; furniture and incidental articles for the museum of hygiene; naval dispensary, Washington; naval laboratory, sick quarters at Naval Academy and dispensaries at navy yards; washing for medical department at museum of hygiene, naval dispensary, Washington, naval laboratory, sick quarters

at Naval Academy, dispensaries at navy-yards and ships and rendezvous, and all other necessary contingent expenses, twenty-five thousand dollars.

REPAIRS, BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY : For necessary repairs of naval laboratory, naval hospitals, and appendages, including roads, wharves, out-houses, side-walks fences, gardens, farms, and cemeteries, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the naval-hospital park at Portsmouth, Virginia, five thousand dollars.

Repairs.

Naval hospital, Portsmouth, Va.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

For provisions for the seamen and marines; commuted rations for officers, naval cadets, seamen, and marines; commuted rations stopped on account of sick in hospital and credited to the hospital fund; water for drinking and cooking purposes on board ships; and for labor and expenses of inspections, in all one million one hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES : For freight on shipments, candles, fuel books and blanks, stationery, advertising, furniture for inspections and pay-offices in the navy-yards expenses of naval-clothing factory, and machinery for same; foreign postage, telegrams, express charges, tolls, ferriages, yeoman's stores, iron safes, newspapers, ice and incidental expenses absolutely necessary, fifty thousand dollars; and to pay the expenses of consolidating and arranging under orders of the Secretary of the Navy, the stores and other property of the United States under control of the Department of the navy, to be immediately available, twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For the civil establishment, to include clerks, firemen, writers, receivers, assistant receivers, messengers, leading men and pressmen in inspection office, superintendent of coffee and spice mill, box-maker, coffee-roaster, engine-tender teamster, telephone-operating, cutter, machine-operator, and laborers seventy thousand dollars. And no other fund appropriated by this act shall be used in payment for such services.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Provisions and clothing.

Contingent expenses.

Consolidating, etc., stores.

Civil establishment.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF VESSELS : For preservation and completion of vessels on the stocks and in ordinary; purchase of materials and stores of all kinds; for steam-steerers, pneumatic steerers, steam-capstans, steam-windlasses, and other steam auxiliaries; labor in navy-yards and on foreign stations; purchase of machinery and tools for use in shops; wear, tear, and repair of vessels afloat, and for general care, increase, and protection of the Navy in the line of construction and repair; incidental expenses, such as advertising, freight, foreign postages, telegrams, photographing, books, plans, stationery, and instruments for drawing-room, nine hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be applied to the repairs of any wooden ship when the estimated cost of such repairs, to be appraised by a competent board of naval officers, shall exceed twenty per centum of the estimated cost, appraised in like manner, of a new ship of the same size and like material: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall deprive the Secretary of the Navy of the authority to order repairs of ships damaged in foreign waters or on the high seas, so far as may be necessary to bring them home: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy shall sell the New York, under the laws and regulations applicable to the sale of condemned property in the Navy Department.

For repair on the Hartford, Kearsage, Trenton Swatara, Thetis, Richmond, Nipsic, and Enterprise or such of said vessels as the Secretary of the Navy may deem advisable; two hundred thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

Bureau of Construction and Repair.

Preservation, repair, etc., of vessels.

Contingent expenses.

Provisos.

Limit of repairs.

Sale of condemned property.

Repair to certain vessels.

Civil establishment.	CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR:
Portsmouth.	Navy yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: For one clerk to naval constructor, at one thousand four hundred dollars; two writers, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents each;
Boston.	Navy-yard Boston, Massachusetts: For one clerk to naval constructor, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one writers, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents.
New York.	Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York: For one clerk to naval constructor, at one thousand four hundred dollars; three writers, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents each;
League Island.	Navy-yard, League Island, Pennsylvania: For one clerk to naval constructor, at one thousand four hundred dollars;
Washington.	Navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia: For one clerk to naval constructor, at one thousand four hundred dollars;
Norfolk.	Navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia: For one clerk to naval constructor, at one thousand four hundred dollars; two writers, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents each;
Pensacola.	Navy-yard, Pensacola, Florida: For one writer, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents;
Mare Island.	Navy-yard, Mare Island, California: For one clerk to naval constructor, at one thousand four hundred dollars; two writers, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents each; in all, twenty thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine dollars and seventy-five cents. And no other fund appropriated by this act shall be used in payment of such services.

Bureau of Steam-Engineering.

BUREAU OF STEAM-ENGINEERING.

Completion, etc., of machinery, boilers, etc.	STEAM MACHINERY: For completion, repairs, and preservation of machinery and boilers of naval vessels, including cost of new boilers, for preservation of and small repairs to machinery and boilers in vessels in ordinary, receiving and training vessels, repair and care of machinery of yard tugs and launches; for purchase, handling and preservation of materials and stores; for purchase, fitting, repair, and preservation of machinery and tools in the navy-yards and stations; running yard engines; for incidental expenses for naval vessels, yards, and the Bureau, such as foreign postages, telegrams, advertising, freight, photographing, books, stationery, and instruments, six hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That no part of said sum shall be applied to the repair of engines and machinery of wooden ships where the estimated costs of such repair shall exceed twenty per centum of the estimated cost of new engines and machinery of the same character and power; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the repair or building of boilers for wooden ships, the hulls of which can be fully repaired for twenty per centum of the estimated cost of a new ship of the same size and materials.
Contingent expenses.	CONTINGENT, BUREAU OF STEAM-ENGINEERING: For contingencies, drawing materials, and instruments for the draughting-room, five hundred dollars.
<i>Proviso.</i> Limit of repairs.	CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT, BUREAU OF STEAM-ENGINEERING:
Drawing materials, etc.	Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: For clerk to department, at one thousand two hundred dollars; messenger, at six hundred dollars;
Civil establishment.	Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York: For clerk to department, at one thousand four hundred dollars; draughtsman, at one thousand five hundred dollars; messenger, at six hundred dollars; writer, at one thousand dollars; assistant draughtsman, at one thousand two hundred dollars;
Portsmouth.	Navy-yard, League Island, Pennsylvania: For clerk to department, at one thousand two hundred dollars;
New York.	Navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia: For clerk to department, at one thousand three hundred dollars; assistant draughtsman, at one thousand one hundred dollars; messenger, at six hundred dollars;
League Island.	
Norfolk.	

Navy-yard, Pensacola, Florida: For writer, at one thousand dollars;
Navy-yard, Mare Island, California: For clerk to department, at one thousand four hundred dollars; draughtsman, at one thousand five hundred dollars; messenger, at six hundred dollars; writer, at one thousand dollars; in all, seventeen thousand two hundred dollars. And no other fund appropriated by this act shall be used in payment for such services.

Pensacola.
Mare Island.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Naval Academy.

PAY OF PROFESSORS AND OTHERS, NAVAL ACADEMY: For one professor of mathematics and one of physics, at two thousand five hundred dollars each, five thousand dollars; three professors (assistants), namely, one of chemistry, one of French and Spanish, and one of English studies, history, and law, at two thousand two hundred dollars each, six thousand six hundred dollars; five assistant professors, namely, one of English studies, history, and law, three of French, and one of drawing, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, nine thousand dollars; one sword-master, at one thousand five hundred dollars, and two assistants at one thousand dollars each; one boxing-master and gymnast, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one assistant librarian, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one secretary of the Naval Academy, at one thousand eight hundred dollars, three clerks to the superintendent, at one thousand two hundred dollars, one thousand dollars, and eight hundred dollars, respectively, three thousand dollars; one clerk to commandant of cadets, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk to paymaster, at one thousand dollars; one dentist, at one thousand six hundred dollars; one baker, at six hundred dollars; one mechanic in department of physics and chemistry, at seven hundred and thirty dollars; one cook, at three hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty cents; one messenger to superintendent, at six hundred dollars; one armorer, at five hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents; one gunner's mate, at four hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents; one quarter-gunner, at four hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents; one cockswain, at four hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents; one seaman in department of seamanship, at three hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty cents; one attendant in the department of astronomy and one in the department of physics and chemistry, at three hundred dollars each, six hundred dollars; six attendants at recitation-rooms, library, store, chapel, and offices, at three hundred dollars each, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one band-master, at five hundred and twenty-eight dollars; twenty-one first-class musicians, at three hundred and forty-eight dollars each, seven thousand three hundred and eight dollars; seven second-class musicians, at three hundred dollars each, two thousand one hundred dollars; in all fifty-two thousand one hundred and nineteen dollars.

Pay of professors and others.

For special course of study and training of naval cadets, as authorized by act of Congress approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, five thousand dollars.

Special training, naval cadets. Vol. 22, p. 285.

PAY OF WATCHMEN, MECHANICS AND OTHERS, NAVAL ACADEMY: For captain of the watch and weigher, at two dollars and fifty cents per day; four watchmen, at two dollars per day each; foreman of gas and steam-heating works of the Academy, at five dollars per day; labor at gas-works and steam-buildings; for masons, carpenters, and other mechanics, and laborers for care of buildings, grounds, wharves, and boats, thirty-seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-four dollars and ninety-five cents; one attendant in the purifying-house of the gas-house, at one dollar and fifty cents per day, five hundred and forty-nine dollars; in all, forty-four thousand and eighty-six dollars and ninety-five cents.

Watchmen, mechanics, etc.

PAY OF STEAM-EMPLOYEES, NAVAL ACADEMY: For pay of mechanics and others in department of steam-engineering, seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-four dollars and fifty cents.

Employees, department of steam-engineering.

Total.	Total pay for Naval Academy, one hundred and nine thousand and thirty dollars and forty-five cents.
Repairs, etc.	REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, NAVAL ACADEMY: Necessary repairs of public buildings, pavements, wharves, and walls inclosing the grounds of the Naval Academy, and for improvements, repairs, and furniture and fixtures, twenty-one thousand dollars.
Heat and lights.	HEATING AND LIGHTING, NAVAL ACADEMY: Fuel, and for heating and lighting the Academy, and school-ships, seventeen thousand dollars.
Contingent expenses.	CONTINGENT, NAVAL ACADEMY: Purchase of books for the library, two thousand dollars; stationery, blank-books, models, maps, and for text-books for use of instructors, two thousand dollars; expenses of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, being for mileage and five dollars per diem for each member for expenses during actual attendance at the Academy, one thousand five hundred dollars; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and instruments in the department of physics and chemistry, and for repairs of the same, two thousand five hundred dollars; purchase of gas and steam-machinery, steam-pipe and fittings, rent of buildings for the use of the Academy, freight, cartage, water, music, musical and astronomical instruments, uniforms for the bandmen, telegraphing, for feed and maintenance of teams, for current expenses and repairs of all kinds, and for incidental labor and expenses not applicable to any other appropriation, thirty-two thousand dollars; stores in the department of steam-engineering, eight hundred dollars; materials for repairs in steam-machinery, one thousand dollars; repairs to wharves, three thousand dollars; boat-house for steam-launches, five thousand dollars; addition to library building, seven thousand dollars; in all, fifty-six thousand eight hundred dollars.
Board of visitors.	
Chemicals, etc.	
Miscellaneous.	
Total for Naval Academy, two hundred and three thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars and forty-five cents.	

Marine Corps.

MARINE CORPS.

Pay of officers, active list.	PAY, MARINE CORPS: For pay of officers on the active list: For one colonel commandant, one colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, one adjutant and inspector, one paymaster, one quartermaster, four majors, two assistant quartermasters, one judge-advocate general United States Navy, nineteen captains, thirty first lieutenants, and seventeen second lieutenants, one hundred and eighty-four thousand six hundred and ten dollars;
Retired officers.	For pay of officers on the retired-list: For one colonel, one quartermaster, three majors, two assistant quartermasters, six captains, one first lieutenant, and three second lieutenants, thirty-five thousand and seventy dollars;
Non-commissioned officers, privates, etc.	For pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates: For one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant; one leader of the band, one drum-major, fifty first sergeants, one hundred and forty sergeants, one hundred and eighty corporals, thirty musicians, ninety-six drummers and fifers, and one thousand five hundred privates, three hundred and eighty thousand dollars;
Retired enlisted men.	For pay of retired enlisted men: For one sergeant-major, one drum-major, one first sergeant, four sergeants, one first-class musician, two drummers, one fifer, and five privates, four thousand nine hundred and forty-seven dollars and eighty-eight cents;
Clerks, etc.	For pay of civil force: For ten clerks and two messengers, sixteen thousand and thirty-five dollars;
Undrawn clothing.	For undrawn clothing: For payment to discharged soldiers for clothing undrawn, twenty thousand dollars;
Travelling.	For transportation: For transportation of officers traveling under orders without troops, seven thousand dollars;
Commutation of quarters.	Commutation of quarters: For commutation of quarters for officers on duty without troops where there are no public quarters, four thou-

sand dollars; in all, six hundred and fifty-one thousand six hundred and sixty-two dollars and eighty-eight cents.

PROVISIONS, MARINE CORPS: For one thousand non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, three hundred and sixty-six days, at one ration per day, three hundred and sixty-six thousand rations, at sixteen cents per ration;

Provisions.

Difference between the cost of rations at sixteen cents and commutation at one dollar for one enlisted man employed as clerk to colonel commandant, three hundred and sixty-six days, three hundred and sixty-six rations at eighty-four cents per ration;

Commutation of rations.

Difference between the cost of rations at sixteen cents and commutation at seventy-five cents for nine enlisted men employed as clerks and messengers in commandant's, adjutant and inspector's, paymaster and quartermaster's offices, Washington, District of Columbia, and assistant quartermaster's offices, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and San Francisco, California, three hundred and sixty-six days, three thousand two hundred and ninety-four rations, at fifty-nine cents per ration;

Difference between the cost of rations at sixteen cents and commutation at fifty cents for three enlisted men employed as above, three hundred and sixty-six days, one thousand and ninety-eight rations, at thirty-four cents per ration;

Amount required to be transferred to paymaster Marine Corps on account of rations to retired men, seventeen men, at fifty-seven dollars and fourteen cents per annum; in all, fifty-eight thousand dollars.

Rations to retired men.

CLOTHING MARINE CORPS: For two thousand non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, at thirty-seven dollars and sixty cents actual cost per annum, sixty thousand dollars.

Clothing.

For fuel, Marine Corps, eighteen thousand dollars.

Fuel.

MILITARY STORES, MARINE CORPS: For pay of chief armorer, at three dollars per day, nine hundred and forty-two dollars; three mechanics, at two dollars and fifty cents each per day, two thousand three hundred and fifty-five dollars; in all, three thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars;

Military stores.

For purchase of military equipments, such as cartridge-boxes, bayonet-scabbards, haversacks, blanket-bags, canteens, musket-slides, swords, drums, trumpets, flags, waist-belts, waist-plates, cartridge-belts, and spare parts for repairing muskets, five thousand dollars;

Equipments.

For purchase of ammunition, one thousand dollars;

Ammunition.

Purchase and repair of instruments for band, purchase of music and musical accessories, five hundred dollars; in all, nine thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

Band, etc.

TRANSPORTATION AND RECRUITING, MARINE CORPS: For transportation of troops, and the expenses of recruiting service, nine thousand dollars.

Transportation, etc.

FOR REPAIR OF BARRACKS: At Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; League Island, Pennsylvania; Annapolis, Maryland; head-quarters and navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia; Norfolk, Virginia; Pensacola, Florida; and Mare Island, California; and per diem to enlisted men employed, under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department, on the repair of barracks and other public buildings, nine thousand dollars; for the erection of officers' quarters at navy-yard, Mare Island, California (appropriation to be immediately available), fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; and no more than said sum shall be expended for the erection and completion of said quarters, and no contract therefor shall be valid which shall not provide for the completion thereof for a sum within this appropriation; repairs of barracks, Mare Island, California, two thousand dollars; introducing steam-heating apparatus in marine barracks, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, as per estimates, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; rent of buildings used for manufacture of clothing, storing supplies, and offices of assistant quartermasters, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and San Francisco.

Repairs of barracks, rent, etc.

Mare Island, available.

	California, one thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars; in all, twenty-nine thousand five hundred and thirty dollars.
Forage.	FORAGE, MARINE CORPS: For forage in kind for four horses of the quartermaster's department, and the authorized number of officers' horses, four thousand dollars.
Contingent expenses.	CONTINGENT, MARINE CORPS: For freight, ferriage, toll, cartage, funeral expenses of marines, stationery, telegraphing, rent of telephone, purchase and repair of type-writers, apprehension of deserters, repair of gas and water fixtures, office and barrack furniture, mess utensils for enlisted men, such as bowls, plates, spoons, knives, forks, packing-boxes, wrapping-paper, oil-cloth, crash, rope, twine, camphor and carbolized paper, carpenters' tools, tools for police purposes, iron safe, purchase and repair of public wagons, purchase and repair of harness, purchase of public horses, services of veterinary surgeons and medicine for public horses, purchase and repair of hose, repair of fire extinguishers, purchase of fire hand grenades, purchase and repair of carts and wheelbarrows, purchase and repair of cooking-stoves, ranges, stoves where there are no grates, purchase of ice, towels, and soap for offices, postage-stamps for foreign postage, purchase of newspapers and periodicals, improving parade-grounds, repair of pumps and wharves, laying drain and water pipe, introducing gas, and for gas and oil for marine barracks maintained at the various navy-yards and stations, water at the marine barracks, Boston, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; Annapolis, Maryland; Mare Island, California; also straw for bedding for enlisted men at the various posts, furniture for Government horses and repair of same, and for all emergencies and extraordinary expenses arising at home and abroad, but impossible to anticipate or classify, twenty-six thousand, three hundred and twenty-two dollars and two cents.
Hire of quarters.	HIRE OF QUARTERS, MARINE CORPS: For hire of quarters for officers serving with troops where there are no public quarters, belonging to the Government, and where there are not sufficient quarters possessed by the United States to accommodate them, four thousand five hundred dollars. For hire of quarters for seven enlisted men employed as clerks and messengers in commandant's, adjutant and inspector's, paymaster and quartermaster's offices, Washington, District of Columbia, and assistant quartermasters' offices Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and San Francisco, California, twenty-one dollars per month each, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four dollars. For hire of quarters for three enlisted men employed as above, at ten dollars each per month, three hundred and sixty dollars; in all, six thousand six hundred and twenty-four dollars.
Total.	Total for the Marine Corps, eight hundred and seventy-two thousand nine hundred and thirty-five dollars and ninety cents.

Increase of the Navy.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

Two steel gun-boats and two steel cruisers authorized.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of increasing the naval establishment of the United States the President is hereby authorized to have constructed by contract two steel gun boats each of about seventeen hundred tons displacement; of the type of gunboat number one; at a cost, exclusive of armament, of not more than five hundred and fifty thousand dollars each, two steel cruisers to be provided with such armament for each as the Navy Department may deem suitable. The cost of both of said cruisers in the aggregate, complete, exclusive of armament, and excluding any premiums that may be paid for speed for the same shall not be more than three million dollars. The sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated toward the construction of said vessels.

That in the construction of the aforesaid vessels all of the provisions of the act of August third, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, entitled "An act to increase the naval establishment," as to material for said vessels, their engines, boilers, and machinery, the contracts under which they are built, the notice of and proposals for the same, the plans, drawings, and specifications therefor, and the method of executing said contracts, shall be observed and followed, and said vessels shall be built in compliance with the terms of said act, so far as the same relate to vessels constructed under contract, save that in all their parts they shall be of domestic manufacture. The contracts for the construction of said cruisers shall contain provisions to the effect that the contractor guarantees that when completed and tested for speed, under conditions to be prescribed by the Navy Department, the vessel shall exhibit a maximum speed of at least nineteen knots per hour; and for every quarter knot of speed so exhibited above said guarantee the contractor shall receive a premium over and above his contract-price of fifty thousand dollars, and for every quarter knot that said vessel fails of reaching said guaranteed speed there shall be deducted from the contract-price the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

Provisions of Chap. 849 Statutes, 1st sess., 49th Cong., p. 215, to be observed.

Contracts.

Premiums for speed.

Place of building.

In making proposals for contracts for building the vessels authorized to be constructed under this act, it shall be required that one of such vessels shall be built on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean, or the waters connecting therewith, one of them on or near the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, or the waters connecting therewith, and two of them on or near the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, or the waters connecting therewith, and at such places on or near such coasts or waters as the Secretary of the Navy shall approve.

If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, from the biddings for said contracts, when the same are opened and examined by him, that said vessels cannot be constructed at a fair cost on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico, he shall authorize the construction of said vessels or either of them elsewhere in the United States. And the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to readvertise for the construction of cruiser number one, known as "The Newark," and the limit of cost of said vessel is hereby extended to one million three hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of armament.

President may designate place of construction.

Readvertisement for construction of Newark.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of further increasing the naval establishment of the United States, the sums of money hereinafter named are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by the President, in the exercise of his discretion, upon plans and specifications, to be furnished by the Navy Department:

Further increase.

For floating batteries or rams, or other naval structures, to be used for coast and harbor defense, one million dollars. The final cost of said floating batteries, rams, or other naval structures, exclusive of armament, shall not exceed two million dollars.

Floating batteries.

For the purchase of, and the trial and testing of torpedoes and appliances using explosives to be operated from naval vessels, floating batteries, or rams, fifty thousand dollars, which sum shall be immediately available.

Torpedoes.

That the material used in all naval structures provided for in this act, and the armament for the same shall be, so far as practicable, of American production and furnished and manufactured in the United States, and all contracts made for their construction shall be under the provisions of the act of August third, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, entitled "An act to increase the naval establishment." *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy may employ and pay out of appropriations for new ships such civilian expert aids, additional draughtsmen, writers, copyists, and model-makers on the designs therefor as may be necessary.

Material, etc., to be of American manufacture.

Laws 1st sess. 49th Cong., p. 215. *Proviso.*

Completion of double turreted monitors, etc.

Vol. 23, p. 433.

Laws 1st sess. 49th Cong., p. 215.

SEC. 4. For expenditure towards the construction and completion (exclusive of armament) of the five double-turreted monitors, the four vessels authorized by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and the vessels authorized by the act of August third, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, two million four hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

Armament.

Towards the armament, of domestic manufacture, for the vessels authorized by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, of the vessels authorized by sections one and two of the act of August third, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, of the unfinished monitors mentioned in section three of the same act, and of the Miantonomoh, and of the vessels authorized by this act, two million one hundred and twenty-eight thousand three hundred and sixty-two dollars.

Armor and gun steel.

Towards procuring, testing, and delivering the armor and gun steel for the vessels authorized by section one of the act of August third, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and the unfinished monitors mentioned in section three of the same act, and the vessels authorized by this act, four million dollars: *Provided*, Said armor and gun steel shall be of domestic manufacture.

Proviso.

To be of domestic manufacture.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 392.—An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and for other purposes.

Legislative, executive, and judicial expenses appropriations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full compensation for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, for the objects hereinafter expressed, namely:

Legislative.

LEGISLATIVE.

Senate.

SENATE.

Pay of Senators.

For compensation of Senators, three hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

Mileage.

For mileage of Senators, thirty-three thousand dollars.

Salaries.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others in the service of the Senate, three hundred and forty-two thousand nine hundred and ninety-two dollars and eighty-two cents, namely:

Vice-Presidents' office, secretary, etc.

OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.—For secretary to the Vice-President, or, in case of the death or inability of the Vice President, to the President of the Senate, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; for messenger, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; telegraph operator, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, four thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

Chaplain.

For Chaplain of the Senate, nine hundred dollars.

Secretary of the Senate, clerks, etc.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.—For Secretary of the Senate, four thousand five hundred dollars, including compensation as disbursing officer of the contingent fund of the Senate, and for compensation as disbursing officer of salaries of Senators, three hundred and ninety-six dollars; hire of horse and wagon for the Secretary's office, one thousand two hundred dollars; chief clerk and financial clerk, at three thousand dollars each; principal executive clerk, principal clerk, minute and journal clerk, and enrolling, at two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars each; assistant financial clerk, two thousand four hundred dollars; librarian, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; assistant

librarian, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; five clerks, at two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars each; five clerks, at two thousand one hundred dollars each; keeper of stationery, two thousand one hundred and two dollars and forty cents; assistant keeper of stationery, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one assistant in the stationery room, one thousand dollars; two messengers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; five laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one page, at two dollars and fifty cents per day; in all, sixty-two thousand four hundred and twenty-one dollars and forty cents.

CLERKS AND MESSENGERS TO COMMITTEES.—For clerk of printing records, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; clerk to the Committee on Appropriations, three thousand dollars; assistant clerk to the Committee on Appropriations, one thousand eight hundred dollars; messenger to Committee on Appropriations, to be appointed by the committee, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; clerk and stenographer to the Committee on Finance, two thousand five hundred dollars; clerk to the Committee on Claims, clerk to the Committee on Commerce, clerk to the Committee on the Judiciary, clerk to the Committee on Private Land Claims, clerk to the Committee on Pensions, clerk to the Committee on Military Affairs, clerk to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, clerk to the Committee on the District of Columbia, clerk to the Committee on Naval Affairs, clerk to the Joint Committee on the Library, clerk to the Committee on the Census, clerk to the Committee on Foreign Relations, clerk to the Committee on Public Lands, clerk to the Committee on Indian Affairs, clerk to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, clerk to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, clerk to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, at two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars each; assistant clerk to the Committee on Pensions, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; and eight messengers, at the rate of one thousand four hundred and forty dollars per annum, for the following committees, namely: Finance, Post-Offices and Post-Roads, Pensions, Claims, District of Columbia, Judiciary, Military Affairs, and Engrossed Bills; in all, fifty nine thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

Clerks and messengers to committees.

OFFICE OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS AND DOORKEEPER.—For Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars; horse and wagon for his use, six hundred dollars; for clerk to Sergeant-at-Arms, two thousand dollars; assistant doorkeeper, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; acting assistant doorkeeper, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; one messenger, acting assistant doorkeeper, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one messenger, acting as assistant doorkeeper, one thousand eight hundred dollars; assistant messenger on the floor of the Senate, one thousand two hundred dollars; upholsterer and Locksmith, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; Postmaster to the Senate, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; assistant postmaster and mail-carrier, two thousand and eighty-eight dollars; one clerk in post-office, one thousand eight hundred dollars; five mail-carriers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; four riding pages, at nine hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents each; superintendent of the document-room (Amzi Smith) three thousand dollars; two assistants in document-room at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; one clerk to the superintendent of the document-room, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; one page in the document room, nine hundred dollars superintendent of the folding-room, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; one assistant in the folding-room, one thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk in the folding-room, one thousand dollars; one foreman in the folding-room, one thousand two hundred dollars; six folders, at three dollars per day while actually employed, six thousand five hundred and eighty-eight dollars; twenty-seven messengers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; messenger in charge of

Sergeant-at-Arms and assistants.

Postmaster.

Superintendent of document-room.

Superintendent of folding-room.

Messengers.

Chief engineer.	storeroom, one thousand two hundred dollars; messenger to the official reporter's room, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; chief engineer, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; three assistant engineers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; conductor of elevator, one thousand two hundred dollars; two fireman, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars each; three laborers, in the engineer's department, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one laborer in charge of the private passage, eight hundred and forty dollars; female attendant in charge of the ladies' retiring-room, seven hundred and twenty dollars; one telephone operator, seven hundred and twenty dollars; eight skilled laborers, at one thousand dollars each; twelve laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; two janitors, at nine hundred dollars each; twelve laborers, during the session, at the rate of seven hundred and twenty dollars each per annum; for fifteen pages for the Senate Chamber, including one telephone page, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per day each during the session; in all, one hundred and forty-two thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and forty-two cents.
Pages.	For twenty-five clerks to committees, at six dollars per day during the session, thirty-one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.
Committee clerks, session.	For clerks to Senators who are not chairmen of committees, forty thousand eight hundred and ninety-six dollars.
Senators' clerks.	FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES, NAMELY: For stationery and newspapers, including four thousand dollars for stationery for committees and officers of the Senate, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.
Contingent expenses.	For postage postage-stamps for the office of the Secretary of the Senate, one hundred dollars; for the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms, one hundred dollars; in all, two hundred dollars.
Stationery and newspapers.	For expenses of maintaining and equipping horses and mail-wagons for carrying the mails, three thousand dollars.
Postage stamps.	For materials for folding, four thousand five hundred dollars.
Horses and wagons.	For folding speeches and pamphlets, at a rate not exceeding one dollar per thousand, two thousand five hundred dollars
Folding and materials for folding.	For fuel, oil, and cotton waste, and advertising, for heating apparatus, seven thousand five hundred dollars; for furniture and repairs of furniture, eight thousand dollars; for packing boxes, eight hundred and seventy dollars; for miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, fifteen thousand dollars; and for expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate, including compensation to stenographers to committees, at such rate as may be fixed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, but not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents per printed page, fifteen thousand dollars; in all forty-six thousand three hundred and seventy dollars. And hereafter all purchases of coal and wood for the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States shall be made by advertising once a week for at least four weeks, in three of the principal papers published in the District of Columbia, for sealed proposals for supplying the same; and the contract shall be given to the lowest bidder, provided he shall give satisfactory security to perform the same, under a forfeiture not exceeding double the contract-price in case of failure. When immediate delivery is required by the public exigency, such supplies may be procured by purchase in open market, at the places and in the manner in which such supplies are usually bought and sold. Purchases of stationery and materials for folding shall be made in accordance with sections, sixty-five, sixty six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, and sixty-nine, of the Revised Statutes of the United States: <i>Provided further</i> , That all contracts and bonds for purchases made under the authority of this act shall be filed with the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate or the Committee on Accounts of the House of Representatives respectively.
Miscellaneous.	No payments shall be made from the contingent fund of the Senate unless sanctioned by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contin-
Purchases of fuel.	
Purchase of stationery, etc.	
R. S., secs: 65-69, p. 13.	
Bonds and contracts.	
Payments from contingent funds.	

gent Expenses of the Senate or from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, unless sanctioned by the Committee on Accounts of the House of Representatives; and payments made upon vouchers approved by the respective committees shall be deemed, held, and taken, and are hereby declared to be conclusive upon all the departments and officers of the government

Vouchers approved by committees to be conclusive.

For reporting the debates and proceedings of the Senate, twenty-five thousand dollars, payable in equal monthly installments.

Reporting debates.

CAPITOL POLICE.

Capitol Police.

For one captain, one thousand six hundred dollars; three lieutenants at one thousand two hundred dollars each; twenty-two privates, at one thousand one hundred dollars each; and eight watchmen, at nine hundred dollars each; in all, thirty-six thousand six hundred dollars, one-half to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and the other half to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Pay.

For contingent fund, one hundred dollars

Contingent fund.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

Congressional Directory.

For expenses of compiling, preparing, and indexing the Congressional Directory, to be expended under the direction of the Joint Committee on Public Printing, one thousand two hundred dollars.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

House of Representatives.

For compensation of Members of the House of Representatives and Delegates from Territories, one million six hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars.

Pay of Members and Delegates.

For mileage, one hundred and ten thousand six hundred and twenty-four dollars.

Mileage.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others in the service of the House of Representatives, three hundred and eighty-eight thousand three hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty cents, namely:

Salaries.

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER.—For private secretary to the speaker, twenty-one hundred and two dollars and forty cents; and for clerk to the Speaker's table, twenty-one hundred and two dollars and forty cents; in all, forty-two hundred and four dollars and eighty cents.

Speaker's office, secretary and clerk.

For chaplain of the House, nine hundred dollars.

Chaplain.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK.—For Clerk of the House of Representatives, including compensation as disbursing officer of the contingent fund, four thousand five hundred dollars; and for hire of horses and wagons and cartage for the use of the Clerk's Office, one thousand two hundred dollars; clerk to prepare the general index to the journals of Congress, under resolution of June eighteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, two thousand five hundred dollars; assistant for one year to person preparing the general index to Journals of Congress, under the resolution of May twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, two thousand dollars; for chief clerk, journal clerk, and two reading clerks, at three thousand and six hundred dollars each, and for the journal clerk for preparing Digest of the Rules, one thousand dollars per annum; tally clerk, three thousand dollars; for printing and bill clerk, and disbursing clerk, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; for file clerk, and enrolling clerk, at two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars each; for assistant disbursing clerk, assistant enrolling clerk, resolution and petition clerk, index clerk, superintendant of document room, and librarian, at two thousand dollars each; for distributing clerk and stationery clerk, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; for one bookkeeper and seven clerks, including three clerks to index private claims, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; for document clerk, locksmith, and two assistant librarians, at one thousand four hundred

Clerk of the House, clerks, etc.

and forty dollars each ; for newspaper clerk, two thousand dollars ; two messengers in the House library, at one thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars each ; one telegraph operator, one assistant to the file clerk, and two laborers in Clerk's document room, at nine hundred dollars each ; one page, one laborer in the bath-room, and four laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each ; one assistant journal clerk, at six dollars per day during the session, one thousand two hundred and seventy-eight dollars ; one assistant index clerk, during the session and three months after its close, three hundred and three days, at six dollars per day, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen dollars ; one messenger boy in chief clerk's room, three hundred dollars ; in all, eighty-six thousand one hundred and four dollars.

Engineer and assistants.

UNDER ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL.—One chief engineer, one thousand seven hundred dollars ; two assistant engineers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each ; two conductors of the elevator, at one thousand one hundred dollars each ; one laborer, eight hundred and twenty dollars ; five firemen, at nine hundred dollars each ; one electrician, one thousand and fifty dollars ; one laborer, eight hundred dollars ; one laborer to clean Statuary Hall and watch statuary therein, six hundred and sixty dollars ; in all, fourteen thousand two hundred and thirty dollars.

Clerks and messengers to committees.

CLERKS, MESSENGERS, AND STENOGRAPHERS TO COMMITTEES.—For two skilled stenographers to committees, at four thousand dollars each ; clerk to the Committee on Ways and Means, three thousand dollars ; assistant clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars ; messenger, one thousand dollars ; clerk to the Committee on Appropriations, three thousand dollars ; assistant clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars ; messenger, one thousand dollars ; clerk to Committee on Agriculture, clerk to the Committee on Claims, clerk to the Committee on Commerce, clerk to the Committee on the District of Columbia, clerk to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, clerk to the Committee on Indian Affairs, clerk to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, clerk to the Committee on the Judiciary, clerk to the Committee on Military Affairs, clerk to the Committee on Naval Affairs, clerk to the Committee on the Public Lands, clerk to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, clerk to the Committee on War Claims, two thousand dollars each ; for assistant clerk to the Committee on War Claims, twelve hundred dollars, clerk to the Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads, and clerk to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, at two thousand dollars each ; in all, forty-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

Clerks to committees, session.

For thirty-one clerks to committees, at six dollars each per day during the session, thirty-nine thousand six hundred and eighteen dollars.

Sergeant-at-Arms, deputy, etc.

OFFICE OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.—For Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, four thousand dollars ; for one horse and wagon for his use, five hundred dollars ; one deputy to the Sergeant-at-Arms, two thousand dollars ; one cashier, three thousand dollars ; one paying teller, two thousand dollars ; one bookkeeper, one thousand eight hundred dollars ; one messenger, one thousand two hundred dollars ; one page at seven hundred and twenty dollars ; and one laborer, at six hundred and sixty dollars ; in all, fifteen thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

Doorkeeper, assistants, etc.
Superintendent of document-room.

OFFICE OF DOORKEEPER.—For Doorkeeper, three thousand dollars ; and for hire of horses, feed, repair of wagon and harness, one thousand one hundred dollars ; assistant doorkeeper, superintendent of document room, assistant superintendent of document-room, and Department messenger, at two thousand dollars each ; one employee, one thousand five hundred dollars ; document file clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars ; assistant document file clerk under resolution December nineteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, one thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars ; clerk for Doorkeeper, and janitor, at one thousand two hundred dollars each ; nine messengers, including the messenger to the reporters' gallery, at one thousand two hundred

Messengers, etc.

dollars each; nine messengers, at one thousand dollars each; seven laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; two laborers in the water-closet, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; three laborers, including two in the cloak-rooms, at six hundred dollars each; female attendant in ladies' retiring-room, six hundred dollars; superintendent of the folding-room, two thousand dollars; three clerks in the folding-room, one at one thousand eight hundred dollars and two at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one foreman, one thousand five hundred dollars; one messenger, one thousand two hundred dollars; one folder in the sealing-room, one thousand two hundred dollars; one page, five hundred dollars; one laborer, four hundred dollars; ten folders, at nine hundred dollars each; five folders, at eight hundred and forty dollars each; three folders, during the session, at sixty-seven dollars per month each; and fifteen folders, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one night watchman, nine hundred dollars; one driver six hundred dollars; fourteen messengers on the soldiers' roll, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; two chief pages, at nine hundred dollars each; thirty-three pages, during the session, including two riding pages, one telephone page, and one telegraph page, at two dollars and fifty cents per day each; two messengers, during the session, at sixty-seven dollars per month each; ten laborers, during the session, at sixty dollars per month; six laborers known as cloak-room men, during the session, at fifty dollars per month; in all, one hundred and twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and eleven dollars and fifty cents.

Superintendent of folding-room.

Pages, etc.

OFFICE OF POSTMASTER.—For Postmaster, two thousand five hundred dollars; first assistant postmaster, two thousand dollars; ten messengers, including messenger to superintend transportation of mails, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; three messengers, during the session, at eight hundred dollars each; four messengers, at one hundred dollars per month each, during the session; and one laborer, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, twenty-two thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

Postmaster, assistant, etc.

For hire of horses and mail-wagons for carrying the mails, five thousand dollars.

Horses and wagons.

OFFICIAL REPORTERS.—For one chief official reporter, six thousand dollars; and four official reporters of the proceedings and debates of the House, at five thousand dollars each; messenger to the official reporters, one thousand dollars; in all, twenty-seven thousand dollars. And wherever the words "during the session" occur in the foregoing they shall be construed to mean seven months, or two hundred and thirteen days.

Reporting proceedings.

"During the session" to mean seven months.

FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES, NAMELY: For materials for folding, sixteen thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For fuel and oil for heating apparatus, seven thousand dollars.

Materials for folding.

For furniture, and repairs of the same, ten thousand dollars.

Fuel and oil.
Furniture, etc.

For packing-boxes, two thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars.

Packing-boxes.

For miscellaneous items and expenses of special and select committees, thirty thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous.

For stationery for members of the House of Representatives, including six thousand dollars for stationery for the use of the committees and officers of the House, forty-seven thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Stationery.

For postage stamps for the Postmaster, one hundred dollars; for the Clerk, seventy-five dollars; for Sergeant-at-Arms, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; and for the Doorkeeper, twenty-five dollars; in all, three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Postage-stamps.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

For compensation of the Public Printer, four thousand five hundred dollars; for chief clerk, two thousand four hundred dollars; two clerks

Public Printer, clerks.

of class four, two clerks of class three; one clerk of class two; in all, fifteen thousand one hundred dollars.

Contingent ex- For contingent expenses of his office, namely: For stationery, post-
penses. age, advertising, traveling expenses, horses and wagons, and miscel-
laneous items, three thousand dollars.

Library of Con-
gress.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Librarian of For compensation of Librarian, four thousand dollars; and for twenty-
Congress, assist- five assistant librarians, two at two thousand five hundred dollars each;
ants. two at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, two at one thousand six
hundred dollars each, two at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars
each, seven at one thousand four hundred dollars each, six at one thou-
sand two hundred dollars each, one at nine hundred and sixty dollars,
one at seven hundred and twenty dollars, and two at six hundred dol-
lars each; in all, thirty-eight thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

Purchase of For purchase of books for the Library, three thousand dollars; for
books, etc. purchase of law-books for the Library, one thousand five hundred dol-
lars; for the purchase, by the Librarian of Congress, of new books of
reference for the Supreme Court, to be a part of the Library of Congress
and purchased under the direction of the Chief Justice, one thousand
five hundred dollars; the Law Library to be kept open every day so long
as either House of Congress is in session; for expenses, of exchanging
public documents for the publications of foreign Governments, one
thousand five hundred dollars; for purchase of files of periodicals and
newspapers, two thousand five hundred dollars; in all, ten thousand
dollars.

Contingent ex- For contingent expenses of said Library, one thousand dollars.

penses. For expenses of the copyright business, five hundred dollars.

Copyrights. For Botanic Garden.—For superintendent, one thousand eight hun-
Botanic Garden. dred dollars; for assistants and laborers, under the direction of the Li-
Superintendent, brary Committee of Congress, nine thousand nine hundred dollars; for
etc. three additional laborers, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per day
each, one thousand one hundred and seventy-three dollars and seventy-
five cents; in all, twelve thousand eight hundred and seventy-three dol-
lars and seventy-five cents.

Repairs and im- For procuring manure, tools, fuel, purchasing trees and shrubs, and
provements. for labor and materials in connection with repairs and improvements to
Botanic Garden, under direction of the Joint Library Committee of
Congress, five thousand dollars.

Executive.

EXECUTIVE.

Compensation of For compensation of the President of the United States, fifty thou-
the President. sand dollars.

President of the For compensation of the President of the Senate, in addition to his
Senate. salary as Senator, three thousand dollars.

President's office. For compensation to the following in the office of the President of the
Private secre- United States: Private Secretary, three thousand two hundred and
tary, clerks, etc. fifty dollars; assistant secretary, two thousand two hundred and fifty
dollars; three executive clerks, at two thousand dollars each; two
clerks of class four; one clerk of class three; one clerk of class two;
who shall be a telegraph operator; steward at one thousand eight hun-
dred dollars; one usher, at one thousand four hundred dollars; four
messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; five doorkeep-
ers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one watchman, nine
hundred dollars; and one fireman, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars;
in all, thirty-three thousand eight hundred and sixty-four dollars.

Contingent ex- For contingent expenses of the Executive Office, including stationery
penses. therefor, as well as record-books, telgrams, books for library, miscel-
laneous items, and furniture and carpets for offices, care of office car-
riage, horses, and harness, eight thousand dollars.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Civil Service Commission.

For three Commissioners, at three thousand five hundred dollars each; one chief examiner, three thousand dollars; one secretary, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class four, who shall be a stenographer; one clerk of class three; one clerk of class two; one clerk of class one; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; two clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger; and one laborer; in all, twenty-five thousand eight hundred dollars.

Commissioners, examiners, etc.

For necessary traveling expenses, including those of examiners acting under the direction of the Commission, four thousand dollars.

Travelling expenses.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Department of State.

For compensation of the Secretary of State, eight thousand dollars; First Assistant Secretary of State, four thousand five hundred; two Assistant Secretaries of State, at three thousand five hundred dollars each; for chief clerk, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; for six Chiefs of Bureau and one translator, at two thousand one hundred dollars each; stenographer to the Secretary, one thousand eight hundred dollars; eleven clerks of class four; four clerks of class three; seven clerks of class two; fourteen clerks of class one; four clerks, at one thousand dollars; and ten clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger; two assistant messengers; one packer, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; ten laborers; one telegraph operator, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, one hundred and fifteen thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

Pay of Secretary, assistants, clerk, etc.

For proof-reading the laws of the United States and reports to Congress, including boxes and transportation of the same, one thousand two hundred and eighty dollars; for stationery, furniture, fixtures, and repairs, five thousand dollars; for books and maps, and books for the library, two thousand dollars, in all, eight thousand two hundred and eighty dollars.

Proof - reading, etc.

For services of lithographer, and necessary materials for the lithographic press, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Lithographing.

For contingent expenses, namely: For care and subsistence of horses and repairs of wagons, carriage, and harness, one thousand two hundred dollars; for rent of stable and wagon-shed, six hundred dollars; for care of clock, telegraphic and electric apparatus, and repairs to the same, six hundred dollars; and for miscellaneous items not included in the foregoing, two thousand four hundred dollars; in all, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses.

To enable the Secretary of State to purchase a mail wagon for use of the Department, three hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Mail wagon.

For expenses of editing and distributing the laws enacted during the second session of the Forty-ninth Congress, three thousand dollars.

Editing, etc., laws.

For editing and distributing the Statutes at Large of the Forty-ninth Congress, one thousand dollars.

Editing, etc., Statutes at Large.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Treasury Department.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.—For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, eight thousand dollars; two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, at four thousand five hundred dollars each; clerk to the Secretary, two thousand four hundred dollars; two private secretaries, one to each Assistant Secretary, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; Government actuary, under the control of the Treasury Department, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; one clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one copyist; three messengers; two assistant messengers; in all, thirty thousand nine hundred and ten dollars.

Pay of Secretary, assistants, clerks, etc.

Chief clerk, clerks, etc.	Office of chief clerk and superintendent: For chief clerk, including three hundred dollars as superintendent of Treasury building, three thousand dollars; assistant superintendent of Treasury building, two thousand one hundred dollars; an inspector of electric-light plants, gas, and fixtures for all public buildings under control of the Treasury Department, one thousand nine hundred dollars; four clerks of class four; additional to one clerk of class four as bookkeeper, one hundred dollars; two clerks of class three; three clerks of class two; three clerks of class one; one clerk at one thousand dollars; one messenger; two assistant messengers; one storekeeper, one thousand two hundred dollars; one telegraph operator, one thousand two hundred dollars; three elevator conductors, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one engineer, one thousand four hundred dollars; one assistant engineer, one thousand dollars; two assistant engineers, at seven hundred, and twenty dollars each; one locksmith and electrician, one thousand two hundred dollars; three firemen; five firemen, at six hundred and sixty dollars each; one coal-passer, five hundred dollars; one captain of the watch, one thousand four hundred dollars; two lieutenants of the watch, at nine hundred dollars each; fifty-eight watchmen; one foreman of laborers, one thousand dollars; one skilled laborer, male, at eight hundred and forty dollars; three skilled laborers, male, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; twenty-six laborers; ten laborers, at five hundred dollars each; one laborer, at four hundred and eighty dollars; two laborers, at three hundred and sixty dollars each; ninety charwomen, at two hundred and forty dollars each; and for the following employees while actually employed: One foreman of cabinet-shop, at five dollars per day; one draughtsman, at four dollars per day; one cabinetmaker, at three dollars and fifty cents per day; twelve cabinet-makers, at three dollars per day each; one cabinet maker at two dollars per day; in all, one hundred and fifty-three thousand nine hundred and seventeen dollars.
Engineer.	
Captain of watch.	
Laborers.	
Cabinet shop.	
Warrant division.	Division of warrants estimates and appropriations: For chief of division, three thousand dollars; assistant chief of division, two thousand four hundred dollars; estimate and digest clerk, two thousand dollars; five clerks of class four; three clerks of class three; one clerk of class two; four clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; three clerks at nine hundred dollars each; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, thirty-three thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.
Customs division.	Division of customs: For chief of division, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; assistant chief of division, two thousand dollars; two clerks of class four; three clerks of class three; two clerks of class two; two clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; eight clerks at nine hundred dollars each; one assistant messenger; and two laborers; in all, twenty-nine thousand five hundred and ninety dollars.
Appointment division.	Division of appointments: For chief of division, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; assistant chief of division, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class four; four clerks of class three; two clerks of class two; one clerk, one thousand dollars; two clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; two copyists, at eight hundred and forty dollars each; one assistant messenger; two laborers; in all, twenty-two thousand two hundred and seventy dollars.
Public money division.	Division of public moneys: For chief of division, two thousand five hundred dollars; assistant chief of division, two thousand dollars; four clerks of class four; three clerks of class three; two clerks of class two; one clerk of class one; one clerk, one thousand dollars; one clerk, nine hundred dollars; one messenger; one assistant messenger; one laborer, five hundred and fifty dollars; in all, twenty-four thousand five hundred and ten dollars.
Loans and currency division.	Division of loans and currency: For chief of division, two thousand five hundred dollars; two assistant chiefs of divisions, at two thousand

one hundred dollars each; eight clerks of class four; additional to two clerks of class four as receiving-clerk of bonds and bookkeeper, one hundred dollars each; one clerk of class three; two clerks of class two; four clerks of class one; two clerks at one thousand dollars each; thirteen clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one copyist at eight hundred and forty dollars; one messenger; two assistant messengers; six laborers; Superintendent of paper-room, one thousand six hundred dollars; one paper-cutter, at three dollars per day; one paper-counter, seven hundred and twenty dollars; twenty-four paper-counters and laborers, at six hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, sixty-nine thousand four hundred and twenty-two dollars.

Division of revenue marine: For chief of division, two thousand five hundred dollars; assistant chief of division, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class four; four clerks of class three; two clerks of class two; two clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one clerk, at nine hundred dollars; and one laborer; in all, twenty one thousand four hundred and sixty dollars. Revenue marine division.

Division of mercantile marine and internal revenue: For chief of division, two thousand five hundred dollars; assistant chief of division two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four; four clerks of class three; two clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; and one assistant messenger; in all, eighteen thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars. Mercantile marine and internal revenue division.

Division of stationery printing and blanks: For chief of division, two thousand five hundred dollars; four clerks of class four; two clerks of class three; three clerks of class two; two clerks of class one; two clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; two messengers; two assistant messengers; one foreman of bindery, at five dollars per day; four binders, at four dollars per day each; and one sewer and folder, at two dollars and fifty cents per day; in all, thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars. Stationery division.

Division of mail and files: For chief of division, two thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk of class three; five clerks of class two; two clerks of class one; six clerks, at one thousand dollars each; four clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one mail-messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; two assistant messengers; one laborer, at six hundred dollars; in all, twenty-five thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars. Mail and files division.

Division of captured property, claims and lands: For chief of division, two thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk of class four; one clerk of class three; one clerk of class two; one clerk, at nine hundred dollars; and one laborer; in all, eight thousand six hundred and ten dollars. Captured property, etc., division.

Division of special agents: For assistant chief of division, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class three; three clerks of class one; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; three clerks at nine hundred dollars each; and one messenger; in all eleven thousand seven hundred and forty dollars. Special agents' division.

Offices of disbursing clerks: For two disbursing clerks, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; one clerk of class four; one clerk of class three; and one clerk, one thousand dollars; in all nine thousand four hundred dollars. Disbursing clerks.

Miscellaneous: For one clerk of class two; one clerk, one thousand dollars; two clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; in all, four thousand two hundred dollars. Miscellaneous.

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT:—In the construction branch of the Treasury: For Supervising Architect, four thousand five hundred dollars; assistant and chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; photographer, two thousand dollars; one principal clerk, at two thousand dollars; one clerk of class three; one clerk of class one; one clerk at nine hundred dollars; and one assistant messenger; in all, fifteen thousand four hundred and twenty dollars. Supervising Architect's office.

Draughtsmen,
etc.

And the services of skilled draughtsmen, civil engineers, computers, accountants, assistants to the photographer, copyists, and such other services as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary and specially order may be employed in the Office of the Supervising Architect to carry into effect the various appropriations for public buildings, to be paid for from such appropriations: *Provided*, That the expenditures on this account for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, shall not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and that the Secretary of the Treasury shall each year, in the annual estimates, report to Congress the number of persons so employed and the amount paid to each.

Proviso.

Limit.

Report.

First Comptrol-
ler's office.

FIRST COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.—For First Comptroller of the Treasury, five thousand dollars; deputy comptroller, two thousand seven hundred dollars; four chiefs of division, at two thousand one hundred dollars each; five clerks of class four; thirteen clerks of class three; eleven clerks of class two; eight clerks of class one; three clerks, at one thousand dollars each; and eleven clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one skilled laborer, at eight hundred and forty dollars; one messenger; and three laborers; in all, eighty-seven thousand four hundred and sixty dollars.

Second Comp-
troller's office.

SECOND COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.—For Second Comptroller of the Treasury, five thousand dollars; deputy comptroller, two thousand seven hundred dollars; seven chiefs of division, at two thousand one hundred dollars each; nine clerks of class four; ten clerks of class three; ten clerks of class two; ten clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; five clerks at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger; and three laborers; in all, eighty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

Additional clerk
on pensions.

For the additional force in the Second Comptroller's office rendered necessary by increase of work relating to pensions, namely: One clerk of class four, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Soldier's Home
accounts.
R. S., 4818, p. 935.

For continuing the adjustment of the accounts of the Soldier's Home, under section forty-eight hundred and eighteen of the Revised Statutes, in the Office of the Second Comptroller: For five clerks, at six hundred and sixty dollars each, to be employed on Soldiers' Home roll, three thousand three hundred dollars: *Provided*, That adjustments of said accounts shall be limited to those originating subsequent to March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Proviso.

Commissioner of
Customs' office.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.—For Commissioner of Customs, four thousand dollars; deputy commissioner two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; two chiefs of division, at two thousand one hundred dollars each; two clerks of class four; five clerks of class three; eleven clerks of class two; eight clerks of class one; one clerk at one thousand dollars; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, forty-nine thousand four hundred and thirty dollars.

First Auditor's
office.

FIRST AUDITOR.—For the First Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand six hundred dollars; deputy auditor, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; four chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; seven clerks of class four; ten clerks of class three; eleven clerks of class two; eighteen clerks of class one; three clerks, at one thousand dollars each; four copyists and counters, at nine hundred dollars each; two assistant messengers; and two laborers; in all, eighty-eight thousand eight hundred and ten dollars.

Second Auditor's
office.

SECOND AUDITOR.—For Second Auditor, three thousand six hundred dollars; deputy auditor, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; six chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; ten clerks of class four; forty-two clerks of class three; additional to one clerk of class four as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; fifty-five clerks of class two; forty-eight clerks of class one; eight clerks at one thousand dollars each; one messenger; three assistant messengers; eight laborers; and two charwomen, at two hundred and forty dollars each; in all, two hundred and fifty-four thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For the purpose of restoring and repairing the worn-out and defaced rolls in the Second Auditor's Office, twenty-one thousand dollars.

Repairing, etc.,
defaced rolls.

For additional force for continuing the adjustment of the accounts of the Soldier's Home in the Office of the Second Auditor, under section forty-eight hundred and eighteen, Revised Statutes: Seven clerks at eight hundred and forty dollars each, and one at seven hundred and twenty dollars, six thousand six hundred dollars: *Provided*, That adjustments of said accounts shall be limited to those originating subsequent to March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Adjusting Sol-
diers' Home ac-
counts.
R. S., 4818, p. 935.

Proviso.

For the twenty additional clerks of class one in the Second Auditor's Office rendered necessary by increase of work relating to pensions, twenty-four thousand dollars.

Additional clerks
on pensions. -

THIRD AUDITOR.—For Third Auditor, three thousand six hundred dollars; deputy auditor, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; seven chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; six clerks of class four; sixteen clerks of class three; fifty-six clerks of class two; thirty-three clerks of class one; six clerks, at one thousand dollars each; six clerks at nine hundred dollars each; one assistant messenger; and seven laborers; and one female laborer, at four hundred and eighty dollars; in all, one hundred and ninety-one thousand four hundred and seventy dollars.

Third Auditor's
office.

For the additional force in the Third Auditor's Office rendered necessary by increase of work relating to pensions, namely: Five clerks of class three and one clerk of class two; in all, nine thousand four hundred dollars.

Additional force
on pensions.

FOURTH AUDITOR.—For the Fourth Auditor, three thousand six hundred dollars; deputy auditor, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; three chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; two clerks of class four; thirteen clerks of class three; eight clerks of class two; nine clerks of class one; three clerks, at one thousand dollars each; five clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; two clerks, at eight hundred dollars each; one assistant messenger; and two laborers; in all, sixty-nine thousand three hundred and ninety dollars.

Fourth Auditor's
office.

FIFTH AUDITOR.—For the Fifth Auditor, three thousand six hundred dollars; deputy auditor, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; three chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; four clerks of class four; five clerks of class three; four clerks of class two; six clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; two clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger; and two laborers; in all, forty-seven thousand six hundred and ten dollars.

Fifth Auditor's
office.

AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—For the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department, three thousand six hundred dollars; deputy auditor, who may be designated to sign, in the name of the said Auditor, such letters and papers as the Auditor may direct, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; ten chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; eighteen clerks of class four, and additional to one clerk as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; sixty-five clerks of class three; seventy-seven clerks of class two; eighty clerks of class one; sixty clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one skilled laborer, at one thousand dollars; twenty assorters of money-orders, at nine hundred dollars each; fifteen assorters of money-orders, at eight hundred and forty dollars each; two messengers; eight assorters of money-orders, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; seven assistant messengers; twenty-three male laborers, at six hundred and sixty dollars each; three female laborers, at six hundred and sixty dollars each; and ten charwomen, at two hundred and forty dollars each; in all, four hundred and ninety-one thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars.

Sixth Auditor's
office.

For the temporary force to dispose of accumulated money-orders, namely: Three clerks of class one; three clerks, at one thousand dollars each; and four clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; in all, ten thousand two hundred dollars.

Temporary clerks.

- Treasurer's office.** **TREASURER.**—For the Treasurer of the United States, six thousand dollars; assistant treasurer, three thousand six hundred dollars; cashier, three thousand six hundred dollars; assistant cashier, three thousand two hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; five chiefs of division, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; one vault clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; one principal bookkeeper, at two thousand five hundred dollars; one assistant bookkeeper, at two thousand four hundred dollars; two tellers, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; two assistant tellers, at two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars each; one clerk for the Treasurer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; twenty-six clerks of class four; seventeen clerks of class three; fifteen clerks of class two; one coin clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars; twenty clerks of class one; ten clerks, at one thousand dollars each; fifty-five clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; nine clerks, at seven hundred dollars each; seven messengers; six assistant messengers; twenty-six laborers; seven laborers, at two hundred and forty dollars each; four pressmen, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one compositor and pressman, at three dollars and twenty cents per day; ten separators, at six hundred and sixty dollars each; nine feeders, at six hundred and sixty dollars each; in all, two hundred and eighty-three thousand six hundred and eighty-four dollars and eighty cents.
- Redemption of national currency.** For the force employed in redeeming the national currency (to be reimbursed by the national banks), namely: For superintendent, three thousand five hundred dollars; one principal teller and one principal bookkeeper, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; one assistant bookkeeper, two thousand four hundred dollars; and one assistant teller, at two thousand dollars; two clerks of class four; three clerks of class three; four clerks of class two; twenty clerks of class one; fifteen clerks, at one thousand dollars each; ten clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; three assistant messengers; in all, seventy-seven thousand and sixty dollars.
- Register's office.** **REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.**—For the Register of the Treasury, four thousand dollars; assistant register, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; four chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; seventeen clerks of class four; sixteen clerks of class three; eleven clerks of class two; fourteen clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; twenty-nine copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger; four assistant messengers; and eight laborers; in all, one hundred and thirty-nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.
- Comptroller of the Currency.** **COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.**—For Comptroller of the Currency, five thousand dollars; deputy comptroller, two thousand eight hundred dollars; four chiefs of division, at two thousand two hundred dollars each; one stenographer, at one thousand six hundred dollars; eight clerks of class four; additional to bond clerk, two hundred dollars; eleven clerks of class three; eight clerks of class two; eight clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; twenty-five clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger; two assistant messengers; one engineer, one thousand dollars; one fireman; three laborers; and two night-watchmen; in all, one hundred and three thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.
- Special examinations.** For expenses of special examinations of national banks and bank-plates, of keeping macerator in Treasury building in repair, and for other incidental expenses of attending the working of said macerator, two thousand dollars.
- National currency expenses.** For expenses of the national currency (to be reimbursed by the national banks), namely: One superintendent, at two thousand dollars; one teller and one bookkeeper, at two thousand dollars each; and one assistant bookkeeper, at two thousand dollars; nine clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; and one assistant messenger; in all, sixteen thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.—For Commissioner of Internal Revenue, six thousand dollars; one deputy commissioner, three thousand two hundred dollars; one chemist, two thousand five hundred dollars; one microscopist, two thousand five hundred dollars; two heads of division, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; five heads of division, at two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars each; one superintendent of stamp-vault, two thousand dollars; one stenographer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; twenty-four clerks of class four; twenty-four clerks of class three; thirty-four clerks of class two; twenty-four clerks of class one; thirteen clerks, at one thousand dollars each; forty clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; two messengers; fourteen assistant messengers; and thirteen laborers; in all, two hundred and sixty-one thousand five hundred and ninety dollars.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

For two stamp-agents, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; and two counters, at nine hundred dollars each; in all, five thousand dollars, the same to be reimbursed by the stamp manufacturers.

Stamp agents.

LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.—For chief clerk of the Light-House Board, two thousand four hundred dollars; two clerks of class four; two clerks of class three; one clerk of class two; three clerks of class one; one clerk, at nine hundred dollars; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, sixteen thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

Light-House Board.

For the following additional employees in the Office of the Light-House Board, who shall be paid from the appropriations for the Light-House Establishment, namely: One clerk of class two; one clerk of class one; nine clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one laborer, six hundred dollars; one assistant civil engineer, two thousand four hundred dollars; one draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one draughtsman, one thousand five hundred and sixty dollars; one draughtsman, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; and one draughtsman, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, nineteen thousand seven hundred dollars.

Additional employees.

OFFICE OF LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.—For General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service, four thousand dollars; assistant general superintendent of the Life-Saving Service, two thousand five hundred dollars; one principal clerk and accountant, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one topographer and hydrographer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one civil engineer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one draughtsman, one thousand five hundred dollars; two clerks of class four; three clerks of class three; two clerks of class two; five clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; five clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, thirty-eight thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

Life-Saving Service Office.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.—For Commissioner of Navigation, three thousand six hundred dollars; two clerks of class four; one clerk of class three; three clerks of class two; three clerks of class one; one clerk, one thousand dollars; ten clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars.

Bureau of Navigation.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.—For Chief of Bureau, four thousand five hundred dollars; one assistant, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; accountant, two thousand dollars; one stenographer, one thousand six hundred dollars; one clerk of class three; two clerks of class one; one clerk, one thousand dollars; two assistant messengers; and one laborer; in all, seventeen thousand four hundred and fifty dollars; and the employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, including piece-workers, shall be allowed leave of absence, with pay, not exceeding fifteen days in any one year, at such time as the Chief of the Bureau may designate, for which purpose there is hereby appropriated the sum of seventeen thousand dollars, which shall be added to and made a part of the appropriation for "plate-printing, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight."

Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Leave of absence to employees.

Bureau of Statistics.	BUREAU OF STATISTICS.—For the officer in charge of the Bureau of Statistics, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; four clerks of class four; four clerks of class three; five clerks of class two; nine clerks of class one; three clerks, at one thousand dollars each; two copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; three copyists, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one messenger; one assistant messenger; one laborer; and one female laborer, at four hundred and eighty dollars; in all, forty-six thousand and sixty dollars.
Secret Service Division.	SECRET SERVICE DIVISION.—For one Chief, three thousand five hundred dollars; one chief clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class four; one clerk of class two; one clerk of class one; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; and one attendant, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, eleven thousand six hundred and twenty dollars.
Standard Weights and Measures.	OFFICE OF CONSTRUCTION OF STANDARD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—For construction and verification of standard weights and measures, including metric standards, for the custom-houses, other offices of the United States, and for the several States, and mural standards of length in Washington, District of Columbia, the following, while actually employed, namely: One adjuster, at five dollars per day; one mechanic, at four dollars per day; one watchman, seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, three thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars.
Incidental expenses.	For purchase of materials and apparatus, and incidental expenses, five hundred dollars.
International Committee on Weights and Measures. Vol. 20, p. 709.	For expenses of the attendance of the American member of the International Committee on Weights and Measures at the general conference provided for in the convention signed May twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, the sum of six hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.
Director of the Mint.	OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.—For Director, four thousand five hundred dollars; examiner, two thousand three hundred dollars; computer, two thousand two hundred dollars; assayer, two thousand two hundred dollars; adjuster of accounts, two thousand dollars; two clerks of class three; two clerks of class two, one of whom shall be a stenographer; two clerks of class one; one translator, one thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk at one thousand dollars; two copyists; one messenger; assistant in laboratory, one thousand dollars; one helper at five hundred dollars; in all, twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.
Freight.	For freight on bullion and coin, by registered mail or otherwise, between mints and assay-offices, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
Contingent expenses.	For contingent expenses of the Bureau of the Mint, to be expended under the direction of the Director, namely: For assay-laboratory, chemicals, fuel, materials, and other necessities, seven hundred and fifty dollars; for examinations of mints, expenses in visiting the mints and assay-offices for the purpose of superintending the annual settlements and for special examinations, two thousand five hundred dollars; for books, pamphlets, periodicals, specimens of coins and ores, balances, weights, and incidentals, five hundred dollars; and for the collection of statistics relative to the annual production of the precious metals in the United States, four thousand dollars; in all, seven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.
Marine Hospital Service Office.	OFFICE OF SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.—For Supervising Surgeon-General, four thousand dollars; one surgeon, three thousand dollars; one passed assistant surgeon, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; five clerks, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; one clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; one hospital steward (employed as chemist), one thousand two hundred dollars; six copyists; one messenger, at six hundred dollars; one laborer, four hundred and eighty dollars; and one laborer, three hundred and sixty dollars; in

all, twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and forty dollars, the same to be paid from the permanent appropriations for the Marine Hospital Service.

OFFICE SUPERVISING INSPECTOR-GENERAL STEAM BOAT INSPECTION SERVICE.—For Supervising Inspector-General, three thousand five hundred dollars; one chief clerk, not to exceed one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, not to exceed one thousand six hundred dollars; two clerks, not to exceed one thousand two hundred dollars each; one messenger, not to exceed eight hundred and forty dollars; in all, ten thousand one hundred and forty dollars, the same to be paid from the permanent appropriations for the Steamboat Inspection Service.

FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, NAMELY: For stationery for the Treasury Department and its several Bureaus, twenty-eight thousand dollars.

For postage required to prepay matter addressed to Postal Union countries, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For postage, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For newspapers, law-books, city directories, and other books of reference; purchase of material for binding important records (and of the amount appropriated not more than four hundred dollars may be used in the purchase of technical publications, foreign and domestic), two thousand five hundred dollars.

For investigation of accounts and records, including the necessary traveling expenses, and for other traveling expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For freight, expressage, telegrams, telephone service, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For rent of buildings, eight thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For purchase of horses for office and mail wagons, care and subsistence of horses, including shoeing, and for wagons, harness, and repairs of the same, four thousand dollars.

For purchase of ice, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For purchase of file-holders and file cases, five thousand dollars.

For purchase of coal, wood, engine oils and grease, grates, grate-baskets and fixtures, stoves and fixtures, blowers, coal-hods, poker, shovels, and tongs, ten thousand dollars.

For purchase of gas, electric light, brackets, candles, candle-sticks, drop-lights and tubing, gas-burners, gas-torches, globes, lanterns, and wicks, fourteen thousand dollars.

For purchase of carpets, carpet borders and lining, linoleum, rugs, mats, matting, and repairs, and for cleaning, laying, and relaying of the same, by contract, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For purchase of boxes, book-rests, chairs, chair-caning, chair-covers, desks, book-cases, clocks, cloth for covering desks, cushions, leather for covering sofas, locks, lumber, screens, tables, ventilators, wardrobe cabinets, wash-stands, water-coolers and stands, fourteen thousand dollars.

For washing and hemming towels, for the purchase of awnings and fixtures, window shades and fixtures, type-writing machines, alcohol, turpentine, varnish, benzine, baskets, belting, bellows, bowls, brooms, buckets, brushes, canvas, crash, cloth, chamois-skins, cotton-waste, door and window-fasteners, dusters, flour, garden and street engine hose, lace-leather, lye, nails, oil, plants, picks, pitchers, powders, stencil-plates, hand-stamps and repairs of same, stamp-ink, spittoons, soap, matches, match-safes, sponge, tacks, traps, thermometers, tools, towels, towel-racks, tumblers, wire, and zinc, and for blacksmithing, repairs of machinery, removal of rubbish, sharpening tools, advertising for proposals, and for sales at public auction in Washington, District of Columbia, of condemned property belonging to the Treasury Department, auctioneer fees, and other absolutely necessary articles, ten thousand dollars.

Steamboat Inspection Service Office.

Paid from permanent appropriation.

Contingent expenses. Stationery.

Postage.

Newspapers, books, binding, etc.

Investigations.

Freight, etc.

Rent.

Horses and wagons.

Ice.

Files.

Fuel.

Lights.

Carpets, etc.

Furniture.

Miscellaneous.

Collecting internal revenue.

COLLECTING INTERNAL REVENUE.

Pay of collectors and deputies.

Laws 1st session 49th Congress, p. 209.

Proviso.

No increase to be made.

Agents, surveyors, etc.

For salaries and expenses of collectors and deputy collectors, including expenses incident to enforcing the provisions of the act of August second, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, entitled "An act defining butter, and so forth," one million eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the number of deputy collectors, gaugers, storekeepers, and clerks employed in the collection of internal revenue shall not be increased, nor shall the salary of said officers and employees be increased beyond the salaries paid during the last fiscal year, exclusive of the number employed under the said act defining butter, and so forth.

For salaries and expenses of agents and surveyors, for fees and expenses of gaugers, for salaries of storekeepers, and for miscellaneous expenses, one million nine hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Independent treasury.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

Office of assistant treasurer at—
Baltimore.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER AT BALTIMORE.—For assistant treasurer, four thousand five hundred dollars; cashier, two thousand five hundred dollars; three clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; two clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; two clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; three vault watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, twenty-one thousand one hundred dollars.

Boston.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER AT BOSTON.—For assistant treasurer, five thousand dollars; for chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; paying-teller, two thousand five hundred dollars; assistant paying teller, two thousand two hundred dollars; vault clerk, two thousand dollars; receiving-teller, two thousand dollars; first bookkeeper, one thousand eight hundred dollars; second bookkeeper, one thousand four hundred dollars; specie clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; assistant specie clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; money clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; coupon clerk and redemption clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; receipt clerk and general clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; assistant redemption clerk, one thousand one hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one clerk, eight hundred dollars; messenger and chief watchman, one thousand and sixty dollars; two watchmen and janitors, at eight hundred and fifty dollars each; in all, thirty-six thousand and sixty dollars.

Chicago.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER AT CHICAGO.—For assistant treasurer, four thousand five hundred dollars; cashier, two thousand five hundred dollars; paying-teller, one thousand eight hundred dollars; bookkeeper and receiving-teller, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; two coin, coupon, and currency clerks, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; one assistant bookkeeper and three clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; one janitor, at six hundred dollars; and three watchmen, seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, twenty-three thousand two hundred dollars.

Cincinnati.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER AT CINCINNATI.—For assistant treasurer, four thousand five hundred dollars; cashier, two thousand dollars; bookkeeper, one thousand eight hundred dollars; receiving-teller, one thousand five hundred dollars; check clerk and interest clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars; fractional-silver and minor-coin clerk, one thousand dollars; two night-watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; messenger, six hundred dollars; one watchman, at one hundred and twenty dollars; in all, sixteen thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER AT NEW ORLEANS.—For assistant treasurer, four thousand dollars; cashier, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; receiving-teller, two thousand dollars; bookkeeper, one thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; porter, five hundred dollars; one day-watchman, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; one night-watchman, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, fourteen thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars.

Office of assistant treasurer at—
New Orleans.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER AT NEW YORK: For assistant treasurer, eight thousand dollars; cashier and chief clerk, four thousand dollars; deputy assistant treasurer, three thousand six hundred dollars; assistant cashier and vault clerk, three thousand two hundred dollars; chief of coin division, three thousand six hundred dollars; chief of note-paying division, three thousand dollars; chief of note-receiving division, two thousand eight hundred dollars; chief of check-paying division, two thousand eight hundred dollars; chief of registered-interest division, two thousand six hundred dollars; chief of coupon-interest division, two thousand four hundred dollars; chief of minor-coin division, two thousand four hundred dollars; chief of bond division, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; chief of canceled-check division, two thousand dollars; two clerks at two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars each; six clerks, at two thousand one hundred dollars each; ten clerks, at two thousand dollars each; eleven clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; four clerks, at one thousand seven hundred dollars each; seven clerks, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; four clerks, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; eleven clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; five clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; five messengers, at one thousand three hundred dollars each; one messenger, at one thousand two hundred dollars; keeper of building, one thousand eight hundred dollars; chief detective, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one assistant detective, one thousand four hundred dollars; three hall-men, at one thousand dollars each; six watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one engineer, one thousand dollars; one assistant engineer, seven hundred and twenty dollars; two porters, nine hundred dollars each; in all, one hundred and sixty-eight thousand four hundred and ninety dollars.

New York.

For additional clerical force for the assistant treasurer of New York, six thousand four hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Additional clerical force.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER AT PHILADELPHIA.—For assistant treasurer, four thousand five hundred dollars; for cashier and chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; bookkeeper, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief interest clerk and chief registered-interest clerk, at one thousand nine hundred dollars each; assistant bookkeeper, one thousand eight hundred dollars; coin-teller, one thousand seven hundred dollars; redemption clerk and assistant coupon clerk, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; assistant registered-interest clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; assistant cashier and assistant coin-teller, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; receiving-teller, one thousand three hundred dollars; assistant receiving-teller, one thousand two hundred dollars; superintendent, messenger and chief watchman, one thousand one hundred dollars; four female counters, at nine hundred dollars each; seven watchmen at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, thirty-six thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER AT SAINT LOUIS.—For assistant treasurer, four thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk and teller, two thousand five hundred dollars; assistant teller, one thousand eight hundred dollars; bookkeeper, one thousand five hundred dollars; assistant bookkeeper and one clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; messenger, one thousand dollars; three watchmen at seven hun-

Saint Louis.

Office of assistant treasurer at—
San Francisco. dred and twenty dollars each; in all, fifteen thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER AT SAN FRANCISCO.—For assistant treasurer, four thousand five hundred dollars; cashier, three thousand dollars; bookkeeper, two thousand five hundred dollars; one chief clerk, two thousand four hundred dollars; assistant cashier, receiving teller, and assistant book-keeper, at two thousand dollars each; coin-teller and one clerk, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; one clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; and four watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, twenty-seven thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

Special agents. For compensation of special agents to examine the books, accounts, and money on hand at the several subtreasuries and depositories, including national banks acting as depositories, under the requirements of section thirty-six hundred and forty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States, also including examinations of cash accounts at mints, four thousand dollars.

R. S., sec. 3649,
p. 718.

Paper for checks. For paper for interest, transfer, redemption, pension, and other checks and drafts for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, assistant treasurers, pension agents, disbursing officers, and others, eight thousand dollars.

Mints and assay-
offices at—

UNITED STATES MINTS AND ASSAY-OFFICES.

Carson.

MINT AT CARSON, NEVADA.—For salary of superintendent, three thousand dollars; for assayer, melter and refiner, and coiner, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; assistant assayer, assistant melter and refiner, and assistant coiner, at two thousand dollars each; chief clerk, at two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; cashier, bookkeeper, and weigh clerk, at two thousand dollars each; abstract clerk and register of deposits, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; assayer's computation clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, twenty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Wages.

Contingent ex-
penses.
Denver.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, sixty thousand dollars.
For incidental and contingent expenses, twenty-five thousand dollars.

MINT AT DENVER, COLORADO.—For salary of the assayer in charge, two thousand five hundred dollars; for melter, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, at one thousand six hundred dollars; one clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars; assistant assayer, one thousand four hundred dollars; in all, ten thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

Wages.

Contingent ex-
penses.
New Orleans.

For wages of workmen, fourteen thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, six thousand dollars.

MINT AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA: For salary of superintendent, three thousand five hundred dollars; for the assayer, melter and refiner, and coiner, three in all, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; cashier and chief clerk, at two thousand dollars each; assistant assayer, assistant melter and refiner, and assistant coiner, one thousand nine hundred dollars each; abstract clerk, bookkeeper, weigh clerk, and assayer's computation clerk, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; register of the deposits, warrant clerk, and assistant weigh clerk, at one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars each; cashier's clerk, one thousand one hundred dollars; in all, thirty-one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

Wages.

Contingent ex-
penses.
Mint.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, seventy-four thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including repairs and new machinery, thirty-five thousand dollars.

MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.—For salary of the superintendent, four thousand five hundred dollars; for the assayer, melter and refiner, coiner, and engraver, four in all, at three thousand dollars each; assistant assayer, assistant melter and refiner, and assistant coiner, at two thousand

dollars each; cashier, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; bookkeeper, abstract clerk, and weigh clerk, at two thousand dollars each; cashier's clerk, warrant clerk, and register of deposits, at one thousand seven hundred dollars each; assistant weigh clerk and assayer's computation clerk, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; in all, forty-one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Mints and assay
offices—Continued

For wages of workmen and adjusters, two hundred and ninety-three thousand dollars.

Wages.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including new machinery and repairs (and purchases, not exceeding three hundred dollars in value, of specimen coins and ores for the cabinet of the mint), one hundred thousand dollars.

Contingent ex-
penses.

MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.—For salary of superintendent, four thousand five hundred dollars; assayer, melter and refiner, and coiner, at three thousand dollars each; chief clerk and cashier, two thousand five hundred dollars each; bookkeeper, abstract clerk, weigh clerk, and warrant clerk, at two thousand two hundred dollars each; assistant assayer, assistant melter and refiner, and assistant coiner, at two thousand dollars each; register of deposits, two thousand dollars; cashier's clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; assayer's computing clerk, assistant weigh clerk, and superintendents' computing clerk, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; in all, forty-one thousand nine hundred dollars.

San Francisco.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

Wages.

For incidental and contingent expenses, forty thousand dollars.

Contingent ex-
penses.
Boisé City.

ASSAY-OFFICE AT BOISE CITY, IDAHO TERRITORY.—For assayer, who shall also perform the duties of melter, two thousand dollars; one clerk, one thousand dollars; in all, three thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including labor, five thousand dollars.

Contingent ex-
penses.

For repairs of building, one thousand dollars.

ASSAY-OFFICE AT CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.—For assayer and melter, one thousand five hundred dollars; and assistant assayer, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; in all, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Charlotte.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including labor, two thousand dollars.

Contingent ex-
penses.

ASSAY-OFFICE AT HELENA, MONTANA.—For salary of assayer in charge, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; melter, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; in all, seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

Helena.

For wages of workmen, twelve thousand dollars.

Wages.

For incidental and contingent expenses, six thousand dollars.

Contingent ex-
penses.
New York.

ASSAY-OFFICE AT NEW YORK.—For salary of superintendent, four thousand five hundred dollars; for assayer and for melter and refiner, at three thousand dollars each; chief clerk, assistant melter and refiner, and weighing clerk, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; bookkeeper, two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars; warrant clerk, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; cashier, two thousand dollars; bar clerk, abstract clerk, and assayer's computation clerk, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; assistant weigh clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; register of deposits, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; assayer's first assistant, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; assayer's second assistant, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars; assayer's third assistant, two thousand dollars; in all, thirty-nine thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For wages of workmen, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Wages.

For incidental and contingent expenses, ten thousand dollars.

Contingent ex-
penses.

Saint Louis. ASSAY-OFFICE AT SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI.—For assayer in charge, two thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand dollars; in all, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Contingent ex- For incidental and contingent expenses, including labor, two thousand
penses. four hundred dollars.

Territories.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES.

Alaska. TERRITORY OF ALASKA.—For salary of governor, three thousand
Pay of governor, dollars; judge, three thousand dollars; attorney, marshal, and clerk,
etc. two thousand five hundred dollars each; four commissioners, one thou-
sand dollars each; four deputy marshals, seven hundred and fifty dol-
lars each; in all, twenty thousand five hundred dollars.

Contingent ex- For incidental and contingent expenses of the Territory, stationery,
penses. lights, and fuel, to be expended under the direction of the governor,
two thousand dollars.

Arizona. TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.—For salary of governor, two thousand six
Pay of governor, hundred dollars; chief justice and two associate judges, at three thou-
etc. sand dollars each; secretary, one thousand eight hundred dollars; in-
terpreter and translator in the executive office, five hundred dollars;
in all, thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

Legislative ex- For legislative expenses, namely: For rent, messenger, postage, sta-
penses. tionery, fuel, lights, and incidental expenses for secretary's office, two
thousand dollars.

Contingent ex- For contingent expenses of the Territory, to be expended by the gov-
penses. ernor, five hundred dollars.

Dakota. TERRITORY OF DAKOTA.—For salary of governor, two thousand six
Pay of governor, hundred dollars; chief justice and five associate judges, at three thou-
etc. sand dollars each; and secretary, at one thousand eight hundred dol-
lars, twenty-two thousand four hundred dollars.

Legislative ex- For legislative expenses, namely: For stationery and blanks for sec-
penses. retary's office, fuel and lights, messenger and porter and care of Gov-
ernment property, clerk in secretary's office, repairs and purchase of
furniture, and incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred and fifty
dollars.

Contingent ex- For contingent expenses, to be expended by the governor, five hun-
penses. dred dollars.

Idaho. TERRITORY OF IDAHO.—For salary of governor, two thousand six
Pay of governor, hundred dollars; chief justice and two associate judges, at three thou-
etc. sand dollars each; and secretary, at one thousand eight hundred dol-
lars, thirteen thousand four hundred dollars.

Legislative ex- For legislative expenses, namely: For fuel for secretary's office, offi-
penses. cial printing and stationery, rent of secretary's office, library rooms,
and stationery rooms, furniture for secretary's office, ice, clerk-hire, mes-
senger, and porter, oil, lamps, brooms, and dusters, rent of post-office
box, seals, repairs to furniture, two thousand dollars.

Contingent ex- For contingent expenses, to be expended by the governor, five hun-
penses. dred dollars.

Montana. TERRITORY OF MONTANA.—For salary of governor, two thousand
Pay of governor, six hundred dollars; chief justice and three associate judges, at three
etc. thousand dollars each; and secretary, at one thousand eight hundred
dollars, sixteen thousand four hundred dollars.

Legislative ex- For legislative expenses, namely: For secretary's office, as follows:
penses. Clerk, porter and messenger, for rent of office and storage room, post-
age, stationery, official printing, fuel and lights, furniture and repairs
on furniture, telegraphing, and including not exceeding four hundred
and fifty dollars for a fire-proof safe, two thousand four hundred and
fifty dollars.

Contingent ex- For contingent expenses of the Territory, to be expended by the gov-
penses. ernor, five hundred dollars.

New Mexico. TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.—For salary of governor, two thousand
Pay of governor, six hundred dollars; chief justice and three associate judges, at three

thousand dollars each; secretary, at one thousand eight hundred dollars; and interpreter and translator in the executive office, at five hundred dollars, sixteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For legislative expenses, namely: For light, fuel, casing, carpets, and furniture, stationery and record-books, postage and incidentals, clerks, messenger and porter, two thousand dollars. Legislative expenses.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, to be expended by the governor, five hundred dollars. Contingent expenses.

TERRITORY OF UTAH.—For salary of governor, two thousand six hundred dollars; chief justice and two associate judges, at three thousand dollars each; and secretary, at one thousand eight hundred dollars, thirteen thousand four hundred dollars. Utah. Pay of governor, etc.

For legislative expenses, namely: For per diem of members and officers of the legislative assembly, mileage of members, stationery, temporary clerk-hire, rent of halls and committee-rooms, gas and other miscellaneous expenses, printing bills, laws, journals, and for current and contingent expenses of the secretary's office, twenty-two thousand dollars. Legislative expenses.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, to be expended by the governor, five hundred dollars. Contingent expenses.

For the salaries of the five commissioners appointed under an act entitled "An act to amend section fifty-three hundred and fifty-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes," approved March twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, at five thousand dollars each, twenty-five thousand dollars. Utah commission. Vol. 22, p. 32.

For expenses of the commission: For printing, stationery, clerk-hire, and office-rent, ten thousand dollars: *Provided* That out of this sum the commission is hereby authorized to pay the secretary of the Territory, who is its secretary and disbursing agent, a reasonable sum for such service, not exceeding three hundred dollars, for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight. Commission expenses.

For compensation of the officers of election, including contingent expenses, twenty-five thousand dollars. Election officers, etc.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.—For salary of governor, two thousand six hundred dollars; chief justice and three associate judges, at three thousand dollars each; and secretary, at one thousand eight hundred dollars, sixteen thousand four hundred dollars. Washington. Pay of governor, etc.

For legislative expenses, namely: For per diem of members of the Territorial legislature and officers thereof; for mileage; for repairing capitol building, legislative hall, and council chamber; repairing furniture, carpets, and matting, and for lights, fuel, stationery, and for other incidental expenses of the legislature; legislative printing; rent of secretary's office, hire of messenger, light, fuel, stationery, postage, office furniture, repairs, and other incidentals, twenty-two thousand dollars. Legislative expenses.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, to be expended by the governor, five hundred dollars. Contingent expenses.

TERRITORY OF WYOMING.—For salary of governor, two thousand six hundred dollars; chief justice and two associate judges, at three thousand dollars each; and secretary, at one thousand eight hundred dollars, thirteen thousand four hundred dollars. Wyoming. Pay of governor, etc.

For legislative expenses, namely: For per diem of members of the Territorial legislature and officers thereof; for mileage; rent of two halls and committee-rooms for legislature; fitting up halls, removing furniture, new carpets, stoves, furniture, and repairing old; fuel, lights, and incidentals; stationery, record-books; extra clerk for secretary's office during and after legislature; printing laws, journals, bills; rent, fuel, lights, stationery, postage, messenger, clerk, and incidental expenses of secretary's office, twenty-two thousand dollars. Legislative expenses.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, to be expended by the governor, five hundred dollars. Contingent expenses.

War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Pay of Secretary, clerks, etc.	For compensation of the Secretary of War, eight thousand dollars; one chief clerk, at two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; one disbursing clerk, at two thousand dollars; three chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; one stenographer, at one thousand eight hundred dollars; five clerks of class four; seven clerks of class three; one clerk of class three for the retired General of the Army; nine clerks of class two; twenty-eight clerks of class one; seven clerks, at one thousand dollars each; four messengers; seven assistant messengers; eight laborers; carpenter, one thousand dollars; foreman of laborers, one thousand dollars, one hostler, six hundred dollars; two hostlers, at five hundred and forty dollars each; and one watchman, at five hundred and forty dollars; in all one hundred and thirteen thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.
Adjutant-General's Office.	IN THE OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.—One chief clerk, at two thousand dollars; twenty-five clerks of class four; thirty-five clerks of class three; sixty-nine clerks of class two; three hundred and fifty-nine clerks of class one; sixteen clerks, at one thousand dollars each; five messengers; fifty-one assistant messengers; twenty watchmen; three laborers; in all, seven hundred and three thousand seven hundred dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That one clerk of class four, two clerks of class two, and six clerks of class one shall be employed for the sole purpose of completing, with the necessary detail from the existing force, the regimental registers of the volunteer forces of the several States during the late war. And not less than two hundred of the clerks in the Office of the Adjutant-General shall be exclusively engaged in preparing and making reports to expedite the settlement of pension applications and soldiers' claims.
<i>Proviso.</i> Volunteer register.	
Assignment for pension-work, etc.	
Inspector-General's Office.	IN THE OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.—For one clerk of class four; one clerk of class one; one assistant messenger; in all, three thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars.
Bureau of Military Justice.	BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.—One chief clerk, at one thousand eight hundred dollars; two clerks of class three; four clerks of class one; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; one copyist; one messenger; and one assistant messenger; in all, thirteen thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.
Signal Office.	IN THE SIGNAL OFFICE.—Two clerks of class four; three clerks of class one; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; one messenger; one assistant messenger; one messenger, at four hundred and eighty dollars; and one laborer, at four hundred and twenty dollars; in all, ten thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.
Observation of storms, etc.	For the services of scientific experts, clerks, draughtsmen, copyists, messengers, mechanics, laborers, and such other services as the Secretary of War may deem necessary, in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, to carry into effect the appropriations made for the support of the Signal Service, thirty thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That the Secretary of War shall each year, in the annual estimates, report to Congress the number of persons so employed and the amount paid to each.
<i>Proviso.</i> Report.	
Quartermaster-General's Office.	IN THE OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.—One chief clerk, at two thousand dollars; twelve clerks of class four; twelve clerks of class three; twenty-four clerks of class two; forty clerks of class one; twelve clerks, at one thousand dollars each; twelve copyists; five agents for investigating claims, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; one female messenger, at four hundred and eighty dollars; four messengers; nine assistant messengers; superintendent of building, two hundred and fifty dollars; two laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; one laborer, two hundred and twenty-five dollars; two charwomen, at two hundred and forty dollars each; one engineer, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one fireman; five watchmen; one draughtsman, at one thousand eight hundred dollars; and one assistant draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; in all,

one hundred and seventy-five thousand three hundred and fifty-five dollars.

For per diem in lieu of subsistence of the agents employed while traveling on duty, at a rate to be fixed by the Secretary of War, not exceeding three dollars per day, and for actual necessary expenses for transportation, six thousand dollars.

Agents' expenses.

IN THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL.—One chief clerk at two thousand dollars; one clerk of class four; three clerks of class three; four clerks of class two; fourteen clerks of class one; nine clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one assistant messenger; two laborers; superintendent of building, two hundred and fifty dollars; and two watchmen; in all, forty-three thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars.

Commissary-General's Office.

IN THE OFFICE OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL.—One chief clerk, at two thousand dollars; twenty-four clerks of class four; thirty-two clerks of class three; sixty-two clerks of class two; one hundred and seventy-two clerks of class one; eighty-nine clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one anatomist, at one thousand six hundred dollars; one engineer in division of records and museum, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one skilled mechanic, one thousand dollars; eighteen assistant messengers; one messenger-boy, at three hundred and sixty dollars; eight watchmen; two superintendents of buildings, at two hundred and fifty dollars each; and fifteen laborers; in all five hundred and twelve thousand and eighty dollars; and not less than two hundred and eighty of the clerks in the Surgeon-General's Office shall be exclusively engaged in preparing and making reports to expedite the settlement of pension applications called for by the Commissioner of Pensions.

Surgeon-General's Office.

Assignment for pension work.

IN THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.—One chief clerk, at two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four; two clerks of class three; two clerks of class two; twenty-two clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; two messengers; one assistant messenger; one laborer; in all, forty-four thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

Ordnance Office.

IN THE OFFICE OF THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL.—One chief clerk, at two thousand dollars; six clerks of class four; seven clerks of class three; ten clerks of class two; seven clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one assistant messenger; seven watchmen; superintendent of building, two hundred and fifty dollars; and five laborers; in all, fifty-seven thousand seven hundred and ten dollars.

Paymaster-General's Office.

IN THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.—One chief clerk, at two thousand dollars; four clerks of class four; two clerks of class three; three clerks of class two; three clerks of class one; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; one assistant messenger; and two laborers; in all, twenty-three thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

Office of Chief of Engineers.

And the services of skilled draughtsmen, civil engineers, and such other services as the Secretary of War may deem necessary may be employed in the Office of the Chief of Engineers to carry into effect the various appropriations for rivers and harbors, fortifications, and surveys for military defenses, to be paid for from such appropriations: *Provided*, That the expenditures on this account for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, shall not exceed sixty thousand dollars; and that the Secretary of War shall each year, in the annual estimates, report to Congress the number of persons so employed, and the amount paid to each.

Draughtsmen, etc.

Proviso.
Limit.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION OF RECORDS OF THE REBELLION.—For one agent, two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four, one of whom shall be employed on the general index; three clerks of class three; one clerk of class two; three clerks of class one; three copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; one compositor and pressman, one thousand two hundred dollars; one compositor, one thousand dollars; two copy-holders, at nine hundred dollars each; two assistant messengers; two watchmen; and one laborer, at six hundred dollars; in all, twenty-seven thousand three hundred and eighty dollars.

Records of the Rebellion.

Building F and
17th streets, engi-
neer, etc.

For the building at the corner of F and Seventeenth streets: One engineer, one thousand dollars; conductor of elevator, seven hundred and twenty dollars; four watchmen; three laborers, one of whom, when necessary, shall assist and relieve the conductor of the elevator; and one laborer, at four hundred and eighty dollars; four charwomen, at two hundred and forty dollars each; in all, eight thousand and twenty dollars.

Postage.

For postage-stamps for the War Department and its Bureaus, as required under the Postal Union, to prepay postage on matter addressed to Postal Union countries, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Contingent ex-
penses.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of War and the Bureaus, buildings, (including the west and center wings of the State, War, and Navy building, when occupied), and offices of the War Department; purchase of professional and scientific books, card catalogues, blank-books, pamphlets, newspapers, maps, furniture, carpets, matting, oil-cloth, file-cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap, sponges, fuel, gas, and heating apparatus; telegraphing; freight and express charges; repairs to buildings and furniture; and for other absolutely necessary expenses, sixty thousand dollars.

Stationery.

For stationery for the War Department and its Bureaus and offices, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Furniture, etc.,
west and center
wings.

For furniture, carpets, file-cases, and shelving for the west and center wings of the State, War, and Navy Department building, sixty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That furniture now owned by the Government, and in use by offices and Bureaus which are to occupy the new west and center wings of the State, War, and Navy building, shall be used as far as practicable, whether it conforms to any regulation plan which has been or may be made for furnishing said wings or not.

Distribution of
offices.

That the offices and clerical force of the Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General, Paymaster-General, Chief of Engineers, Bureau of Military Justice, Chief of Ordnance, so much of the clerical force of the Adjutant-General's Office now occupying rented buildings, and so much of the office and clerical force of the Surgeon-General's Office as cannot be accommodated in the building for the Army Medical Museum and Library, shall on or before the first day of March eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, be removed to the west and center wing of the State, War and Navy Department building, and to occupy such rooms therein as may be assigned to them by the Secretary of War.

Rent.

For rent of buildings for use of the War Department, as follows: For the Signal Office, seven thousand five hundred dollars; for medical dispensary, Surgeon-General's Office, one thousand dollars; for the Rebellion Record Office, one thousand two hundred dollars; for a period not longer than until March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, for the Adjutant-Generals' Office, Quartermaster-General's Office, Commissary-General's Office, Paymaster-General's Office, a portion of the Surgeon-General's Office, and for the Chief of Engineers' Office, eighteen thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars; and for a period not longer than until December first, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, for use of a portion of the Surgeon-General's Office, two thousand two hundred and ninety-two dollars; in all, thirty thousand eight hundred and eighty-two dollars.

Unveiling statue
of Major-General
James A. Garfield.

To defray the expenses attending the unveiling of the statue of the late Major-General James A. Garfield, President of the United States, to be erected in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, one thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be required, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War and be immediately available.

Public Buildings
and Grounds.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Clerk, messenger.

For clerk in the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, one thousand six hundred dollars; and for messenger in the same office, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For the public gardener, one thousand eight hundred dollars. Gardener.
 For overseers, draughtsman, foremen, mechanics, and laborers employed in the public grounds, twenty-eight thousand dollars. Overseers, etc.
 For watchman in Franklin Square, six hundred and sixty dollars. Watchmen.
 For watchman in Lafayette Square, six hundred and sixty dollars.
 For two day-watchmen in Smithsonian Grounds, at six hundred and sixty dollars each, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.
 For two night-watchmen in Smithsonian Grounds, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.
 For one watchman for Judiciary Square, and one for Lincoln Square and adjacent reservations, at six hundred and sixty dollars each, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.
 For one watchman for Iowa Circle; one watchman for Thomas Circle and neighboring reservations; one for Rawlins Square and Washington Circle; one for Dupont Circle and neighboring reservations; one for McPherson and Farragut Squares; one for Stanton Square and neighboring reservations; two for Armory Square, Seaton Square, and reservations east to Botanic Garden; one for Mount Vernon Square and adjacent reservations; one for greenhouse at the nursery; one for grounds south of Executive Mansion, eleven in all, at six hundred and sixty dollars each, seven thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.
 For one night-watchman for Armory Square and reservations east to Botanic Garden, at seven hundred and twenty dollars.
 For contingent and incidental expenses, five hundred dollars. Contingent expenses.
 For rent of office, nine hundred dollars. Rent.

STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

Office of the superintendent: One clerk class one; one chief engineer, at one thousand two hundred dollars; six assistant engineers, at one thousand dollars each; one captain of the watch, one thousand two hundred dollars; two lieutenants of the watch, at eight hundred and forty dollars each; forty-eight watchmen; one carpenter, one thousand dollars; one machinist, at nine hundred dollars; two skilled laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; seventeen firemen; six conductors of the elevator, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; seventeen laborers; and fifty-four charwomen, at two hundred and forty dollars each; in all, eighty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars. State, War, and Navy Department building. Superintendent's office.
 For fuel, lights, miscellaneous items, and repairs, including not exceeding five thousand dollars for repairs to the building at the corner of F and Seventeenth streets, thirty-five thousand dollars. Fuel, lights, etc.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, eight thousand dollars; for compensation of chief clerk of the Navy Department, two thousand five hundred dollars; one disbursing clerk, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; five clerks of class four; one clerk of class four in charge of files and records; three clerks of class three; one stenographer, at one thousand six hundred dollars; one stenographer, at one thousand four hundred dollars; two clerks of class two; six clerks of class one; four clerks, at one thousand dollars each; telegraph operator, at one thousand dollars; one carpenter, at nine hundred dollars; two messengers; three assistant messengers; two messenger-boys, at four hundred and twenty dollars each; one messenger-boy, at two hundred and forty dollars; three laborers; one clerk of class two and one laborer (for Inspection Board); one clerk of class two (for Examining and Retiring); one clerk of class one; and one assistant messenger (in care of library); in all, fifty-nine thousand five hundred and thirty dollars. Navy Department. Pay of Secretary, clerks, etc.

Bureau of Yards and Docks.	BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS. —For one chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one draughtsman and clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class four; one clerk of class three; one clerk of class two; one clerk of class one; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, eleven thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars.
Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.	BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING. —For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class four; one clerk of class three; two clerks of class two; three clerks of class one; two copyists; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, fourteen thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars.
Bureau of Navigation.	BUREAU OF NAVIGATION. —For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class three; two clerks of class two; one clerk of class one; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; one copyist; one assistant messenger; and two laborers; in all, eleven thousand three hundred and forty dollars.
Naval Records of the Rebellion.	FOR THE COMPILATION OF THE NAVAL RECORDS OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION. —For one clerk of class one; and two copyists, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, two thousand six hundred and forty dollars.
Nautical Almanac.	NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE. —For the following assistants, namely: Three at one thousand six hundred dollars each; two at one thousand four hundred dollars each; three at one thousand two hundred dollars each; two at one thousand dollars each; one assistant messenger; and one copyist and type-writer, nine hundred dollars; one laborer; in all, fifteen thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.
Computers.	For pay of computers on piece-work in preparing for publication the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac, and improving the Tables of the Planets, eight thousand four hundred dollars.
Hydrographic Office.	HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE. —For two clerks of class two; one clerk of class one; one assistant messenger; one watchman; in all, five thousand four hundred and forty dollars.
Services.	For draughtsmen, engravers, copyists, copper-plate printers, printers' apprentices, and laborers in the Hydrographic Office, forty thousand dollars.
Materials, etc.	For purchase of chart-paper, copper-plates, electrotyping copper-plates; cleaning copper-plates; ink and other materials for printing division; instruments and materials for drawing division; materials for and mounting charts; tools and materials for engravers; reduction of drawings by photography; photolithographing charts for immediate use; transfer of photolithographic and other charts to copper; repairs to printing-presses and other furniture and tools; extra drawing and engraving; translating from foreign languages in preparing charts and notices; purchase of foreign and other charts and hydrographic works for the use of the vessels of the Navy; purchase of drawing-paper, drawing-materials, surveying instruments, and repairs of same, to be furnished naval vessels while surveying; compiling data and arranging same; printing of Pilot Chart of North Atlantic Ocean; and purchase of professional works relating to hydrography, surveying, and its kindred branches, thirty thousand dollars.
Rent.	For rent of building for printing-presses, draughtsmen and engravers, storage of copper-plates and materials used in the construction and printing of charts, and for repairs and heating of the same, and for gas, water, and telephone rates, one thousand five hundred dollars.
Contingent expenses, branch offices.	Contingent expenses of branch offices at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and San Francisco, including furniture, fuel, lights, rent and care of offices, car-fare and ferriage in visiting merchant vessels, freight, express, telegrams, and other necessary expenses incurred in collecting the latest information for the Pilot Chart, and for other purposes for which the offices were established, six thousand dollars.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY.—For pay of three assistant astronomers, one at two thousand dollars and two at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; one clerk of class four; one instrument-maker, one thousand five hundred dollars; four, watchmen, including one for new Naval Observatory grounds; two skilled laborers, one at one thousand dollars and one at seven hundred and twenty dollars; and seven laborers; in all, eighteen thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

Naval Observatory.

For miscellaneous computations, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For apparatus and instruments, and for repairs of the same, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For books, engravings, photographs, fixtures, and periodicals for the library, one thousand dollars.

For repairs to buildings, fixtures, and fences, fuel, gas, furniture, chemicals, stationery, freight, expressage, fertilizers, plants, and all contingent expenses, three thousand nine hundred dollars.

For payment to Smithsonian Institution for freight on Observatory publications sent to foreign countries, one hundred and thirty-six dollars.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.—For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class three; one clerk of class two; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, eight thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars.

Bureau of Ordnance.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.—For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one assistant draughtsman one thousand six hundred dollars; one assistant draughtsman, one thousand four hundred dollars; one clerk of class four; one clerk of class three; one clerk of class two; one clerk of class one; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, thirteen thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars.

Bureau of Construction and Repair.

BUREAU OF STEAM-ENGINEERING.—For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; two clerks of class two; one clerk of class one; one assistant messenger; and two laborers; one chief draughtsman, at two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; one assistant draughtsman, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one assistant draughtsman, at one thousand dollars; in all, twelve thousand four hundred and ninety dollars.

Bureau of Steam-Engineering.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.—For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class four; two clerks of class three; two clerks of class two; four clerks of class one; two copyists; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, seventeen thousand five hundred and eighty dollars.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.—For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class three; one clerk of class two; one clerk of class one; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; one janitor, six hundred dollars; one laborer, four hundred and eighty dollars (for Naval Dispensary); in all, nine thousand four hundred and sixty dollars.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL, UNITED STATES NAVY.—For one clerk of class four; one clerk of class three; two clerks of class one; one laborer; in all, six thousand four hundred and sixty dollars.

Judge-Advocate-General.

For professional books and periodicals for Department library, one thousand dollars.

Library.

For stationery, furniture, newspapers, plans, drawings, drawing materials, freight, expressage, postage, and other absolutely necessary expenses of the Navy Department and its various Bureaus and offices, eleven thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

Department of
the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Pay of Secretary,
assistants, clerks,
etc.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, eight thousand dollars; First Assistant Secretary, four thousand five hundred dollars; Assistant Secretary, four thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars, and two hundred and fifty dollars additional as superintendent of the Patent Office building; three members of a Board of Pension Appeals, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, at two thousand dollars each; nine additional persons to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to aid him in determining appeals from the Commissioner of Pensions, and from whom he may constitute three additional Boards of Pension Appeals, whose opinion shall be filed in the case, whose term of service shall expire at the close of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, at two thousand dollars each; two special inspectors connected with the administration of the public-land service, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior and to be subject to his direction, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; one superintendent of documents, two thousand dollars; six clerks, chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each, one of whom shall be disbursing clerk; for one private secretary to the Secretary of the Interior, one thousand eight hundred dollars; five clerks of class four; one census clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; seven clerks of class three; one clerk of class three (custodian), who shall give bond in such sum as the Secretary of the Interior may determine; one bookkeeper for custodian, one thousand two hundred dollars; eight clerks of class two; thirteen clerks of class one; two clerks of class one, who shall be stenographers or type-writers; one returns-office clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; one female clerk, to be designated by the President, to sign land-patents, one thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars; four clerks at one thousand dollars each; two copyists at nine hundred dollars; one telephone operator, six hundred dollars; seven copyists; three messengers; nine assistant messengers; fourteen laborers; two skilled mechanics, one at nine hundred dollars and one at seven hundred and twenty dollars; one laborer, at six hundred dollars; four packers, at six hundred and sixty dollars each; one conductor of elevator, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; four charwomen, at two hundred and forty dollars each; for one captain of the watch, one thousand dollars; forty watchmen; additional to two watchmen acting as lieutenants of watchmen, at one hundred and twenty dollars each; one engineer, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant engineer, one thousand dollars; and six firemen; in all, one hundred and ninety-five thousand six hundred and ninety dollars.

Per diem, etc.,
special inspectors,
public lands.

For per diem in lieu of subsistence of two special inspectors connected with the administration of the public-land service, while traveling on duty, at a rate to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior not exceeding three dollars per day, and for actual necessary expenses of transportation, five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Office of Assistant Attorney General.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—For six law clerks, one at two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; one at two thousand five hundred dollars, one at two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; and three at two thousand dollars each; seven clerks, at two thousand dollars each; one clerk of class three; one clerk, who shall act as stenographer, at one thousand six hundred dollars; in all, thirty-two thousand seven hundred dollars.

General Land Office, Commissioner, etc.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.—For the Commissioner of the General Land Office, four thousand dollars; one assistant commissioner, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall be authorized to sign such letters, papers, and documents and to perform such other duties as may be directed by the Commissioner, and shall act as Commissioner in the absence of that officer or in case of a vacancy in the office of Commissioner, three thousand

dollars; chief clerk, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; two law clerks, at two thousand two hundred dollars each; three inspectors of surveyors general and district land-offices, at two thousand dollars each; recorder, two thousand dollars; three principal clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; two law examiners, at two thousand dollars each; thirty-nine clerks of class four; fifty-six clerks of class three; sixty-seven clerks of class two; seventy-three clerks of class one; fifty clerks, at one thousand dollars each; and fifty-two copyists; eight assistant messenger; twelve laborers; and six packers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, four hundred and eighty-seven thousand and fifty dollars.

For per diem in lieu of subsistence of inspectors and of clerks detailed to investigate fraudulent land-entries, trespasses on the public lands, and cases of official misconduct, while traveling on duty, at a rate to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, not exceeding three dollars per day, and for actual necessary expenses of transportation, ten thousand dollars.

Per diem, etc.,
inspectors.

For law-books for the law-library of the General Land Office, five hundred dollars.

Law books.

For connected and separate United States and other maps prepared in the General Land Office, seven thousand dollars.

Maps.

INDIAN OFFICE.—For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, four thousand dollars; assistant commissioner, who shall also perform the duties of chief clerk, three thousand dollars; one financial clerk at two thousand dollars; chief of division, at two thousand dollars; one principal bookkeeper, one thousand eight hundred dollars; five clerks of class four, one of whom shall have charge of the educational division; eight clerks of class three; one draughtsman, at one thousand six hundred dollars; one stenographer, at one thousand six hundred dollars; ten clerks of class two; fifteen clerks of class one; nine clerks, at one thousand dollars each; twelve copyists; one messenger; two assistant messengers; one laborer; one messenger-boy, at three hundred and sixty dollars; two charwomen, at two hundred and forty dollars each; in all, ninety-three thousand three hundred and eighty dollars.

Indian Office,
Commissioner, etc.

PENSION OFFICE.—For compensation of the Commissioner of Pensions, five thousand dollars; first deputy commissioner, three thousand six hundred dollars; second deputy commissioner, three thousand six hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; assistant chief clerk, two thousand dollars; medical referee, three thousand dollars; assistant medical referee, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; two qualified surgeons who shall be experts in their profession, at two thousand dollars each; eighteen medical examiners who shall be surgeons of education, skill, and experience in their profession, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; twelve chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; law clerk, two thousand dollars; forty-five principal examiners, for Review Board, at two thousand dollars each; twenty-four assistant chiefs of division, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; three stenographers at one thousand six hundred dollars each; seventy-four clerks of class four; ninety-five clerks of class three; three hundred and seventy-two clerks of class two; three hundred and sixty-one clerks of class one; two hundred clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one superintendent of buildings, one thousand four hundred dollars; two engineers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; eighty-five copyists; twenty-five messengers; twenty messenger boys at four hundred dollars each; one captain of the watch, eight hundred and forty dollars; three sergeants of the watch, at seven hundred and fifty dollars each; twenty watchmen; three firemen; twenty-five laborers; and five charwomen, at four hundred dollars each; in all, one million eight hundred and eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Pension Office,
Commissioner, etc.

Per diem, etc., special examiners. For per diem, when absent from home on duty, for special examiners, or other persons employed in the Pension Office detailed for the purpose of making special investigations of matters pertaining to the Pension Bureau, in lieu of expenses for subsistence, not exceeding three dollars per day, and for actual and necessary expenses for transportation and assistance, two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Additional special examiners. For an additional force of one hundred and fifty special examiners, for one year, at a salary of one thousand four hundred dollars each, two hundred and ten thousand dollars; and no person so appointed shall be employed in the State from which he is appointed; and any of those now employed in the Pension Office or as special examiners may be reappointed if they are found to be qualified.

Per diem, etc. For per diem in lieu of subsistence for one hundred and fifty additional special examiners above provided for, while traveling on duty, at a rate to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, not exceeding three dollars per day and for actual and necessary expenses for transportation and assistance, one hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

Additional clerk-hire, etc. Ante, p. 439. That in addition to the sums appropriated in the act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, there is hereby appropriated for clerk hire, twelve thousand dollars; and for stationary and other necessary expenses, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, three thousand dollars; in all, fifteen thousand dollars.

Patent Office. Commissioner, etc. UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.—For compensation of the Commissioner of the Patent Office, five thousand dollars; for assistant commissioner, three thousand dollars; for chief clerk, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; one law clerk, at two thousand dollars; three examiners-in-chief, at three thousand dollars each; examiner of interferences, two thousand five hundred dollars; twenty-eight principal examiners, at two thousand four hundred dollars each; thirty-two first assistant examiners, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; thirty-six second assistant examiners, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; forty-one third assistant examiners, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; fifty-fourth assistant examiners, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one financial clerk, two thousand dollars, who shall give bonds in such amount as the Secretary of the Interior may determine; one librarian, two thousand dollars; three chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; three assistant chiefs of division, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; three clerks of class four, one of whom shall act as application clerk; one machinist, one thousand six hundred dollars; five clerks of class three, one of whom shall be translator of languages; twelve clerks of class two; forty clerks of class one; one skilled laborer, one thousand two hundred dollars; three skilled draughtsmen, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; three draughtsmen, at one thousand dollars each; one messenger and property clerk, one thousand dollars; twenty-five permanent clerks, at one thousand dollars each; five model attendants, at one thousand dollars each; ten model attendants, at eight hundred dollars each; sixty copyists, five of whom may be copyists of drawings; four copyists, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; ninety-two skilled laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; forty-five laborers, at six hundred dollars each; forty laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; fifteen messenger-boys, at three hundred and sixty dollars each; in all, six hundred and forty thousand two hundred and seventy dollars.

Books, etc. For purchase of books, and expenses of transporting publications of patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign Governments, three thousand dollars.

Official Gazette. For photolithographing or otherwise producing plates for the Official Gazette, forty-four thousand dollars.

Photolithographing, etc. For photolithographing or otherwise producing copies of drawings of the weekly issues of patents, for producing copies of designs, trade-marks, and pending applications, and for the reproduction of exhausted copies;

said photolithographing or otherwise producing plates and copies, referred to in this and the preceding paragraph, to be done under the supervision of the Commissioner of Patents, and in the city of Washington, if it can there be done at reasonable rates; and the Commissioner of Patents, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be authorized to make contracts therefor, ninety thousand dollars.

For investigating the question of the public use or sale of inventions for two years or more prior to filing applications for patents, and for expenses attending defense of suits instituted against the Commissioner of Patents, five hundred dollars.

Investigating use, etc., of inventions, etc.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.—For the Commissioner of Education, three thousand dollars; collector and compiler of statistics, two thousand four hundred dollars; chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; two clerks of class four; one statistician, one thousand eight hundred dollars; two clerks of class three; one translator, one thousand six hundred dollars; four clerks of class two; six clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; seven copyists; one skilled laborer, eight hundred and forty dollars; two copyists, at eight hundred dollars each; one copyist, seven hundred and twenty dollars; one assistant messenger; two laborers; two laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; one laborer, at four hundred dollars; and one laborer, at three hundred and sixty dollars; in all, forty-five thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

Bureau of Education.

For books for library, current educational periodicals, other current publications, and completing valuable sets of periodicals, one thousand dollars.

Books, etc.

For collecting statistics for special reports and circulars of information two thousand dollars.

Statistics.

For the distribution and exchange of educational documents, and for the collection, exchange, and cataloguing of educational apparatus and appliances, articles of school furniture, and models of school-buildings illustrative of foreign and domestic systems and methods of education, and for repairing the same, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Distributing, etc., documents.

BUREAU OF LABOR.—For Commissioner of Labor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; two clerks of class four, both to be statistical experts; two clerks of class three, one of whom may be a stenographer; two clerks of class two; four clerks of class one, one of whom may be a translator and one of whom may be a stenographer; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; two copyists; two copy-holders, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one assistant messenger; one assistant messenger, at six hundred dollars; one watchman; one skilled laborer, six hundred dollars; two charwomen, at two hundred and forty dollars each; eighteen special agents, at least two of whom shall be females, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; in all, fifty-two thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

Bureau of Labor.

To enable the Commissioner of Labor to collect and report to Congress the statistics of and relating to marriage and divorce in the several States and Territories and in the District of Columbia, ten thousand dollars.

Marriage and divorce statistics.

For books, periodicals, and newspapers for the library, five hundred dollars.

Books.

For per diem special agents when away from home on duty, in lieu of expenses for subsistence, the rate to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, and not to exceed three dollars per day, and for their transportation, and for employment of experts and temporary assistance, and for traveling expenses of officers and employees, thirty-nine thousand two hundred and thirty dollars.

Special agents, experts, etc.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF RAILROADS.—For Commissioner, four thousand five hundred dollars; book-keeper, two thousand four hundred dollars; railroad engineer, two thousand five hundred dollars; one assistant book-keeper, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of

Commissioner of Railroads.

	class three; one copyist; and one assistant messenger; in all, fourteen thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.
Examining books, etc.	For examination of books and accounts of certain subsidized railroad companies, and inspecting roads, shops, machinery, and equipments of same, three thousand dollars.
Architect of the Capitol.	OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL.—For Architect, four thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk of class four; one draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; compensation to disbursing clerk, one thousand dollars; one assistant messenger; person in charge of heating apparatus of the Congressional Library and Supreme Court, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars; one laborer in charge of water-closet in central portion of the Capitol, six hundred and sixty dollars; and for three laborers for cleaning rotunda, corridors, and dome, at six hundred and sixty dollars each; for the pay of seven watchmen employed on the Capitol Grounds, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, eighteen thousand three hundred and sixty-four dollars.
Geological Survey, director, etc.	OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—For Director, six thousand dollars; executive officer, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand four hundred dollars; chief disbursing clerk, two thousand four hundred dollars; librarian, two thousand dollars; one photographer, two thousand dollars; three assistant photographers, one at nine hundred dollars, one at seven hundred and twenty dollars, and one at four hundred and eighty dollars; two clerks of class one; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; four clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; four copyists, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one watchman, at eight hundred and forty dollars; four watchmen, at six hundred dollars each; one janitor, at six hundred dollars; four messengers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; in all, thirty-five thousand five hundred and forty dollars.
Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior.	For contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and the Bureaus, offices, and buildings of the Interior Department, including the Civil Service Commission: For furniture, carpets, ice, lumber, hardware, dry-goods, advertising, telegraphing, expressage, wagons and harness, food and shoeing for horses, diagrams, awnings, constructing model and other cases, cases for drawings, file-holders, repairs of cases and furniture, and other absolutely necessary expenses, including fuel and lights, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.
Stationery.	For stationery for the Department of the Interior and its several Bureaus and offices, including the Civil Service Commission and the Geological Survey, seventy-two thousand dollars.
Books.	For new books and books to complete broken sets, five hundred dollars.
Rent.	For rent of buildings for the Interior Department, namely: For the Bureau of Education, four thousand dollars; Geological Survey, ten thousand dollars; Indian Office, five thousand five hundred dollars; Bureau of Labor, two thousand four hundred dollars; Railroad and General Land Office, one thousand eight hundred dollars; and store-room for documents, three hundred and sixty dollars; in all, twenty-four thousand and sixty dollars.
Postage.	For postage-stamps for the Interior Department and its Bureaus, as required under the Postal Union, to prepay postage on matter addressed to Postal Union countries, five thousand dollars.
Official Register.	For the preparation of the Official Register for eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, four thousand dollars.
Surveyors - general—	SURVEYOR'S-GENERAL AND THEIR CLERKS.
Arizona.	For surveyor-general of the Territory of Arizona, two thousand five hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, one thousand five hundred dollars; in all, four thousand dollars.
	For rent of office for the surveyor-general, pay of messenger, fuel,

books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Surveyors-general—Continued.
California.

For surveyor-general of California, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; and for the clerks in his office, five thousand dollars; in all, seven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

For surveyor-general of the State of Colorado, two thousand five hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, three thousand dollars; in all, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Colorado.

For rent of offices for the surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For surveyor-general of the Territory of Dakota two thousand dollars; and for the clerks in his office, three thousand dollars; in all, five thousand dollars.

Dakota.

For rent of office for the surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For surveyor-general of Minnesota, one thousand eight hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, two thousand dollars; in all, three thousand eight hundred dollars.

Minnesota.

For fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses, one thousand dollars.

For surveyor-general of Florida, one thousand eight hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, one thousand eight hundred dollars; in all, three thousand six hundred dollars.

Florida.

For rent of office for the surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand dollars.

For surveyor-general of the Territory of Idaho, two thousand five hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, one thousand five hundred dollars; in all, four thousand dollars.

Idaho.

For rent of office for the surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For surveyor-general of Louisiana, one thousand eight hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, three thousand dollars; in all, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

Louisiana.

For fuel, books, stationery, messenger, and other incidental expenses of reprotracting and mending old torn and partly defaced township plats, and providing the same and other plats with canvas backs, also for binding old records, three thousand dollars.

For surveyor-general of the Territory of Montana, two thousand five hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, three thousand dollars; in all, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Montana.

For rent of office for the surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For surveyor-general of Nevada, one thousand eight hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, one thousand five hundred dollars; in all, three thousand three hundred dollars.

Nevada.

For rent of office for the surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses, one thousand dollars.

For surveyor-general of the Territory of New Mexico, two thousand five hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, three thousand dollars; in all, five thousand five hundred dollars.

New Mexico.

For rent of office for the surveyor-general, pay of messenger, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall, if practicable, provide accommodations for the office of the surveyor-general of New Mexico in the building belonging to the United States in Santa Fe.

Proviso.
Quarters.

For surveyor-general of Oregon, one thousand eight hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, two thousand dollars; in all, three thousand eight hundred dollars.

Oregon.

Surveyors-general—Continued.

Utah.

For fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For surveyor-general of the Territory of Utah, two thousand five hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, one thousand dollars; in all, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For rent of office for the surveyor-general, pay of messenger, fuel, books, and stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand four hundred dollars.

Washington.

For surveyor-general of the Territory of Washington, two thousand five hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, three thousand dollars; in all, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For rent of office for the surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Wyoming.

For surveyor-general of the Territory of Wyoming, two thousand five hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, one thousand five hundred dollars; in all, four thousand dollars.

For rent of office for the surveyor-general, pay of messenger, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Post-Office Department.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Pay of Postmaster-General, clerks, etc.

For compensation of the Postmaster-General, eight thousand dollars; chief clerk to the Postmaster-General, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief post-office inspector, three thousand dollars; stenographer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; appointment clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; two clerks of class three, one clerk of class two; three clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one copyist; one messenger; one female messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; one assistant messenger; in all, thirty thousand six hundred dollars.

Assistant Attorney-General's office.

Office of Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department: Law clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk of class four; one clerk of class three (lease clerk); one clerk of class two; in all, seven thousand three hundred dollars.

First Assistant Postmaster-General, clerks, etc.

For First Assistant Postmaster-General, four thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars, and while the office is held by the present incumbent five hundred dollars additional; chief of salary and allowance division, two thousand two hundred dollars; chief of appointment division, two thousand dollars; chief of bond division, two thousand dollars; superintendent division post-office supplies, two thousand dollars; superintendent of free delivery, three thousand dollars; two clerks of class four; twenty-two clerks of class three; one clerk of class three, to act as stenographer and Department telegraph operator; seven clerks of class two; twenty-one clerks of class one; nine clerks, at one thousand dollars each; two clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; four assistant messengers; seven laborers; in all, one hundred and eleven thousand four hundred dollars.

Second Assistant Postmaster-General, clerks, etc.

For Second Assistant Postmaster-General, four thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; chief of division of inspection, two thousand dollars; superintendent of railway adjustment, two thousand dollars; ten clerks of class four; thirty-four clerks of class three; eighteen clerks of class two; one stenographer, one thousand four hundred dollars; eighteen clerks of class one; seven clerks, at one thousand dollars each; three clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; three assistant messengers; and one laborer; in all, one hundred and forty-three thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

Third Assistant Postmaster-General, clerks, etc.

For Third Assistant Postmaster-General, four thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; chief of division of postage-stamps, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; one chief of finance division, who shall give bond in such amount as the Postmaster-General

may determine for the faithful discharge of his duties, two thousand dollars; four clerks of class four; sixteen clerks of class three; twenty-one clerks of class two; twenty-six clerks of class one; six clerks, at one thousand dollars each; two female clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; two assistant messengers; six laborers; in all, one hundred and sixteen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Dead-letter office: For superintendent of dead-letter office, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; one clerk of class four (who shall be chief clerk); one clerk of class four; three clerks of class three; eleven clerks of class two; twenty-four clerks of class one, including eight female clerks; four clerks, at one thousand dollars each; fifty-two clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; six female clerks, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one assistant messenger; two laborers; four female laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; in all, one hundred and thirteen thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars. Superintendent dead-letter office, etc.

For superintendent of foreign mails, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class four; three clerks of class three; one clerk of class two; one clerk of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one assistant messenger; in all, sixteen thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars. Superintendent foreign mails, etc.

For superintendent of the money-order system, three thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; six clerks of class four; eight clerks of class three: five clerks of class two; ten clerks of class one; six clerks, at one thousand dollars each; five clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one assistant messenger; one engineer, one thousand dollars; two firemen; four watchmen; one conductor of elevator, seven hundred and twenty dollars; four charwomen, at two hundred and forty dollars each; one female laborer, four hundred and eighty dollars; and ten laborers; in all, seventy-three thousand four hundred dollars. Superintendent money-order system, etc.

For office of mail depredations: Chief clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class three; two clerks of class two; five clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one assistant messenger; in all, fifteen thousand one hundred and twenty dollars. Mail depredations office

For topographer, two thousand five hundred dollars; three skilled draughtsmen, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; three skilled draughtsmen, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; three skilled draughtsmen, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; three skilled draughtsmen, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one examiner, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk of class two; one map-mounter, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one assistant map-mounter, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; one assistant messenger; two watchmen; and four female clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; in all, thirty thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars. Topographer, draughtsmen, etc.

For office of disbursing clerk and superintendent of building: Disbursing clerk and superintendent, two thousand one hundred dollars; one clerk of class two, accountant; one clerk of class one, storekeeper; one engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one assistant engineer, at one thousand dollars; one fireman, who shall be a blacksmith, at nine hundred dollars; one fireman, who shall be a steam-fitter, at nine hundred dollars; one conductor of elevator, seven hundred and twenty dollars; two firemen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one carpenter, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one assistant carpenter, at one thousand dollars; captain of the watch, at one thousand dollars; nineteen watchmen; twenty laborers; one plumber, nine hundred dollars; one awning-maker, at nine hundred dollars; and fifteen charwomen, at two hundred and forty dollars each; and for force in the additional building as follows: Four watchmen, three laborers, and three charwomen, at two hundred and forty dollars each; in all, fifty-two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars. Disbursing clerk, clerks, etc.

For contingent expenses of the Post-Office Department, including the additional building occupied by the money-order division of the Contingent expenses.

Sixth Auditor's Office: For stationery and blank-books, including amount necessary for the purchase of free penalty envelopes, twelve thousand dollars; fuel, and for repairs to heating apparatus, eight thousand dollars; for gas, five thousand five hundred dollars; plumbing and gas-fixtures, three thousand dollars; telegraphing, three thousand five hundred dollars; painting, three thousand five hundred dollars; carpets and matting, four thousand dollars; furniture, five thousand dollars; keeping of horses and repair of wagons and harness, one thousand five hundred dollars; hardware, one thousand five hundred dollars; miscellaneous items, thirteen thousand dollars; in all, sixty thousand five hundred dollars.

Rent.

For rent of topographer's office, one thousand five hundred dollars; for rent of a suitable building or buildings for the use of the money-order office of the Post-Office Department from July first to October first, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, two thousand dollars; for rent of a suitable building or buildings for the use of the money-order office of the Post-Office Department for balance of fiscal year, six thousand dollars; for rent of building for use of the money-order division of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department, four thousand five hundred dollars; in all, fourteen thousand dollars.

Postal Guide.

For the publication of copies of the Official Postal Guide, eighteen thousand dollars.

Post-route maps.

For miscellaneous expenses of the topographer's office in the preparation and publication of the post-route maps, fifteen thousand dollars.

Sale.

And the Postmaster-General may authorize the sale of post-route maps to the public at cost, the proceeds of such sales to be used as a further appropriation for the preparation and publication of post-route maps.

Postage.

For postage-stamps for correspondence addressed abroad which is not exempt from postage under article eight of the Paris convention of the Universal Postal Union, five hundred dollars.

Judicial

JUDICIAL.

Department of
Justice.
Pay of Attorney-
General.
Solicitor - Gen-
eral, etc.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—For compensation of the Attorney-General, eight thousand dollars; Solicitor-General, seven thousand dollars; three Assistant Attorney's General, at five thousand dollars each; one Assistant Attorney-General of the Post-Office Department, four thousand dollars; Solicitor of the Internal Revenue, four thousand five hundred dollars; examiner of claims, three thousand five hundred dollars; two assistant attorneys, at three thousand dollars each; three assistant attorneys, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; one assistant attorney, at two thousand dollars; law clerk and examiner of titles, two thousand seven hundred dollars; chief clerk and ex officio superintendent of the building, two thousand two hundred dollars; stenographic clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; two law clerks, at two thousand dollars each; five clerks of class four; additional for disbursing clerk and clerk in charge of pardons, two hundred dollars each; three clerks of class three; two clerks of class two; five clerks of class one; one telegraph operator, at one thousand dollars; seven copyists; one messenger; four assistant messengers; three laborers; three watchmen; one engineer, one thousand two hundred dollars; two conductors of the elevator, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; five charwomen, at two hundred and forty dollars each; superintendent of building, two hundred and fifty dollars; and three firemen; in all, one hundred and twelve thousand six hundred and ten dollars.

Contingent ex-
penses.

For contingent expenses of the Department, namely: For furniture and repairs, one thousand dollars; for law and miscellaneous books for library of the Department, one thousand five hundred dollars; for stationery, one thousand five hundred dollars; for miscellaneous expenditures, such as telegraphing, fuel, lights, labor, and other necessities,

directly ordered by the Attorney-General, including ordinary repairs of building and care of grounds, seven thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; in all, eleven thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For official transportation for the Department, five hundred dollars.

For postage-stamps for foreign correspondence, one hundred dollars.

For the following force necessary for the care and protection of the court-house in the District of Columbia, who shall be under the direction of the United States marshal of the District of Columbia: One engineer, one thousand two hundred dollars; three watchmen; three firemen; four laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; and six assistant messengers; in all, eleven thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.—For compensation of the Solicitor of the Treasury, four thousand five hundred dollars; assistant solicitor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four; three clerks of class three; four clerks of class two; one assistant messenger; and one laborer, in all, twenty-six thousand six hundred dollars.

For law and miscellaneous books for office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, five hundred dollars.

For stationery for office of Solicitor of the Treasury, four hundred dollars.

For warden of the jail of the District of Columbia, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

UNITED STATES COURTS.—For the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, ten thousand five hundred dollars; and for eight associate justices, ten thousand dollars each; in all, ninety thousand five hundred dollars.

To pay the salaries of the United States judges retired under section seven hundred and fourteen of the Revised Statutes, so much as may be necessary for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, is hereby appropriated.

For nine circuit judges, to reside in circuit, at six thousand dollars each, fifty-four thousand dollars.

For marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States, three thousand dollars.

For salaries of the fifty-eight district judges of the United States, two hundred and eleven thousand dollars.

For salaries of the chief justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and the five associate judges, twenty-four thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the district attorneys of the United States, twenty thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the district marshals of the United States, twelve thousand nine hundred dollars.

COURT OF CLAIMS.—For salaries of five judges of the Court of Claims, at four thousand five hundred dollars each; chief clerk, three thousand dollars; one assistant clerk, two thousand dollars; bailiff, one thousand five hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; and one messenger; in all, thirty-two thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For stationery, books, fuel, labor, and other miscellaneous expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For reporting the decisions of the court, and superintending the printing of the twenty-second volume of the Reports of the Court of Claims, to be paid on the order of the court, one thousand dollars; said sum to be paid to the reporter, notwithstanding section seventeen hundred and sixty-five of the Revised Statutes, or section three of the act of June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, chapter three hundred and twenty-eight.

SEC. 2. That the pay of assistant messengers, firemen, watchmen, and laborers provided for in this act, unless otherwise specially stated, shall

Transportation.

Postage.

Care of court-house, District of Columbia.

Solicitor of the Treasury, assistant, clerks, etc.

Books.

Stationery.

Warden District Columbia jail.

Pay of justices, Supreme Court.

Retired judges.

R. S., sec. 714, p. 135.

Circuit judges.

Marshal, Supreme Court.

District judges.

Judges, supreme court District of Columbia.

District attorneys.

Marshals.

Judges, etc., Court of Claims.

Contingent expenses.

Reporting decisions.

R. S., sec. 1765, p. 314.

Vol. 18, p. 109.

Rate of pay, assistant messengers, firemen, etc.

be as follows: For assistant messengers, firemen, and watchmen, at the rate of seven hundred and twenty dollars per annum each; for laborers, at the rate of six hundred and sixty dollars per annum each.

Laws conflicting
repealed.

SEC. 3. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 393.—An act to authorize the Tombigbee Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Tombigbee River at or near Columbus, Mississippi.

Tombigbee Rail-
road Company au-
thorized to bridge
Tombigbee River,
Columbus, Miss.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Tombigbee Railroad Company, a corporation created and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Mississippi, be, and is hereby, authorized to build a bridge across the Tombigbee River in the State of Mississippi, at such point as may hereafter be selected by said railway company for crossing said river at or near Columbus with its railroad line, the said bridge to be so constructed as not to interfere with the navigation of said river: *Provided,* That any bridge constructed under this act and according to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be known and recognized as a post-route, and the same is hereby declared to be a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, or for through passengers or freight passing over said bridge, than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads leading to the said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way for a postal telegraph across said bridge.

Proviso.
To be a lawful
structure and post-
route.

Postal telegraph.

Secretary of War
to approve plans,
etc.

SEC. 2. That any bridge constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said company shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design of the drawings of the bridge and piers, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of at least one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, and the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built; and if any change be made in the plan of construction of said bridge during the progress of the work thereon, or before the completion of said bridge, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; and the said structure shall be at all times so kept and managed as to offer reasonable and proper means for the passage of vessels through or under said structure; and the said structure shall be changed, at the cost and expense of the owners thereof, from time to time as Congress may direct, so as to preserve the free and convenient navigation of said river; and the authority to erect and continue said bridge shall be subject to the revocation or modification by law whenever the public good shall, in the judgment of Congress, so require, without any expense or charge to the United States; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river caused or alleged to be caused by said bridge, suit may be brought in the circuit courts of the United States of Mississippi in whose jurisdiction any portion of said bridge may be located.

Litigation.

Right to amend,
etc., reserved.
Not to obstruct
navigation.

SEC. 3. That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act at any time; and that if at any time navigation of the said river shall in any manner be obstructed or impaired by the bridge authorized

by this act to be constructed, the Secretary of War shall have authority, and it shall be his duty, to require the said railway company to alter and change the said bridge, at its own expense, in such manner as may be proper to secure free and complete navigation without impediment; and if, upon such reasonable notice to said railway company to make such change or improvements, the said company fails to do so, the Secretary of War shall have authority to make the same, and all the rights conferred by this act shall be forfeited; and Congress shall have power to do any and all things necessary to secure the free navigation of the river.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 394.—An act extending the charter of "The President and Directors of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Washington and Georgetown," in the District of Columbia.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the charter of "The President and Directors of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Washington and Georgetown," in the District of Columbia, granted by act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and which by act of Congress approved February seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, was extended until the first day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, be, and the same is hereby, extended and continued until the first day of June, nineteen hundred and eight, with the same rights and powers and with like duties, obligations, and responsibilities as are now by law held and exercised by and imposed upon said corporation.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

District of Co-
lumbia.
Firemen's Insur-
ance Company.
Charter extend-
ed twenty years.
Vol. 6, p. 694.
Vol. 11, p. 492.

CHAP. 395.—An act authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Tennessee River at or near the foot of the Mussel Shoals Canal, and for other purposes.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Tennessee Bridge Company of Alabama, a corporation composed of the following-named persons: M. A. Spurr, A. W. Wills, John Woodard, E. W. Cole, E. B. Stahlman, W. J. Wood, Lee Howell, Charles G. Smith, W. M. Daniels, W. B. Wood, W. C. Sherrod, W. P. Campbell, W. E. Blair, and R. L. Bliss, duly and legally incorporated under the laws of the State of Alabama, its successors or assigns, to construct and maintain a bridge over the Tennessee River at or near the foot of the Mussel Shoals Canal. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railway trains, and, at the option of the persons by whom it may be built, may be used for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals, and for foot-passengers, for such reasonable rates of toll as may be approved from time to time by the Secretary of War.

Tennessee Bridge
Company author-
ized to bridge Ten-
nessee River at
Mussel Shoals.

Railway, wagon,
and foot bridge.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under this act and subject to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, or passengers or freight passing over said bridge, than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroad or public highways leading to the said bridge; and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-roads in the United States.

To be a lawful
structure and post-
route.

SEC. 3. That the said bridge shall be constructed as a draw-bridge; the draw or pivot-pier shall be at such a point in the channel of the river as the Secretary of War may direct, and the opening or passage-way of said draw-pier shall be so protected and arranged that water-

Draw.

- Proviso.*
Opening draw. craft can be worked through it at any and all times; and the draw-span shall be of such width and such height above the water as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with and the bridge itself at right angles to the current of the river: *Provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passing of boats; and said company or corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset till sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe. No bridge shall be erected or maintained under the authority of this act which shall at any time substantially or materially obstruct the free navigation of said river; and if any bridge erected under such authority shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, obstruct such navigation, he is hereby authorized to cause such change or alteration of said bridge to be made as will effectually obviate such obstruction; and all such alterations shall be made and all such obstructions be removed at the expense of the owner or owners of said bridge; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river caused or alleged to be caused by said bridge, the cause may be brought in the district court of the United States of the State of Alabama in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge may be located: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to repeal or modify any of the provisions of law now existing in reference to the protection of the navigation of rivers, or to exempt this bridge from the operation of the same.
- Lights. SEC. 4. That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains over the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner or owners of said bridge and the several railroad companies, or any one of them desiring such use, shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, all matters at issue between them shall be decided by the Secretary of War, upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties.
- Not to obstruct navigation. SEC. 5. That any bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said company or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.
- Litigation. SEC. 6. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.
- Other companies may use. Right to amend, etc., reserved.

Approved, March 3, 1887

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 396.—An act for the retirement and recoinage of the trade-dollar.

Trade-dollars to be exchangeable for silver dollars or coins.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for a period of six months after the passage of this act, United States trade-dollars, if not defaced, mutilated, or stamped, shall be received at the office of the Treasurer,

or any assistant treasurer of the United States in exchange for a like amount, dollar for dollar, of standard silver dollars, or of subsidiary coins of the United States.

SEC. 2. That the trade-dollars received by, paid to, or deposited with the Treasurer or any assistant treasurer or national depository of the United States shall not be paid out or in any other manner issued, but, at the expense of the United States, shall be transmitted to the coinage mints and recoinced into standard silver dollars or subsidiary coin, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That the trade-dollars recoinced under this act shall not be counted as part of the silver bullion required to be purchased and coined into standard dollars as required by the act of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight.

To be recoinced into standard silver dollars or coins.

Proviso.

Not included in purchases of bullion.
Vol. 20, p. 25.

SEC. 3. That all laws and parts of laws authorizing the coinage and issuance of United States trade-dollars are hereby repealed.

Authority to coin repealed.
R. S., 3520, p. 697.

Received by the President, February 19, 1887.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

CHAP. 397.—An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend section fifty-three hundred and fifty-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes," approved March twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United State of America in Congress assembled, SEC. 1. That in any proceeding or examination before a grand jury, a judge, justice, or a United States commissioner, or a court, in any prosecution for bigamy, polygamy, or unlawful cohabitation, under any statute of the United States, the lawful husband or wife of the person accused shall be a competent witness, and may be called, but shall not be compelled to testify in such proceeding, examination, or prosecution without the consent of the husband or wife, as the case may be; and such witness shall not be permitted to testify as to any statement or communication made by either husband or wife to each other, during the existence of the marriage relation, deemed confidential at common law.

Anti-polygamy act.
Vol. 22, p. 30.
Husband or wife may testify in prosecutions for polygamy.

SEC. 2. That in any prosecution for bigamy, polygamy, or unlawful cohabitation, under any statute of the United States, whether before a United States commissioner, justice, judge, a grand jury, or any court, an attachment for any witness may be issued by the court, judge, or commissioner, without a previous subpoena, compelling the immediate attendance of such witness, when it shall appear by oath or affirmation, to the commissioner, justice, judge, or court, as the case may be, that there is reasonable ground to believe that such witness will unlawfully fail to obey a subpoena issued and served in the usual course in such cases; and in such case the usual witness-fee shall be paid to such witness so attached: *Provided*, That the person so attached may at any time secure his or her discharge from custody by executing a recognizance with sufficient surety, conditioned for the appearance of such person at the proper time, as a witness in the cause or proceeding wherein the attachment may be issued.

Attachment of witnesses.

Proviso.
Recognizance.

SEC. 3. That whoever commits adultery shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding three years; and when the act is committed between a married woman and a man who is unmarried, both parties to such act shall be deemed guilty of adultery; and

Punishment for adultery.

- when such act is committed between a married man and a woman who is unmarried, the man shall be deemed guilty of adultery.
- Punishment for incest.** SEC. 4. That if any person related to another person within and not including the fourth degree of consanguinity computed according to the rules of the civil law, shall marry or cohabit with, or have sexual intercourse with such other so related person, knowing her or him to be within said degree of relationship, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of incest, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than three years and not more than fifteen years.
- Punishment for fornication.** SEC. 5. That if an unmarried man or woman commit fornication, each of them shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.
- Prosecutions for adultery may be instituted as for other crimes.** SEC. 6. That all laws of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah which provide that prosecutions for adultery can only be commenced on the complaint of the husband or wife are hereby disapproved and annulled; and all prosecutions for adultery may hereafter be instituted in the same way that prosecutions for other crimes are.
- Powers of commissioners in Utah.** SEC. 7. That commissioners appointed by the supreme court and district courts in the Territory of Utah shall possess and may exercise all the powers and jurisdiction that are or may be possessed or exercised by justices of the peace in said Territory under the laws thereof, and the same powers conferred by law on commissioners appointed by circuit courts of the United States.
- Powers of marshal of Utah.** SEC. 8. That the marshal of said Territory of Utah, and his deputies, shall possess and may exercise all the powers in executing the laws of the United States or of said Territory, possessed and exercised by sheriffs, constables, and their deputies as peace officers; and each of them shall cause all offenders against the law, in his view, to enter into recognizance to keep the peace and to appear at the next term of the court having jurisdiction of the case, and to commit to jail in case of failure to give such recognizance. They shall quell and suppress assaults and batteries, riots, routs, affrays, and insurrections.
- Marriage ceremonies in the Territories.** SEC. 9. That every ceremony of marriage, or in the nature of a marriage ceremony, of any kind, in any of the Territories of the United States, whether either or both or more of the parties to such ceremony be lawfully competent to be the subjects of such marriage or ceremony or not, shall be certified by a certificate stating the fact and nature of such ceremony, the full names of each of the parties concerned, and the full name of every officer, priest, and person, by whatever style or designation called or known, in any way taking part in the performance of such ceremony, which certificate shall be drawn up and signed by the parties to such ceremony and by every officer, priest, and person taking part in the performance of such ceremony, and shall be by the officer, priest, or other person solemnizing such marriage or ceremony filed in the office of the probate court, or, if there be none, in the office of court having probate powers in the county or district in which such ceremony shall take place, for record, and shall be immediately recorded, and be at all times subject to inspection as other public records. Such certificate, or the record thereof, or a duly certified copy of such record, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts required by this act to be stated therein, in any proceeding, civil or criminal, in which the matter shall be drawn in question. Any person who shall willfully violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not longer than two years, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.
- Certificates.**
- To be prima facie evidence.**
- Punishment for violation.**
- Other proof admissible.** SEC. 10. That nothing in this act shall be held to prevent the proof of marriages, whether lawful or unlawful, by any evidence now legally admissible for that purpose.

SEC. 11. That the laws enacted by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah which provide for or recognize the capacity of illegitimate children to inherit or to be entitled to any distributive share in the estate of the father of any such illegitimate child are hereby disapproved and annulled; and no illegitimate child shall hereafter be entitled to inherit from his or her father or to receive any distributive share in the estate of his or her father: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any illegitimate child born within twelve months after the passage of this act, nor to any child made legitimate by the seventh section of the act entitled "An act to amend section fifty-three hundred and fifty-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes", approved March twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two.

Laws of Utah allowing illegitimate children to inherit annulled.

Proviso.
Not retroactive.

Vol. 22, p. 31.

SEC. 12. That the laws enacted by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah conferring jurisdiction upon probate courts, or the judges thereof, or any of them, in said Territory, other than in respect of the estates of deceased persons, and in respect of the guardianship of the persons and property of infants, and in respect of the persons and property of persons not of sound mind, are hereby disapproved and annulled; and no probate court or judge of probate shall exercise any jurisdiction other than in respect of the matters aforesaid, except as a member of a county court; and every such jurisdiction so by force of this act withdrawn from the said probate courts or judges shall be had and exercised by the district courts of said Territory respectively.

Jurisdiction of probate courts, Utah.

SEC. 13. That it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General of the United States to institute and prosecute proceedings to forfeit and escheat to the United States the property of corporations obtained or held in violation of section three of the act of Congress approved the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the Territories of the United States and other places, and disapproving and annulling certain acts of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah", or in violation of section eighteen hundred and ninety of the Revised Statutes of the United States; and all such property so forfeited and escheated to the United States shall be disposed of by the Secretary of the Interior, and the proceeds thereof applied to the use and benefit of the common schools in the Territory in which such property may be: *Provided*, That no building, or the grounds appurtenant thereto, which is held and occupied exclusively for purposes of the worship of God, or parsonage connected therewith, or burial ground shall be forfeited.

Proceedings to forfeit property of corporations in Utah brought. Vol. 12, p. 501. R. S., sec. 1890, p. 333.

Proceeds.
Proviso.
Houses of worship, etc.

SEC. 14. That in any proceeding for the enforcement of the provisions of law against corporations or associations acquiring or holding property in any Territory of the United States in excess of the amount limited by law, the court before which such proceeding may be instituted shall have power in a summary way to compel the production of all books, records, papers, and documents of or belonging to any trustee or person holding or controlling or managing property in which such corporation may have any right, title, or interest whatever.

Production of books, etc.

SEC. 15. That all laws of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah, or of the so-called government of the State of Deseret, creating, organizing, amending, or continuing the corporation or association called the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company are hereby disapproved and annulled; and the said corporation, in so far as it may now have, or pretend to have, any legal existence, is hereby dissolved; and it shall not be lawful for the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah to create, organize, or in any manner recognize any such corporation or association, or to pass any law for the purpose of or operating to accomplish the bringing of persons into the said Territory for any purpose whatsoever.

Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company dissolved.

Immigration law forbidden.

SEC. 16. That it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General of the United States to cause such proceedings to be taken in the supreme court of the Territory of Utah as shall be proper to carry into effect the

Affairs of the company to be settled.

- Proceeds.** provisions of the preceding section, and pay the debts and to dispose of the property and assets of said corporation according to law. Said property and assets, in excess of the debts and the amount of any lawful claims established by the court against the same, shall escheat to the United States, and shall be taken, invested, and disposed of by the Secretary of the Interior, under the direction of the President of the United States, for the benefit of common schools in said Territory.
- Incorporation of Mormon Church dissolved.** SEC. 17. That the acts of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah incorporating, continuing, or providing for the corporation known as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, and the ordinance of the so-called general assembly of the State of Deseret incorporating the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, so far as the same may now have legal force and validity, are hereby disapproved and annulled, and the said corporation, in so far as it may now have, or pretend to have, any legal existence, is hereby dissolved. That it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General of the United States to cause such proceedings to be taken in the supreme court of the Territory of Utah as shall be proper to execute the foregoing provisions of this section and to wind up the affairs of said corporation conformably to law; and in such proceedings the court shall have power, and it shall be its duty, to make such decree or decrees as shall be proper to effectuate the transfer of the title to real property now held and used by said corporation for places of worship, and parsonages connected therewith, and burial grounds, and of the description mentioned in the proviso to section thirteen of this act and in section twenty-six of this act, to the respective trustees mentioned in section twenty-six of this act; and for the purposes of this section said court shall have all the powers of a court of equity.
- Proceedings to wind up.** SEC. 18. (a) A widow shall be endowed of third part of all the lands whereof her husband was seized of an estate of inheritance at any time during the marriage unless she shall have lawfully released her right thereto.
- Dower rights.** (b) The widow of any alien who at the time of his death shall be entitled by law to hold any real estate, if she be an inhabitant of the Territory at the time of such death, shall be entitled to dower of such estate in the same manner as if such alien had been a native citizen.
- Widow of alien.** (c) If a husband seized of an estate of inheritance in lands exchanges them for other lands, his widow shall not have dower of both, but shall make her election to be endowed of the lands given or of those taken in exchange; and if such election be not evinced by the commencement of proceedings to recover her dower of the lands given in exchange within one year after the death of her husband, she shall be deemed to have elected to take her dower of the lands received in exchange.
- Lands exchanged for land.** (d) When a person seized of an estate of inheritance in lands shall have executed a mortgage, or other conveyance in the nature of mortgage, of such estate, before marriage, his widow shall nevertheless be entitled to dower out of the lands mortgaged or so conveyed, as against every person except the mortgagee or grantee in such conveyance and those claiming under him.
- Out of mortgaged lands.** (e) Where a husband shall purchase lands during coverture, and shall at the same time execute a mortgage, or other conveyance in the nature of mortgage, of his estate in such lands to secure the payment of the purchase-money, his widow shall not be entitled to dower out of such lands, as against the mortgagee or grantee in such conveyance or those claiming under him, although she shall not have united in such mortgage; but she shall be entitled to her dower in such lands as against all other persons.
- Lands purchased and mortgaged.** (f) Where in such case the mortgagee, or such grantee or those claiming under him, shall, after the death of the husband of such widow, cause the land mortgaged or so conveyed to be sold, either under a power of sale contained in the mortgage or such conveyance or by virtue of the decree of a court if any surplus shall remain after payment
- Sales under mortgage.**

of the moneys due on such mortgage or such conveyance, and the costs and charges of the sale, such widow shall nevertheless be entitled to the interest or income of the one-third part of such surplus for her life, as her dower.

(g) A widow shall not be endowed of lands conveyed to her husband by way of mortgage unless he acquire an absolute estate therein during the marriage period. Absolute interest necessary.

(h) In case of divorce dissolving the marriage contract for the misconduct of the wife, she shall not be endowed. Barred by divorce.

SEC. 19. That hereafter the judge of probate in each county within the Territory of Utah provided for by the existing laws thereof shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and so much of the laws of said Territory as provide for the election of such judge by the legislative assembly are hereby disapproved and annulled. Appointment of probate judges.

SEC. 20. That it shall not be lawful for any female to vote at any election hereafter held in the Territory of Utah for any public purpose whatever, and no such vote shall be received or counted or given effect in any manner whatever; and any and every act of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah providing for or allowing the registration or voting by females is hereby annulled. Female votes prohibited in Utah.

SEC. 21. That all laws of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah which provide for numbering or identifying the votes of the electors at any election in said Territory are hereby disapproved and annulled; but the foregoing provision shall not preclude the lawful registration of voters, or any other provisions for securing fair elections which do not involve the disclosure of the candidates for whom any particular elector shall have voted. Legislative laws for voting annulled.

SEC. 22. That the existing election districts and apportionments of representation concerning the members of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah are hereby abolished; and it shall be the duty of the governor, Territorial secretary, and the Board of Commissioners mentioned in section nine of the act of Congress approved March twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two entitled "An act to amend section fifty-three hundred and fifty-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes", in said Territory, forthwith to redistrict said Territory, and apportion representation in the same in such manner as to provide, as nearly as may be, for an equal representation of the people (excepting Indians not taxed), being citizens of the United States, according to numbers, in said legislative assembly, and to the number of members of the council and house of representatives, respectively, as now established by law; and a record of the establishment of such new districts and the apportionment of representation thereto shall be made in the office of the secretary of said Territory, and such establishment and representation shall continue until Congress shall otherwise provide; and no persons other than citizens of the United States otherwise qualified shall be entitled to vote at any election in said Territory. Present election districts abolished.

SEC. 23. That the provisions of section nine of said act approved March twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, in regard to registration and election officers, and the registration of voters, and the conduct of elections, and the powers and duties of the Board therein mentioned, shall continue and remain operative until the provisions and laws therein referred to be made and enacted by the legislative assembly of said Territory of Utah shall have been made and enacted by said assembly and shall have been approved by Congress. Redistricting. Vol. 22, p. 32.

SEC. 24. That every male person twenty-one years of age resident in the Territory of Utah shall, as a condition precedent to his right to register or vote at any election in said Territory, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, before the registration officer of his voting precinct, that he is over twenty-one years of age, and has resided in the Territory of Utah for six months then last passed and in the precinct for one Only United States citizens to vote.

Registration and election officers.

Oath to be taken before voting.

Registration officer to administer.	month immediately preceding the date thereof, and that he is a native-born (or naturalized, as the case may be) citizen of the United States, and further state in such oath or affirmation his full name, with his age, place of business, his status, whether single or married, and, if married, the name of his lawful wife, and that he will support the Constitution of the United States and will faithfully obey the laws thereof, and especially will obey the act of Congress approved March twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An act to amend section fifty-three hundred and fifty-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes," and will also obey this act in respect of the crimes in said act defined and forbidden, and that he will not, directly or indirectly, aid or abet, counsel or advise, any other person to commit any of said crimes. Such registration officer is authorized to administer said oath or affirmation; and all such oaths or affirmations shall be by him delivered to the clerk of the probate court of the proper county, and shall be deemed public records therein. But if any election shall occur in said Territory before the next revision of the registration lists as required by law, the said oath or affirmation shall be administered by the presiding judge of the election precinct on or before the day of election. As a condition precedent to the right to hold office in or under said Territory, the officer, before entering on the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation
Official oath.	declaring his full name, with his age, place of business, his status, whether married or single, and, if married, the name of his lawful wife, and that he will support the Constitution of the United States and will faithfully obey the laws thereof, and especially will obey the act of Congress approved March twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An act to amend section fifty-three hundred and fifty-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes," and will also obey this act in respect of the crimes in said act defined and forbidden, and that he will not, directly or indirectly, aid or abet, counsel or advise, any other person to commit any of said crimes; which oath or affirmation shall be recorded in the proper office and indorsed on the commission or certificate of appointment.
Jurors.	All grand and petit jurors in said Territory shall take the same oath or affirmation, to be administered, in writing or orally, in the proper court. No person shall be entitled to vote in any election in said Territory, or be capable of jury service, or hold any office of trust or emolument in said Territory who shall not have taken the oath or affirmation aforesaid. No person who shall have been convicted of any crime under this act, or under the act of Congress aforesaid approved March twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, or who shall be a polygamist, or who shall associate or cohabit polygamously with persons of the other sex, shall be entitled to vote in any election in said Territory, or be capable of jury service, or to hold any office of trust or emolument in said Territory.
Disqualifications.	
Schools in Utah. Superintendent. Commissioner to be appointed.	SEC. 25. That the office of Territorial superintendent of district schools created by the laws of Utah is hereby abolished; and it shall be the duty of the supreme court of said Territory to appoint a commissioner of schools, who shall possess and exercise all the powers and duties heretofore imposed by the laws of said Territory upon the Territorial superintendent of district schools, and who shall receive the same salary and compensation, which shall be paid out of the treasury of said Territory; and the laws of the Territory of Utah providing for the method of election and appointment of such Territorial superintendent of district schools are hereby suspended until the further action of Congress shall be had in respect thereto. The said superintendent shall have power to prohibit the use in any district school of any book of a sectarian character or otherwise unsuitable. Said superintendent shall collect and classify statistics and other information respecting the district and other schools in said Territory, showing their progress, the whole number of children of school age, the number who attend school in each
Territorial school laws suspended.	
Statistics.	

year in the respective counties, the average length of time of their attendance, the number of teachers and the compensation paid to the same, the number of teachers who are Mormons, the number who are so-called gentiles, the number of children of Mormon parents and the number of children of so-called gentile parents, and their respective average attendance at school; all of which statistics and information shall be annually reported to Congress, through the governor of said Territory and the Department of the Interior.

SEC. 26. That all religious societies, sects, and congregations shall have the right to have and to hold, through trustees appointed by any court exercising probate powers in a Territory, only on the nomination of the authorities of such society, sect, or congregation, so much real property for the erection or use of houses of worship, and for such parsonages and burial grounds as shall be necessary for the convenience and use of the several congregations of such religious society, sect, or congregation.

Trustees for real property of religious corporations.

SEC. 27. That all laws passed by the so-called State of Deseret and by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah for the organization of the militia thereof or for the creation of the Nauvoo Legion are hereby annulled, and declared of no effect; and the militia of Utah shall be organized and subjected in all respects to the laws of the United States regulating the militia in the Territories: *Provided, however*, That all general officers of the militia shall be appointed by the governor of the Territory, by and with the advice and consent of the council thereof. The legislative assembly of Utah shall have power to pass laws for organizing the militia thereof, subject to the approval of Congress.

Militia laws of Utah annulled.

Militia.

Proviso.
Officers.

Received by the President, February 19, 1887.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 1.] Joint resolution authorizing and directing the payment of the salaries of the officers and employees of Congress for the month of December eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

Dec. 17, 1886.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and they are hereby, authorized and instructed to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, on the twentieth day of said month.

December salaries, officers, etc., of Congress to be paid December 20, 1886.

Approved, December 17, 1886

[No. 2.] Joint resolution directing copies of the official letter-books of the executive department of the State of North Carolina to be furnished to said State.

Dec. 20, 1886.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is directed to cause to be made out duly certified copies of the official letter-books of the executive department of the State of North Carolina now in the War Department, and to be delivered to the governor of North Carolina, retaining the originals in the War Department.

North Carolina. Copies of letter-books to be delivered to.

Approved, December 20, 1886.

[No. 3.] Joint resolution relative to certain papers in the State Department by error.

Dec. 21, 1886.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, directed to deliver to the person justly entitled to the possession thereof the papers in the claim of the late John Potts, a British subject residing in Mexico, presented to the United States and Mexican Claims Commission through the agency of a Mr MacManus, also a resident of Mexico, said papers containing certain original documents issued by the Mexican Government on the collectors of customs at sundry ports for the payment of moneys to said John Potts, and which moneys he had loaned to the Mexican Government; the said papers having been deposited in the State Department by error.

John Potts. Papers in Department of State to be delivered.

Approved, December 21, 1886.

Jan. 3, 1887. [No. 4.] Joint resolution for the relief of William B. Isaacs and Company.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the petitions and claim of William B. Isaacs and Company for certain assets claimed to belong to them, as successors in interest of certain banks of Virginia described therein, as having been taken by the Government of the United States in the month of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, with the accompanying papers now on file in the House of Representatives, being Miscellaneous Document Number Five, second session Forty-fifth Congress, be referred to the Court of Claims for judicial ascertainment of the facts; that wherever papers or affidavits are made or executed by persons deceased, not interested in the cause, they shall be considered as evidence by the court and given such weight as they may deserve, but wherever the affidavits are of living persons the evidence shall be taken in the usual way, subject to cross examination on behalf of the United States; that the court shall fully adjudicate upon the rights of the parties and the ownership of the property described in the petitions, and, as matter of law, to whom it should be paid, and report said findings of fact and law to Congress for consideration. The said petitioners shall not be barred of relief in the said court by reason of any act of limitations.

Approved, January 3, 1887.

Jan. 19, 1887. [No. 5.] Joint resolution appointing James B. Angell a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the existing vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution of the class "other than members of Congress," shall be filled by the appointment of James B. Angell, of the State of Michigan, in place of John Maclean, deceased.

Approved, January 19, 1887.

Feb. 23, 1887. [No. 6.] Joint resolution providing for the payment of per diem laborers in Government employ on "Memorial" or "Decoration Day" and the Fourth day of July of each year as on other days.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all per diem employees of the Government, on duty at Washington or elsewhere in the United States, shall be allowed the day of each year, which is celebrated as "Memorial" or "Decoration Day" and the fourth of July of each year, as holiday, and shall receive the same pay as on other days.

Approved, February 23, 1887.

Feb. 23, 1887. [No. 7.] Joint resolution to provide for the settlement of accounts with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.

Preamble. Vol. 18, p. 335.

Whereas, by act of Congress approved February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An act to provide for settlement with certain railway companies", the Secretary of War and the Attorney-General were authorized to make such abatements in the accounts of the companies named in said act as they might find just; and

Whereas the Secretary of War and the Attorney-General having determined and agreed upon a basis for such abatements and settlements, it was found that the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company had so far paid its accounts that the abatements determined upon would not only extinguish the balance claimed against said Company, but would also require the return of a portion of the money already paid by it; and

Whereas the said act not making any appropriation or provision for the return of any money, no settlement was made with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company as contemplated by said act, and its accounts still remain unadjusted and unsettled: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War and the Attorney-General be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed, jointly, to adjust and finally settle the accounts of the United States with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company for property received from the United States in the years eighteen hundred and sixty-five and eighteen hundred and sixty-six, as provided for in the act of Congress approved February twenty-seventh eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 2. That when said accounts have been adjusted, if it shall be found that the adjustment upon the basis herein provided for requires the return of any money heretofore paid by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company on said accounts, the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue his warrant on the Treasury of the United States in favor of said company for the amount of money so to be returned; and the amount necessary for such purpose is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, February 23, 1887.

Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company. Accounts to be settled. Vol. 18, p. 335.

Appropriation to pay amount found due.

[No. 8.] Joint resolution authorizing and directing the Department of Justice to transfer certain rooms which have been occupied by the United States courts to the city of Jackson, Mississippi.

Feb. 28, 1887.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Department of Justice be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to transfer and relinquish to the city of Jackson, State of Mississippi, all the right, title, and claim of the United States to the rooms in what is described as the Town Hall building in said city which have been used for the United States courts and the officials thereof, under a deed executed on the fifteenth day of February, anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-five, it having been a condition of the deed that the rooms were to be used exclusively for the purposes above specified, and the same having been entirely abandoned by the said courts and the officials thereof, a new building having been erected by the Government for the convenience and occupancy of said United States courts, and the Attorney-General having decided that the aforementioned rooms in the Town Hall could not be used by the Government, under said deed, for any other purposes than those specified in the grant.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

Jackson, Miss. Certain rooms in Town Hall released to city.

[No. 9.] Joint resolution to provide for printing the Third Annual Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Feb. 28, 1887.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be printed thirty-five thousand copies of the Third Annual Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry for the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, of which ten thousand copies shall be for the use of the members of the Senate and twenty thousand copies for the use of the members of the House of Representatives, and five thousand copies for the use of the Department of Agriculture; the illustrations to be executed under the supervision of the Public Printer, in accordance with the directions of the Joint Committee on Printing, the work to be subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

Animal Industry Bureau. Third annual report to be printed.

Mar. 3, 1887.

[No. 10.] Joint resolution authorizing the printing of two thousand five hundred extra copies of the Report of the Health Officer of the District of Columbia.

Health officer, D.
C.
Extra copies of
report to be
printed.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Public Printer be, and is hereby, authorized to print two thousand five hundred extra copies of the Annual Report of the Health Officer of the District of Columbia; one hundred for the use of the Senate, three hundred and fifty for the use of the House of Representatives, and two thousand and fifty for the use of the said Health Officer of the District.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

[No. 11.] Joint resolution providing for printing eulogies delivered in Congress upon the late Abraham Dowdney, John Arnot, Jr., Lewis Beach, William T. Price, William H. Cole and Austin F. Pike.

Eulogies on
Abraham Dowd-
ney, John Arnot,
jr., Lewis Beach,
William T. Price
and William H.
Cole to be printed.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be printed, of the eulogies delivered in Congress, upon the late Abraham Dowdney, John Arnot, Jr., and Lewis Beach, late Representatives in the Forty-ninth Congress from the State of New York, and William T. Price, late a Representative from the State of Wisconsin, and William H. Cole, late a Representative from the State of Maryland, twelve thousand five hundred copies each, of which three thousand copies of each shall be for the use of the Senate and nine thousand five hundred each for the use of the House of Representatives.

Eulogies on Aus-
tin F. Pike.

SEC. 2. That there be also printed of the eulogies delivered in Congress upon the late Austin F. Pike a Senator from New Hampshire, twelve thousand copies, of which four thousand copies shall be for the use of the Senate and eight thousand copies for the use of the House of Representatives.

Appropriation
for portraits.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to have printed portraits of the said Abraham Dowdney, John Arnot, Jr., Lewis Beach, William T. Price, William H. Cole, and Austin F. Pike, to accompany said eulogies, and for the purpose of engraving and printing said portraits the sum of three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

[No. 12.] Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to accept certain lands, and so forth, near Chicago, Illinois.

Chicago, Ill.
Acceptance of
land donated for
military purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to accept deed and conveyance of a certain tract of land, when the State of Illinois shall cede jurisdiction of the same to the United States, described as follows: Known as the Highwood tract, in Lake County, Illinois, containing five hundred and ninety-eight and one-half acres, lying on Lake Michigan, north of the city of Chicago, and distant twenty-five miles; this land being a tract donated by the Commercial Club of Chicago (represented by John A. Doane, C. B. Farwell, and Alexander P. McClurg) for military purposes: *Provided,* That the title proposed to be conveyed shall be approved by the Attorney-General of the United States as sufficient to vest the fee-simple of the said above described land in the United States, free of incumbrance, before the Secretary of War shall formally accept the same.

Proviso.
Title.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

[No. 13.] Joint resolution providing for the sale of public documents

Mar. 3, 1887.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to sell, at cost-price, to any party wishing to purchase the same, any public document of which copies available for this purpose, not required for official use, remain: *Provided,* That only one copy of any document be sold to any one person.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior shall have kept a detailed statement of each and every public document sold, with the name of the purchaser and date of the purchase, and that he shall annually publish, among the documents accompanying his annual report, a statement showing the number of each public document sold during the fiscal year, and the price thereof.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Public documents.
Sale of, authorized.
Proviso.

Annual report to be made of sales.

[No. 14.] Joint resolution to authorize the use of hot water off the Government Reservation at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized to continue to furnish to the Bath Houses located off the Permanent Reservation at Hot Springs, Arkansas, a sufficient amount of hot water for drinking and bathing purposes: *Provided,* That furnishing such bath houses shall in no way interfere with the supply of hot water necessary for the use of the Army and Navy Hospital and for the bath houses located upon the Permanent Reservation subject to any further action of Congress on the subject.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Hot Springs, Ark.
Hot water to be supplied to bath houses off the reservation.
Proviso.
Not to interfere with Army and Navy Hospital supply.

[No. 15.] Joint resolution to print the official report of the Investigations of Dr. Edward Shakespeare concerning the nature, and so forth, of Epidemic Cholera.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Official Report of the Investigations of Dr. Edward O. Shakespeare in Europe and Asia, concerning the nature, causes, method of prevention and cure of Epidemic or Asiatic Cholera, made by the direction of the President of the United States, be printed, with the accompanying illustrations, and that there be printed, in addition to the usual number, two thousand copies for the use of the Department of State, one thousand copies for the use of the Senate, and two thousand copies for the use of the House of Representatives, said report to be printed under the editorial supervision of Dr. Shakespeare.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Cholera in Europe and Asia.
Report on, to be printed.

[No. 16.] Joint resolution to distribute copies of special memoirs and reports of the United States Geological Survey.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be distributed from the number of special memoirs and reports of the United States Geological Survey now authorized by law one copy of every such publication to every public library which shall be designated to the Secretary of the Interior as follows: Two public libraries to be designated by each of the Senators from the States, respectively, two public libraries by the Representative in Congress from every Congressional district, and two public libraries by the Delegate from every Territory; such public libraries to be additional to those to which the said publications are distributed under existing law.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Geological Survey memoirs.

Distribution to libraries.

Mar. 3, 1887. [No. 17.] Joint resolution providing for printing the annual report of the Commissioner of Labor.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be printed thirty-nine thousand copies, in cloth binding, of the second annual report of the Commissioner of Labor, twenty-six thousand copies for the use of members of the House of Representatives, and thirteen thousand copies for the use of members of the Senate.

Commissioner of Labor. Report to be printed.

Appropriation. SEC. 2. That the sum of nineteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-four dollars and thirty cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the cost of the publication of said report, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887. [No. 18.] Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to grant a permit to John F Chamberlin to erect a hotel upon the lands of the United States at Fortress Monroe, Virginia.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to grant permission to John F. Chamberlin to build a hotel upon the lands of the United States at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, upon such site and with such plans and dimensions as may be approved by the Secretary of War: *Provided,* That the State of Virginia, by its general assembly and governor, shall, by proper legal enactment, give the consent of said State to the erection of such hotel, and that the building or buildings erected shall be removed, at the expense of the owner or owners, whenever the Secretary of War shall so direct; and no claim for damages by reason of such removal shall be made upon the Government of the United States: *And provided further,* That the building so erected shall be subject to State and national taxation as other property

Fortress Monroe, Va. Permission to build hotel at.

Proviso. Consent of Virginia.

Taxation.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887. [No. 19.] Joint resolution authorizing the several Executive Departments of the Government to loan to the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition certain articles for exhibit.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is desirable, in any way consistent with existing laws, and without risk to Government property or expense to the National Treasury, to encourage the effort being made for the opening and holding of a grand industrial and educational exposition of the Northwest, at the city of Minneapolis, in the State of Minnesota, and the interests of the whole northwestern section of our country demand it be made unqualified success; and it be, and is hereby, approved that the heads of the several Executive Departments shall, in whatever respects they may in their judgment see convenient and proper, loan any articles or material suitable to such purpose: *Provided,* That such loan be made entirely on the responsibility of said Minneapolis Industrial Exposition, and shall not be of material needed for use in either Department, and shall not in any way interrupt the daily routine of duty or order in any branch of the Government, and shall be returned to the proper Department, in good order, within one month after the close of the exposition: *And provided further,* That before any such loan shall be made the proper head of the Department shall require and receive a good and sufficient bond, by or in behalf of such exposition, for the safe return thereof as aforesaid, and to indemnify and save harmless the Government of the United States, or any Department thereof, from any liability or expense on account thereof, or on account of this resolution.

Minneapolis Industrial Exposition.

Executive Departments may loan articles to exhibit.

Proviso. Exposition to be responsible for safety, etc.

Bond.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

[No. 20.] Joint resolution providing for the distribution of the Official Register of the United States.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That inasmuch as the Official Register of the United States is now supplied to depositories of public documents as one of the set of Congressional documents in leather binding, so much of the act of December fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, as provides for supplying depositories with this document is hereby repealed; and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to send the Register to such library not a depository as shall be named to him for the purpose by each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress

Official Register.

Distribution.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

[No. 21.] Joint resolution authorizing the printing of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be printed four hundred thousand copies of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven; seventy thousand copies for the use of members of the Senate, three hundred thousand copies for the use of members of the House of Representatives, and thirty thousand copies for the use of the Department of Agriculture; the illustrations for the same to be executed under the supervision of the Public Printer, in accordance with directions of the Joint Committee on Printing, said illustrations to be subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Commissioner of Agriculture.
Report for 1887 to be printed.

SEC. 2. That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the cost of the printing of said Report.

Appropriation.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

[No. 22.] Joint resolution for printing five thousand copies of Commander Schley's report of his search for the Greely expedition.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be printed and bound in cloth, at the Government Printing Office, and illustrated, five thousand copies of the report of Commander W. S. Schley, United States Navy, commander of the relief expedition of eighteen hundred and eighty-four to rescue Lieutenant A. W. Greely and the Lady Franklin Bay expedition; of which number one thousand copies shall be for the use of the House, five hundred copies for the use of the Senate, and three thousand five hundred copies to be distributed by the Secretary of the Navy.

Greely Expedition.
Report of search for, to be printed.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

PROCLAMATIONS

BY THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(i)

LIST
OF THE
PROCLAMATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT
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PROCLAMATIONS.

No. 1.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by a Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the fourteenth day of February in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-four, upon evidence then appearing satisfactory to him that the Government of Spain had abolished the discriminating customs duty theretofore imposed upon the products of, and articles proceeding from, the United States of America, imported into the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico such abolition to take effect on and after the first day of March of said year eighteen hundred and eighty-four, and by virtue of the authority vested in him by section four thousand two hundred and twenty-eight of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the President did thereby declare and proclaim that on and after the said first day of March, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, so long as the products of, and articles proceeding from, the United States, imported into the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, should be exempt from discriminating customs duties, any such duties on the products of and articles proceeding from Cuba and Porto Rico under the Spanish flag should be suspended and discontinued: Preamble.

And whereas, by Article I. of the Commercial Agreement signed at Madrid the thirteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, it was stipulated and provided that "the duties of the third column of the customs tariffs of Cuba and Porto Rico, which implies the suppression of the differential flag duty" should at once be applied to the products of, and articles proceeding from the United States of America;

And whereas, the complete suppression of the differential flag duty in respect of all vessels of the United States and their cargoes entering the ports of Cuba and Porto Rico is, by the terms of the said Agreement expressly made the consideration for the exercise of the authority conferred upon the President in respect of the suspension of the collection of foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and imposts upon merchandise brought within the United States from Cuba and Porto Rico in Spanish vessels, by said section four thousand two hundred and twenty-eight of the Revised Statutes, which section reads as follows:

SEC. 4228. Upon satisfactory proof being given to the President, by the government of any foreign nation, that no discriminating duties of tonnage or imposts are imposed or levied in the ports of such nation upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, or upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in the same from the United States or from any foreign country, the President may issue his proclamation, declaring that the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and impost within the United States are suspended and discontinued, so far as respects the vessels of such foreign nation, and the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported into the United States from such foreign nation, or from any other foreign country; the suspension to take effect from the time of such notification being given to the President, and to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels, belonging to citizens of the United States, and their cargoes, shall be continued, and no longer.

And whereas, proof is given to me that such complete suppression of the differential flag duty in respect of vessels of the United States and their cargoes entering the ports of Cuba and Porto Rico has not in fact been secured; but that, notwithstanding the said Agreement dated at Madrid February 13, 1884, and in contravention thereof as well as of the provisions of the said section four thousand two hundred and twenty-eight of the Revised Statutes, higher and discriminating duties continue to be imposed and levied in said ports upon certain produce, manufactures or merchandise imported into said ports from the United States or from any foreign country, in vessels of the United States, than is imposed and levied on the like produce, manufactures or merchandise carried to said ports in Spanish vessels:

Suspension of discriminating duties on products, etc., from Cuba and Porto Rico revoked.

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, in execution of the aforesaid section four thousand two hundred and twenty-eight of the Revised Statutes, do hereby revoke the suspension of the discriminating customs imposed and levied in the ports of the United States on the products of, and articles proceeding under the Spanish flag from Cuba and Porto Rico, which is set forth and contained in the aforesaid Proclamation dated the fourteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and eighty-four; this revocation of said Proclamation to take effect on and after the twenty-fifth day of October instant.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this thirteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and eleventh.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.

No. 2.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas, satisfactory proof has been given to me by the Government of Spain that no discriminating duties of tonnage or imposts are imposed or levied in the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, or upon the produce, manufactures or merchandise imported in the same from the United States or from any foreign country;

And whereas, notification of such abolition of discriminating duties of tonnage and imposts as aforesaid, has been given to me by a Memorandum of Agreement signed this day in the City of Washington, between the Secretary of State of the United States and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain accredited to the Government of the United States of America;

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section four thousand two hundred and twenty-eight of the Revised Statutes of the United States, do hereby declare and proclaim that from and after the date of this my Proclamation, being also the date of the notification received as aforesaid, the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and impost within the United States are suspended and discontinued, so far as respects the vessels of Spain and the produce, manufactures or merchandise imported in said vessels into the United States from the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, or from any other foreign country; such suspension to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, and their cargoes, shall be continued in the said Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, and no longer.

Suspension of discriminating duties on Spanish vessels and cargoes.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and eleventh.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.

No. 3.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

A PROCLAMATION.

It has long been the custom of the People of the United States, on a day in each year especially set apart for that purpose by their Chief Executive, to acknowledge the goodness and mercy of God and to invoke His continued care and protection.

Thursday, November 25, set apart as Thanksgiving Day, 1886.

In observance of such custom, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday the twenty-fifth day of November instant, to be observed and kept as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

On that day let all our People forego their accustomed employments, and assemble in their usual places of worship, to give thanks to the Ruler of the Universe for our continued enjoyment of the blessings of a free government, for a renewal of business prosperity throughout our Land, for the return which has rewarded the labor of those who till the soil, and for our progress as a people in all that makes a Nation great.

And while we contemplate the infinite power of God in earthquake, flood and storm, let the grateful hearts of those who have been shielded from harm through His mercy, be turned in sympathy and kindness toward those who have suffered through His visitations.

Let us also in the midst of our thanksgiving remember the poor and needy with cheerful gifts and alms, so that our service may, by deeds of charity, be made acceptable in the sight of the Lord.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this First day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six,
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eleventh.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD,

Secretary of State.